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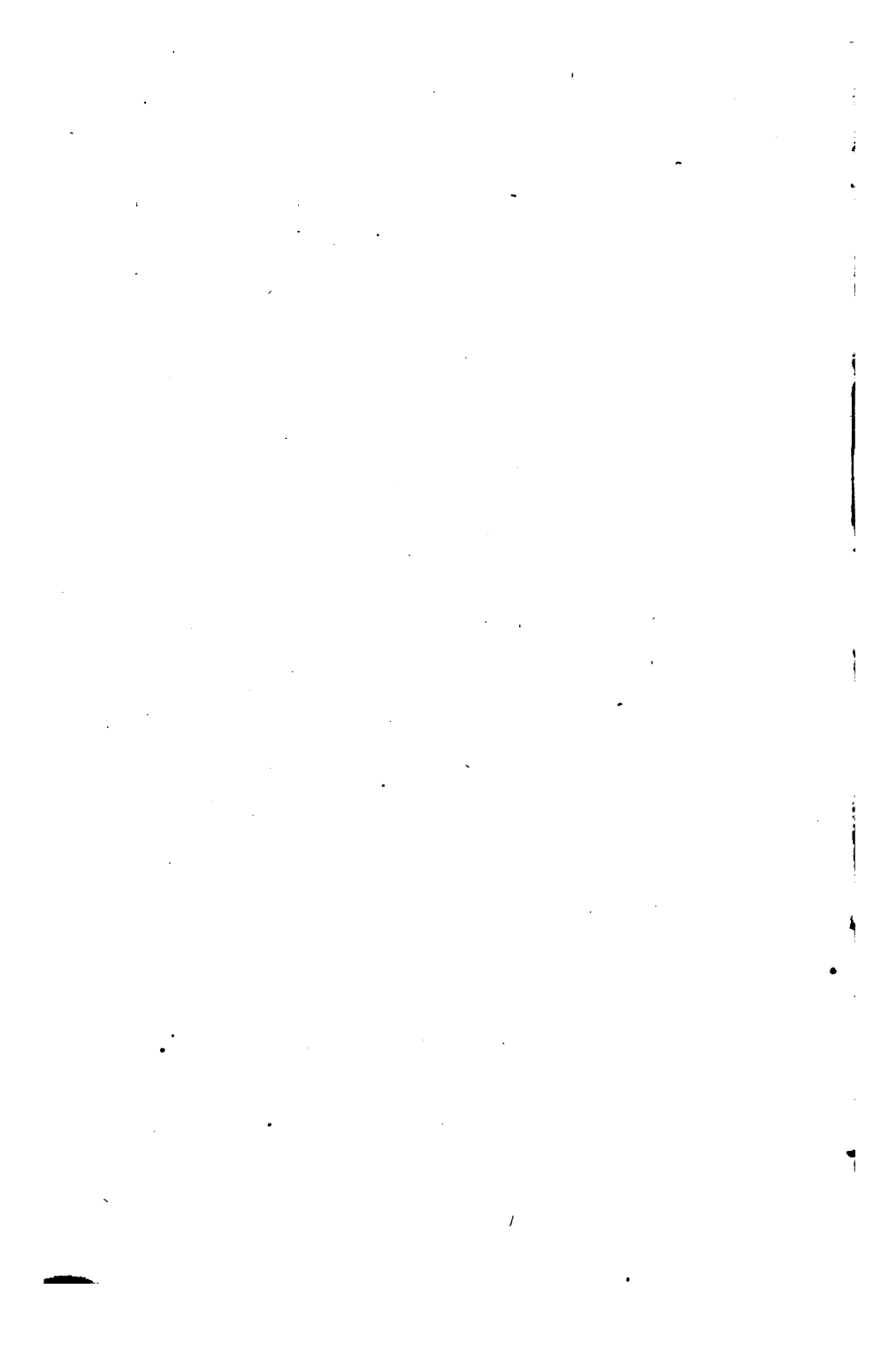
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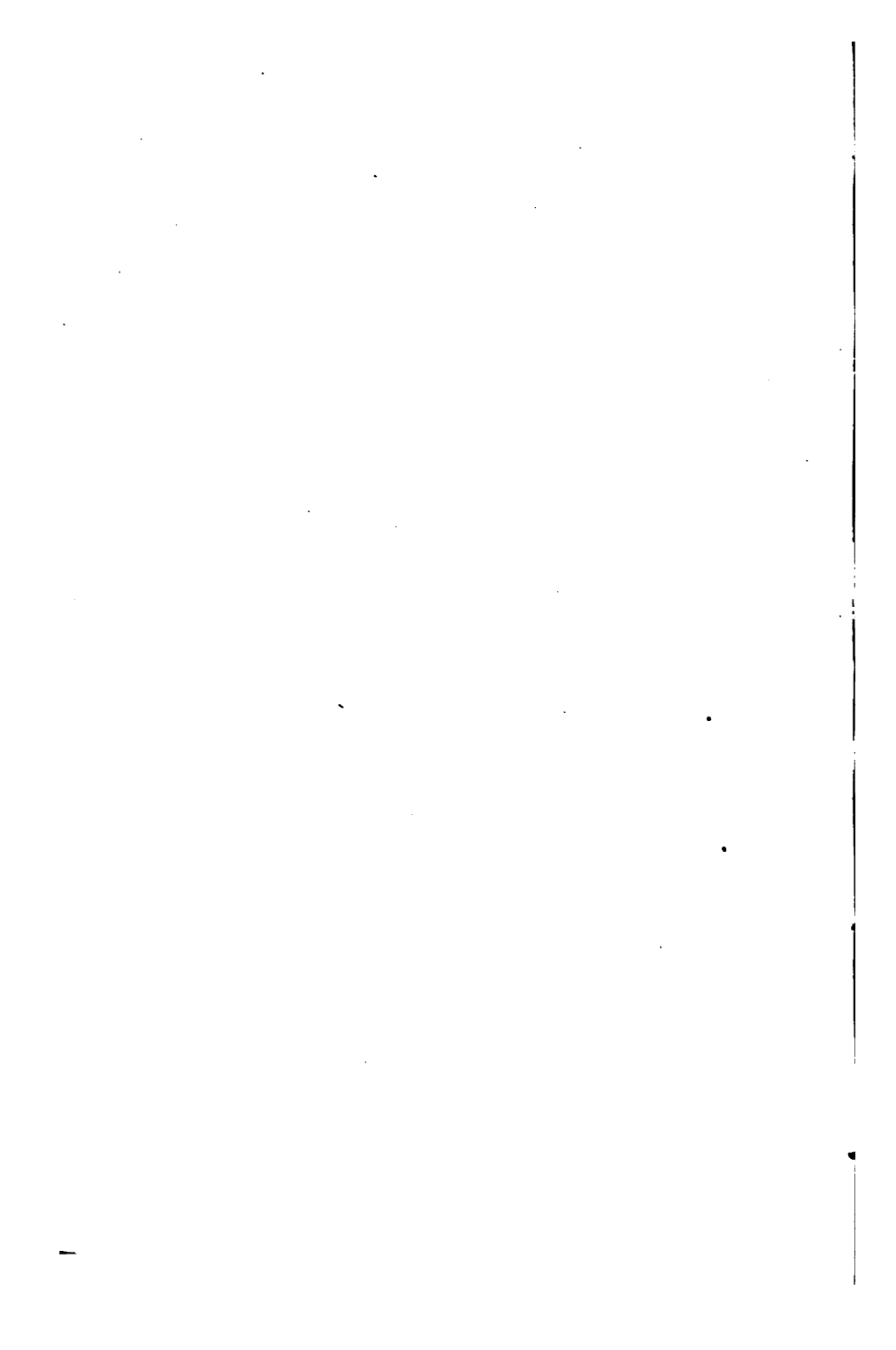
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*Treasury of Facts,*

STATISTICAL, FINANCIAL, AND POLITICAL,

FOR THE YEAR

1879.



EDITED BY

AINSWORTH R. SPOFFORD,

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## PREFACE.

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THE second issue of this statistical annual, delayed a few weeks by the care so essential in tabulating and combining the great mass of figures it contains, is substantially a new work. Only the most indispensable official tables of the former book, brought up to the latest attainable date, have been preserved. It is hoped that the volume will be found an improvement upon its predecessor, not only in the arrangement of material, but in comprehensiveness, freshness, and utility.

Although the edition for 1878 did not meet its expenses, owing to the heavy cost of tabular matter and the comparatively small number sold, the editor has been induced, by the assurances of those whose judgment he is not at liberty to disregard, that the work meets a positive public want, to prepare another volume. Whether the **AMERICAN ALMANAC AND TREASURY OF FACTS** will be continued must depend upon the encouragement received. The editor here records his thanks to the many correspondents in and out of public life who have testified their appreciation of his labors, to the press, who have given the work unanimous and cordial welcome, to the officers of the National and State Governments, who have supplied him with material, and to the members of his family, for constant and efficient aid.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5, 1879.

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## ECLIPSES, FESTIVALS, ETC., IN 1879.

## FIXED AND MOVABLE FESTIVALS.

Epiphany,	Jan. 6	Easter Sunday,	April 13
Septuagesima Sunday,	Feb. 9	Low Sunday,	April 20
Sexagesima Sunday,	Feb. 16	Rogation Sunday,	May 18
Quinquagesima Sunday,	Feb. 23	Holy Thursday (Ascension-	
Ash Wednesday,	Feb. 26	day),	May 22
First Sunday in Lent,	March 2	Whit-Sunday, (Pentecost),	June 1
Quadragesima Sunday,	March 2	Trinity Sunday,	June 8
St. Patrick,	March 17	Corpus Christi,	June 12
Mid-Lent Sunday,	March 23	Michaelmas Day,	Sept. 29
Palm Sunday,	April 6	Advent Sunday,	Nov. 30
Good Friday,	April 11	Christmas Day,	Dec. 25

## CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES.

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Solar Cycle,	12	Julian Period,	6592
Lunar Cycle, or Golden Number,	18	Jewish Lunar Cycle,	15
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## ECLIPSES IN 1879.

There will be three eclipses during this year, two of the *Sun* and one of the *Moon*.

I. The first will be an *Annular* eclipse of the Sun, January 22, 7 o'clock and 6 minutes in the morning; invisible in North America.

The eclipse begins on the earth in longitude  $25^{\circ} 52'$  E. from Washington, D. C., and latitude  $23^{\circ} 55'$  S.

Ends on the earth in longitude  $124^{\circ} 13'$  E. from Washington, and latitude  $11^{\circ} 23'$  N.

II. An *Annular* eclipse of the Sun, July 19, 4 o'clock and 21 minutes in the morning; invisible in North America.

III. A partial eclipse of the Moon, December 27-28, 11 o'clock and 31 minutes in the forenoon; invisible at Washington.

## MORNING STARS.

Venus, after Sept. 23.  
Mars, until July 1.  
Jupiter, after Feb. 8 until June 2.  
Saturn, after March 26 until July 7.

## EVENING STARS.

Venus, until Sept. 23.  
Mars, after July 1.  
Jupiter, until Feb. 8; after June 2.  
Saturn, until Mch. 26; after July 7.

1st Month.]

JANUARY, 1879.

[31 Days.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Moon's Phases.		WASHINGTON.		SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.
			DAY.	H. M.				
		Full Moon.....	8	6 41 morn.				
		Last Quarter....	15	5 55 morn.				
		New Moon.....	22	6 44 eve.				
		First Quarter....	30	6 58 morn.				
						H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Wed.	1863 Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation.				7 19	4 49	12 38
2	Thur.	1788 Georgia ratified the Constitution.				7 19	4 50	1 37
3	Fri.	1777 Battle of Princeton.				7 19	4 51	2 39
4	Sat.	1858 Death of Rachel.				7 19	4 52	3 41
5	Sun.	1781 Richmond, Va., burned by Arnold.				7 19	4 52	4 33
6	Mon.	1844 First telegraph between Baltimore and Washington.				7 19	4 53	5 31
7	Tues.	1718 General Putnam born.				7 19	4 54	6 27
8	Wed.	1815 Defeat of the British at New Orleans.				7 19	4 55	rises.
9	Thur.	1788 Connecticut ratified the Constitution.				7 19	4 56	6 39
10	Fri.	1840 Penny Postage established in England.				7 19	4 57	7 51
11	Sat.	1757 Alexander Hamilton born.				7 19	4 58	9 00
12	Sun.	1808 Salmon P. Chase born.				7 18	4 59	10 14
13	Mon.	1825 Slavery abolished in Mexico.				7 18	5 0	11 22
14	Tues.	874 St. Chrysostom born.				7 18	5 1	morn.
15	Wed.	1759 British Museum opened.				7 18	5 2	12 27
16	Thur.	1841 Banks resumed specie paym'ts.				7 17	5 3	1 42
17	Fri.	1600 Calderon de la Barca born.				7 17	5 5	2 54
18	Sat.	1782 Daniel Webster born.				7 16	5 6	3 34
19	Sun.	1848 Gold discovered in California.				7 16	5 7	4 33
20	Mon.	1779 David Garrick died.				7 15	5 8	5 27
21	Tues.	1798 Louis XVI. beheaded.				7 15	5 9	6 25
22	Wed.	1783 Byron born.				7 14	5 10	sets.
23	Thur.	1806 William Pitt died.				7 14	5 11	6 46
24	Fri.	1712 Frederick the Great born.				7 13	5 12	7 42
25	Sat.	1759 Robert Burns born.				7 12	5 13	8 34
26	Sun.	1887 Michigan admitted into the Union.				7 12	5 15	9 41
27	Mon.	1756 Mozart born.				7 11	5 16	10 42
28	Tues.	1859 William H. Prescott died.				7 10	5 17	11 41
29	Wed.	1861 Kansas admitted to the Union.				7 9	5 18	morn.
30	Thur.	1649 King Charles I. beheaded.				7 8	5 19	12 46
31	Fri.	1849 Abolition of the Corn Laws.				7 8	5 20	1 51

2d Month.]

FEBRUARY, 1879:

[28 Days.]

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Moon's Phases.		WASHINGTON.		SUN Rises.	SUN Sets.	MOON Sets.
		Full Moon.....	DAY. 6	H. M. 8 84 eve.				
		Last Quarter....	18	1 49 eve.				
		New Moon.....	20	10 57 eve.				
1	Sat.	1552 Sir Edward Coke born.			H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	
2	Sun.	1848 Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo signed.			7 7	5 21	2 54	
3	Mon.	1811 Horace Greeley born.			7 5	5 24	4 55	
4	Tues.	1555 John Rogers burned.			7 4	5 25	5 48	
5	Wed.	1788 Sir Robert Peel born.			7 3	5 26	6 86	
6	Thur.	1788 Massachusetts ratified the Constitution.			7 2	5 27	rises.	
7	Fri.	1812 Charles Dickens born.			7 1	5 28	6 17	
8	Sat.	1587 Mary Queen of Scots beheaded.			7 0	5 29	7 35	
9	Sun.	1773 Wm. Henry Harrison born.			6 59	5 30	8 48	
10	Mon.	1876 Reverdy Johnson died.			6 58	5 32	10 02	
11	Tues.	1735 Daniel Boone born.			6 57	5 33	11 17	
12	Wed.	1809 Abraham Lincoln born.			6 55	5 34	morn.	
13	Thur.	1689 William III. and Mary proclaimed.			6 54	5 35	12 27	
14	Fri.	1859 Oregon admitted to the Union.			6 53	5 36	1 35	
15	Sat.	1710 Louis XV. born.			6 52	5 38	2 35	
16	Sun.	1857 Dr. E. K. Kane died.			6 51	5 39	3 29	
17	Mon.	1815 The War of 1812 ended.			6 49	5 40	4 12	
18	Tues.	1564 Galileo born.			6 48	5 41	5 11	
19	Wed.	1821 Florida ceded to U. S. by Spain.			6 47	5 42	5 53	
20	Thur.	1716 David Garrick born.			6 46	5 44	sets.	
21	Fri.	1801 John Henry Newman born.			6 44	5 45	6 32	
22	Sat.	1782 George Washington born.			6 43	5 46	7 30	
23	Sun.	1848 John Quincy Adams died.			6 42	5 47	8 29	
24	Mon.	1863 Territory of Arizona organized.			6 40	5 48	9 27	
25	Tues.	1791 First U. S. bank chartered.			6 38	5 49	10 29	
26	Wed.	1848 French Republic proclaimed.			6 37	5 51	11 32	
27	Thur.	1807 Henry W. Longfellow born.			6 36	5 52	morn.	
28	Fri.	1820 Rachel born.			6 34	5 53	12 40	

3d Month.]

MARCH, 1879.

[31 Days.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Moon's Phases.		WASHINGTON.		SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.
			DAY.	H. M.				
		First Quarter....	1	2 50 morn.				
		Full Moon.....	8	8 2 morn.				
		Last Quarter....	14	10 35 eve.				
		New Moon.....	22	8 59 eve.				
		First Quarter....	30	7 59 eve.				
1	Sat.	1867 Nebraska admitted to the Union.				6 33	5 54	1 38
2	Sun.	1853 Territory of Washington organized.				6 32	5 55	2 34
3	Mon.	1845 Florida admitted to the Union.				6 30	5 56	3 28
4	Tues.	1791 Vermont admitted to the Union.				6 29	5 57	4 19
5	Wed.	1770 Boston Massacre.				6 27	5 57	4 53
6	Thur.	1836 Massacre of the Alamo, Tex. Ash Wednesday.				6 26	5 59	5 27
7	Fri.	1274 St. Thomas Aquinas died.				6 24	5 59	5 57
8	Sat.	1702 Accession of Queen Anne: William III. died.				6 23	6 0	rises.
9	Sun.	1451 Americus Vesputius born.				6 21	6 1	7 37
10	Mon.	First Sunday in Lent.				6 20	6 2	8 40
11	Tues.	1702 First London daily paper issued				6 18	6 3	9 41
12	Wed.	1684 Bishop Berkeley born.				6 17	6 4	10 47
13	Thur.	1841 Steamer President lost.				6 15	6 5	11 51
14	Fri.	1782 Thomas H. Benton born.				6 13	6 6	morn.
15	Sat.	1820 Maine admitted to the Union.				6 12	6 7	12 51
16	Sun.	1751 James Madison born.				6 10	6 8	1 45
17	Mon.	1776 British evacuated Boston.				6 9	6 9	2 29
18	Tues.	1766 Stamp Act repealed.				6 7	6 10	3 09
19	Wed.	1813 David Livingstone born.				6 6	6 11	3 49
20	Thur.	1727 Sir Isaac Newton died.				6 4	6 12	4 31
21	Fri.	1413 Henry V. of Eng. crowned.				6 3	6 13	5 11
22	Sat.	1765 Stamp Act passed.				6 1	6 14	sets.
23	Sun.	1749 La Place born.				5 59	6 15	7 24
24	Mon.	1603 Queen Elizabeth died.				5 58	6 16	8 14
25	Tues.	1609 Hudson River discovered.				5 56	6 17	9 09
26	Wed.	1827 Beethoven died.				5 54	6 18	10 24
27	Thur.	1512 Florida discovered by Ponce de Leon.				5 53	6 19	11 37
28	Fri.	1793 Henry R. Schoolcraft born.				5 51	6 19	morn.
29	Sat.	1772 Swedenborg died.				5 50	6 20	12 38
30	Sun.	1867 Alaska acquired by treaty with Russia.				5 48	6 21	1 43
31	Mon.	1850 John C. Calhoun died.				5 47	6 22	2 20

4th Month.]

APRIL, 1879.

[30 Days.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Moon's Phases.		WASHINGTON.		SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.
			DAY.	H. M.				
		Full Moon.....	6	5 18 eve.				
		Last Quarter....	13	9 2 morn.				
		New Moon.....	21	5 48 morn.				
		First Quarter....	29	5 09 morn.				
1	Tues.	1789 First House Representatives organized at New York.				5 46	6 23	2 50
2	Wed.	1792 U. S. Mint estab. at Phila.				5 44	6 24	3 28
3	Thur.	1783 Washington Irving born.				5 42	6 25	4 04
4	Fri.	1841 President Harrison died.				5 41	6 26	4 34
5	Sat.	1794 Execution of Danton.				5 39	6 27	5 03
6	Sun.	1789 First Senate organized at New York.				5 37	6 28	rises.
7	Mon.	1780 William Ellery Channing born				5 36	6 29	7 44
8	Tues.	1848 Donizetti died.				5 34	6 30	9 00
9	Wed.	1626 Lord Bacon died.				5 33	6 31	10 14
10	Thur.	1816 U. S. Bank incorporated.				5 31	6 32	11 20
11	Fri.	1713 Peace of Utrecht.				5 30	6 33	morn.
12	Sat.	1777 Henry Clay born.				5 28	6 34	12 20
13	Sun.	1593 Thomas Wentworth Strafford born.				5 27	6 35	12 54
14	Mon.	1865 President Lincoln assassinated				5 25	6 36	1 33
15	Tues.	1814 John L. Motley born.				5 24	6 37	1 59
16	Wed.	1786 Sir John Franklin born.				5 23	6 38	2 25
17	Thur.	1790 Benjamin Franklin died.				5 21	6 39	2 52
18	Fri.	1847 Battle of Cerro Gordo.				5 20	6 40	3 16
19	Sat.	1775 Battles of Lexington and Concord. Good Friday.				5 18	6 41	3 44
20	Sun.	1808 Napoleon III. born.				5 17	6 42	4 16
21	Mon.	1836 Battle of San Jacinto. Easter Sunday.				5 16	6 42	sets.
22	Tues.	1509 Accession of Henry VIII.				5 14	6 43	8 26
23	Wed.	1616 Shakespeare died.				5 13	6 44	9 28
24	Thur.	1704 Boston <i>News Letter</i> , first paper in the U. S.				5 11	6 45	10 16
25	Fri.	1599 Oliver Cromwell born.				5 10	6 46	11 22
26	Sat.	1711 David Hume born.				5 9	6 47	morn.
27	Sun.	1737 Edward Gibbon died.				5 8	6 48	12 24
28	Mon.	1788 Maryland ratified the Constitution.				5 6	6 49	1 12
29	Tues.	1856 Peace proclaimed after Crimean War.				5 5	6 50	2 03
30	Wed.	1812 Louisiana admitted to the Union.				5 4	6 51	2 32

5th Month.]

MAY, 1879.

[31 Days.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Moon's Phases.		WASHINGTON.		SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.
		Full Moon.....	DAY. 6	H. M. 1 5 morn.				
		Last Quarter....	12	9 28 eve.				
		New Moon....	21	12 43 morn.				
		First Quarter....	28	6 39 eve.				
1	Thur.	1775 Boston besieged by American army.				H. M. 5- 2	H. M. 6 52	H. M. 2 59
2	Fri.	1494 Jamaica discovered.				5, 1	6 53	3 15
3	Sat.	1845 Thomas Hood died.				5 0	6 54	3 29
4	Sun.	1780 John J. Audubon born.				4 59	6 55	3 50
5	Mon.	1821 Napoleon Bonaparte died.				4 58	6 56	4 24
6	Tues.	1859 Alex. von Humboldt died.				4 57	6 57	rises.
7	Wed.	1869 Union Pacific Railroad completed.				4 55	6 58	9 10
8	Thur.	1871 Treaty of Washington with Great Britain.				4 54	6 59	10 12
9	Fri.	1502 Columbus sailed, 4th voyage.				4 53	7 0	11 00
10	Sat.	1876 Centennial Exhibition opened.				4 52	7 1	11 44
11	Sun.	1858 Minnesota admitted to the Union.				4 51	7 2	morn.
12	Mon.	1763 Andrew Jackson born.				4 50	7 2	12 22
13	Tues.	1607 First settlement at Jamestown, Va.				4 49	7 3	12 54
14	Wed.	1610 Henry IV. killed by Ravallac.				4 49	7 4	1 20
15	Thur.	1847 Daniel O'Connell died.				4 48	7 5	1 42
16	Fri.	1801 Wm. Henry Seward born.				4 47	7 6	2 05
17	Sat.	1829 John Jay died.				4 46	7 7	2 29
18	Sun.	1804 Napoleon I. proclaimed emperor				4 45	7 8	2 54
19	Mon.	1780 Dark Day in New England.				4 44	7 9	3 24
20	Tues.	1506 Christopher Columbus died.				4 43	7 10	3 54
21	Wed.	1849 Maria Edgeworth died.				4 43	7 10	sets.
22	Thur.	1688 Alexander Pope born.				4 42	7 11	8 55
23	Fri.	1836 Edward Livingstone died.				4 41	7 12	9 50
24	Sat.	1864 Territory of Montana organized.				4 41	7 13	10 34
25	Sun.	1803 Ralph Waldo Emerson born.				4 40	7 14	11 24
26	Mon.	1781 Bank of North America established.				4 39	7 14	11 57
27	Tues.	1199 King John crowned.				4 39	7 15	morn
28	Wed.	1807 Louis Agassiz born.				4 38	7 16	12 48
29	Thur.	1848 Wisconsin admtd to the Union				4 38	7 17	1 14
30	Fri.	Decoration Day, soldiers' graves				4 37	7 17	1 43
31	Sat.	1791 First U. S. copyright law.				4 37	7 18	2 10

6th Month.]

JUNE, 1879.

[30 Days.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Moon's Phases.		WASHINGTON.		SUN Rises.	SUN Sets.	MOON Sets.
			DAY.	H. M.				
		Full Moon.....	4	8 34 morn.				
		Last Quarter....	11	11 51 morn.				
		New Moon.....	19	3 15 eve.				
		First Quarter....	27	12 50 morn.				
1	Sun.	1792 Kentucky admitted; 1796, Tennessee admitted.			4 36	7 19	2 36	
2	Mon.	1773 John Randolph born.			4 36	7 19	2 59	
3	Tues.	1861 Stephen A. Douglas died.			4 36	7 20	3 23	
4	Wed.	1859 Battle of Magenta.			4 35	7 21	rises.	
5	Thur.	1723 Adam Smith born.			4 35	7 21	8 56	
6	Fri.	1779 Patrick Henry died.			4 35	7 22	9 42	
7	Sat.	1765 First American Congress, N. Y.			4 35	7 23	10 16	
8	Sun.	1845 Andrew Jackson died.			4 34	7 23	10 44	
9	Mon.	1870 Charles Dickens died.			4 34	7 24	11 13	
10	Tues.	1580 Camoens died.			4 34	7 24	11 42	
11	Wed.	1727 Accession of George II.			4 34	7 25	morn.	
12	Thur.	1846 Oregon treaty signed.			4 34	7 25	12 13	
13	Fri.	1786 Gen. Winfield Scott born.			4 34	7 26	12 39	
14	Sat.	1777 U. S. flag, 13 stars and stripes, adopted.			4 34	7 26	1 06	
15	Sun.	1836 Arkansas admitted to the Union.			4 34	7 26	1 34	
16	Mon.	1846 Pius IX. elected Pope.			4 34	7 27	2 08	
17	Tues.	1775 Battle of Bunker Hill.			4 34	7 27	2 49	
18	Wed.	1815 Battle of Waterloo.			4 34	7 28	3 40	
19	Thur.	1863 West Virginia admitted to the Union.			4 34	7 28	sets.	
20	Fri.	1782 Great Seal of United States adopted.			4 34	7 28	8 40	
21	Sat.	1788 New Hampshire ratified the Constitution.			4 34	7 28	9 15	
22	Sun.	1815 Napoleon's final abdication.			4 35	7 28	9 56	
23	Mon.	1859 Battle of Solferino.			4 35	7 29	10 26	
24	Tues.	1497 Newfoundland discovered by Cabot.			4 35	7 29	10 55	
25	Wed.	1788 Virginia ratified Constitution.			4 35	7 29	11 24	
26	Thur.	1830 George IV. died.			4 36	7 29	11 54	
27	Fri.	1805 Francis W. Newman born.			4 36	7 29	morn.	
28	Sat.	1836 James Madison died.			4 37	7 29	12 38	
29	Sun.	1852 Henry Clay died.			4 37	7 29	1 04	
30	Mon.	1834 Indian country set apart by Congress.			4 37	7 29	1 46	

7th Month.]

JULY, 1879.

[31 Days.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Moon's Phases.		WASHINGTON.		SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.
			DAY.	H. M.				
		Full Moon.....	3	4 31 eve.				
		Last Quarter....	11	3 48 morn.				
		New Moon.....	19	3 59 morn.				
		First Quarter...	26	5 30 morn.				
1	Tues.	1690 Battle of the Boyne.			H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	
2	Wed.	1850 Sir Robert Peel died.			4 38	7 29	2 35	
3	Thur.	1778 Massacre at Wyoming Valley.			4 38	7 29	3 21	
4	Fri.	1776 Declaration of Independence signed.			4 39	7 29	riser.	
5	Sat.	1755 Sarah Siddons born.			4 39	7 28	8 14	
6	Sun.	1535 Sir Thomas More beheaded.			4 40	7 28	8 44	
7	Mon.	1844 Native American riots in Philadelphia.			4 41	7 28	9 08	
8	Tues.	1621 La Fontaine born.			4 41	7 28	9 34	
9	Wed.	1755 Gen. Braddock's defeat—Mon- ongahela.			4 42	7 27	9 56	
10	Thur.	1810 Ney captured Ciudad Rodrigo.			4 42	7 27	10 40	
11	Fri.	1767 John Quincy Adams born.			4 43	7 26	11 02	
12	Sat.	1831 Belgium separated from Hol- land.			4 44	7 26	11 22	
13	Sun.	1787 Ordinance of 1787 passed Con- gress.			4 44	7 26	11 50	
14	Mon.	1873 Great Fire in Chicago.			4 45	7 26	11 50	
15	Tues.	1828 Houdon the sculptor died.			4 46	7 25	morn.	
16	Wed.	1790 District of Columbia establis'd			4 46	7 24	12 30	
17	Thur.	1797 Paul Delaroche born.			4 47	7 24	1 18	
18	Fri.	1778 British evacuation of Phila.			4 48	7 23	2 16	
19	Sat.	1786 Fitch's first steamer on the Delaware.			4 49	7 23	3 22	
20	Sun.	1806 John Sterling born.			4 50	7 22	sets.	
21	Mon.	1796 Robert Burns died.			4 51	7 21	8 17	
22	Tues.	1621 Earl of Shaftesbury born.			4 52	7 21	8 43	
23	Wed.	1803 Emmett's insurrection in Ire- land.			4 52	7 20	9 10	
24	Thur.	1783 Simon Bolivar born.			4 53	7 19	9 36	
25	Fri.	1868 Territory of Wyoming organ- ized.			4 54	7 18	10 05	
26	Sat.	1788 New York ratified the Consti- tution.			4 55	7 18	10 38	
27	Sun.	1789 State Department established.			4 56	7 17	11 23	
28	Mon.	1794 Robespierre guillotined.			4 57	7 16	morn.	
29	Tues.	1108 Philip I. of France died.			4 58	7 15	12 19	
30	Wed.	1784 Diderot died.			4 58	7 14	1 14	
31	Thur.	1875 Andrew Johnson died.			4 59	7 13	2 12	
					4 59	7 12	3 08	



8th Month.]

AUGUST, 1879.

[31 Days.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Moon's Phases.		WASHINGTON.		SUN Rises.	SUN Sets.	MOON Sets.
			DAY.	H. M.				
		Full Moon.....	2	2 6 morn.				
		Last Quarter....	9	9 3 eve.				
		New Moon.....	17	3 4 eve.				
		First Quarter...	24	10 5 morn.				
		Full Moon.....	31	1 49 eve.				
					H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	
1	Fri.	1876 Colorado admitted to the Union.			5 0	7 11	4 03	
2	Sat.	1830 Charles X. abdicated.			5 1	7 10	rises.	
3	Sun.	1492 Columbus sailed from Palos to America.			5 2	7 9	7 52	
4	Mon.	1792 Percy Bysshe Shelley born.			5 3	7 8	8 14	
5	Tues.	1858 First Atlantic cable landed.			5 4	7 7	8 40	
6	Wed.	1775 Daniel O'Connell born.			5 5	7 6	9 12	
7	Thur.	1789 War Department established.			5 6	7 5	9 44	
8	Fri.	1779 Benjamin Silliman born.			5 6	7 4	10 12	
9	Sat.	1842 First Treaty of Washington signed.			5 7	7 2	10 41	
10	Sun.	1821 Missouri admitted to the Union.			5 8	7 1	11 07	
11	Mon.	1763 J. V. Moreau born.			5 9	7 0	11 50	
12	Tues.	1775 C. Malte-Brun born.			5 10	6 59	morn.	
13	Wed.	1838 Banks in the U. S. resumed specie payment.			5 11	6 58	12 55	
14	Thur.	1714 C. Joseph Vernet born.			5 12	6 56	2 03	
15	Fri.	1769 Napoleon I. born.			5 13	6 54	2 49	
16	Sat.	1777 Battle of Bennington.			5 14	6 53	3 40	
17	Sun.	1786 Frederick the Great died.			5 15	6 52	sets.	
18	Mon.	1870 Battle of Gravelotte			5 16	6 51	7 14	
19	Tues.	1812 Frigate Guerriere captured.			5 17	6 50	7 89	
20	Wed.	1745 Francis Asbury born.			5 17	6 48	8 06	
21	Thur.	1567 Francis de Sales born.			5 18	6 47	8 32	
22	Fri.	1485 Battle of Bosworth Field.			5 19	6 45	9 24	
23	Sat.	1769 Cuvier born.			5 20	6 44	10 10	
24	Sun.	1814 British army entered Washington.			5 21	6 43	11 02	
25	Mon.	1825 Uruguay declared independent.			5 22	6 41	11 50	
26	Tues.	1346 Battle of Crecy.			5 23	6 40	morn.	
27	Wed.	1776 Battle of Long Island.			5 24	6 38	12 52	
28	Thur.	1749 J. W. von Goethe born.			5 25	6 37	1 58	
29	Fri.	1632 John Locke born.			5 26	6 35	2 59	
30	Sat.	1814 Alexandria taken by British.			5 26	6 34	4 03	
31	Sun.	1688 John Bunyan died.			5 27	6 32	rises.	

9th Month.]

SEPTEMBER, 1879.

[30 Days.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Moon's Phases.		WASHINGTON.		SUN Rises.	SUN Sets.	MOON Rises.
		Last Quarter..	DAY. 8	H. M.				
		New Moon .....	16	2 58 eve.				
		First Quarter...	22	12 50 morn.				
		Full Moon.....	30	4 15 eve.				
				4 12 morn.				
1	Mon.	1715 Louis XIV. died.				5 28	6 31	6 55
2	Tues.	1789 Treasury Department estab.				5 29	6 29	7 11
3	Wed.	1783 Definitive treaty of peace with England.				5 30	6 28	7 40
4	Thur.	1870 French Republic proclaimed.				5 31	6 26	8 04
5	Fri.	1513 Balboa discov. Pacific Ocean.				5 32	6 25	8 36
6	Sat.	1757 La Fayette born.				5 33	6 23	9 11
7	Sun.	1707 Buffon born.				5 34	6 22	9 56
8	Mon.	1781 Battle of Eutaw Springs, S. C.				5 35	6 21	10 52
9	Tues.	1850 California admitted to the Union. Utah Ter. organized.				5 35	6 20	11 52
10	Wed.	1813 Perry's victory on Lake Erie.				5 36	6 18	morn.
11	Thur.	1777 Battle of Brandywine.				5 37	6 17	1 05
12	Fri.	1847 Battle of Chapultepec.				5 38	6 15	2 19
13	Sat.	1759 French lose Canada. Battle of Quebec.				5 39	6 14	3 11
14	Sun.	1872 Geneva decision on Alabama Claims announced.				5 40	6 12	4 05
15	Mon.	1789 J. Fenimore Cooper born.				5 41	6 10	4 55
16	Tues.	1812 Burning of Moscow.				5 42	6 9	sets.
17	Wed.	1787 Constitution of the U. S. adopt- ed by convention.				5 43	6 7	6 47
18	Thur.	1793 Washington laid corner-stone of the Capitol.				5 44	6 6	7 13
19	Fri.	1779 Lord Brougham born.				5 44	6 4	8 11
20	Sat.	1697 Peace of Ryswick.				5 45	6 2	9 03
21	Sun.	1832 Sir Walter Scott died.				5 46	6 1	9 53
22	Mon.	1789 Post-Office Department estab.				5 47	5 59	10 50
23	Tues.	1836 Madame Malibran died.				5 48	5 58	11 51
24	Wed.	1846 Battle of Monterey.				5 49	5 56	morn.
25	Thur.	1734 Louis René Rohan born.				5 50	5 54	12 50
26	Fri.	1846 Thomas Clarkson died.				5 51	5 53	1 51
27	Sat.	1854 U. S. Steamer Arctic lost.				5 52	5 51	2 54
28	Sun.	1746 Sir William Jones born.				5 53	5 50	3 57
29	Mon.	1066 William the Conqueror landed in England.				5 54	5 48	5 02
30	Tues.	1390 Henry IV. of England crowned				5 55	5 46	rises.



11th Month.]

NOVEMBER, 1879.

[30 Days.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Moon's Phases.		WASHINGTON.		SUN Rises.	SUN Sets.	MOON Rises.
		Last Quarter....	DAY. 7	H. M. 12 49 morn.				
		New Moon.....	13	7 32 eve.				
		First Quarter....	20	1 49 eve.				
		Full Moon.....	28	4 59 eve.				
1	Sat.	1700 Charles II. of Spain died.				H. M. 6 27	H. M. 5 0	H. M. 6 34
2	Sun.	1783 Washington's farewell orders to American armies.				6 28	4 59	7 59
3	Mon.	1800 Battle of Hohenlinden.				6 29	4 58	9 03
4	Tues.	1791 St. Clair's defeat by Indians in Ohio.				6 31	4 57	10 18
5	Wed.	1811 Indians defeated by Harrison at Tippecanoe.				6 32	4 56	11 18
6	Thur.	1860 Lincoln elected President.				6 33	4 55	morn.
7	Fri.	1665 London <i>Gazette</i> first published.				6 34	4 54	12 26
8	Sat.	1835 New York and Erie Railroad begun.				6 35	4 53	1 35
9	Sun.	1872 Great fire in Boston.				6 36	4 52	2 25
10	Mon.	1876 Centennial Exhibition closed.				6 37	4 51	3 06
11	Tues.	1864 John R. McCulloch died.				6 38	4 50	4 15
12	Wed.	1857 Financial panic in England.				6 39	4 49	5 24
13	Thur.	1862 Johann L. Uhland died.				6 40	4 48	sets.
14	Fri.	1831 G. W. F. Hegel died.				6 41	4 47	5 15
15	Sat.	1708 Earl of Chatham born.				6 43	4 47	6 20
16	Sun.	1717 D'Alembert born.				6 44	4 46	7 25
17	Mon.	1800 First meeting of Congress in Washington.				6 45	4 45	8 30
18	Tues.	1647 Pierre Bayle born.				6 46	4 44	9 26
19	Wed.	1794 Jay's treaty with England signed.				6 47	4 44	10 38
20	Thur.	1272 Edward I. crowned.				6 48	4 43	11 41
21	Fri.	1789 North Carolina ratified the Constitution.				6 49	4 43	morn.
22	Sat.	1643 Cavalier de la Salle born.				6 50	4 42	12 44
23	Sun.	1873 Steamer Ville du Havre lost.				6 51	4 42	1 56
24	Mon.	1784 Zachary Taylor born.				6 52	4 41	3 08
25	Tues.	1783 Evacuation of New York by British.				6 53	4 40	4 12
26	Wed.	1806 Berlin decree by Napoleon.				6 55	4 40	5 20
27	Thur.	1635 Madame de Maintenon born.				6 56	4 40	6 18
28	Fri.	1776 Washington crossed the Dela- ware.				6 57	4 40	rises.
29	Sat.	1802 Ohio admitted to the Union.				6 58	4 39	5 24
30	Sun.	1700 Charles XII. wins battle of Narva.				6 59	4 39	6 32

12th Month.]

DECEMBER, 1879.

[31 Days.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Moon's Phases.		WASHINGTON.		SUN Rises.	SUN Sets.	MOON Rises.
		Last Quarter....	DAY. 6	H. M. 2 38 eve.				
		New Moon.....	13	5 59 morn.				
		First Quarter....	20	6 7 morn.				
		Full Moon.....	28	11 6 morn.				
1	Mon.	1841 Greenough's " Washington " placed in the Capitol.				H. M. 7 0	H. M. 4 39	H. M. 7 46
2	Tues.	1805 Battle of Austerlitz.				7 1	4 39	8 51
3	Wed.	1818 Illinois admitted to the Union.				7 2	4 38	10 06
4	Thur.	1783 Washington's farewell to the army.				7 2	4 38	11 19
5	Fri.	1782 Martin Van Buren born.				7 3	4 38	morn.
6	Sat.	1823 Max Müller born.				7 4	4 38	12 26
7	Sun.	1787 Delaware ratified the Constitution.				7 5	4 38	1 24
8	Mon.	1765 Eli Whitney born.				7 6	4 38	2 05
9	Tues.	1807 American ports closed to the British.				7 7	4 38	2 53
10	Wed.	1817 Mississippi admitted to the Union.				7 8	4 38	3 34
11	Thur.	1816 Indiana admitted to the Union.				7 9	4 38	4 54
12	Fri.	1787 Pennsylvania ratified the Constitution.				7 9	4 39	6 04
13	Sat.	1850 Territory of N. Mexico org'd.				7 10	4 39	sets.
14	Sun.	1819 Alabama admitted to the Union				7 11	4 39	5 49
15	Mon.	1814 The Hartford Convention met.				7 12	4 39	6 56
16	Tues.	1773 Destruction of tea in Boston harbor.				7 12	4 40	7 42
17	Wed.	1770 Beethoven born.				7 13	4 40	8 54
18	Thur.	1865 Amendment abolishing slavery declared adopted.				7 14	4 40	10 04
19	Fri.	1154 Henry II. of England crowned.				7 14	4 41	11 10
20	Sat.	1767 Emmerich Vattel died.				7 15	4 41	morn.
21	Sun.	1639 Jean Racine born.				7 15	4 42	12 12
22	Mon.	1620 Pilgrims settled at Plymouth, Mass.				7 16	4 42	1 14
23	Tues.	1783 Washington resigned his commission.				7 16	4 43	2 16
24	Wed.	1814 Treaty of Peace signed at Ghent.				7 17	4 43	3 20
25	Thur.	1642 Sir Isaac Newton born. Christmas Day.				7 17	4 44	4 34
26	Fri.	1716 Thomas Gray born.				7 17	4 44	5 37
27	Sat.	1595 Sir Francis Drake died.				7 18	4 45	6 44
28	Sun.	1846 Iowa admitted to the Union.				7 18	4 46	rises.
29	Mon.	1845 Texas admitted to the Union.				7 18	4 47	6 27
30	Tues.	1870 Juan Prim died.				7 19	4 47	7 51
31	Wed.	1814 Jules Simon born.				7 19	4 48	9 07

## PERPETUAL ALMANAC.

A Calendar for ascertaining any Day of the Week in any given Time during the Nineteenth Century.

YEARS 1801 TO 1900.											31 Jan.	28 Feb.	31 Mar.	30 Apr.	31 May.	30 June.	31 July.	31 Aug.	30 Sept.	31 Oct.	30 Nov.	31 Dec.			
1801	1807	1818	1829	1835	1846	1857	1863	1874	1885	1891	4	7	7	3	5	1	3	6	2	4	7	2			
1802	1813	1819	1830	1841	1847	1858	1869	1875	1886	1897	5	1	1	4	6	2	4	7	3	5	1	3			
1803	1814	1825	1831	1842	1853	1859	1870	1881	1887	1898	6	2	2	5	7	3	5	1	4	6	2	4			
1805	1811	1822	1833	1839	1850	1861	1867	1878	1889	1895	2	5	5	1	3	6	1	4	7	2	5	7			
1806	1817	1823	1834	1845	1851	1862	1873	1879	1890	...	3	3	6	2	4	7	2	5	1	3	6	1			
1809	1815	1826	1837	1843	1854	1865	1871	1882	1893	1899	7	3	3	6	1	4	6	2	5	7	3	5			
1810	1821	1827	1838	1849	1855	1866	1877	1883	1894	1900	1	4	4	7	2	5	7	3	6	1	4	6			
To ascertain any day of the week, first look in the table of years for the year required, and under the months are figures which refer to the corresponding figures, at the head of the columns of days below. Thus: to know what day of the week July 4 fell in the year 1876, in the table of leap years, look for 1876, and in a parallel line, under July, in figure 6, which directs to column 5, in which it will be seen that July 4 fell on Tuesday. To find on what day of the month any given weekday falls, take the same course: Thus, the Tuesday after 1st Monday in November (election day) 1875, is shown in column 5, t) which we are guided by the figure 5 in November, opposite 1875, to be the 5th day of the month.											LEAP YEARS.														
											...	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
1804											1892	1860	1888	7	3	4	7	2	5	7	3	6	1	4	6
1808											1836	1864	1892	5	1	2	5	7	3	5	1	4	6	2	4
1812											1840	1868	1896	3	6	7	3	5	1	3	6	2	4	7	2
1816											1844	1872	...	1	4	5	1	3	6	1	4	7	2	5	7
1820											1848	1876	...	6	2	3	6	1	4	6	2	5	7	3	5
1824											1852	1880	...	4	7	1	4	6	2	4	7	3	5	1	3
1828											1856	1884	...	2	5	6	2	4	7	2	5	1	3	6	1
1	2		3		4		5		6		7														
Monday	1	Tuesday	1	Wednesday	1	Thursday	1	Friday	1	Saturday	1	Sunday	1	Sunday	1	Sunday	1	Sunday	1	Sunday	1	Sunday			
Tuesday	2	Wednesday	2	Thursday	2	Friday	2	Saturday	2	Sunday	2	Sunday	2	Monday	2	Monday	2	Monday	2	Monday	2	Monday			
Wednesday	3	Thursday	3	Friday	3	Saturday	3	Sunday	3	Sunday	3	Monday	3	Monday	3	Monday	3	Monday	3	Monday	3	Monday			
Thursday	4	Friday	4	Saturday	4	Sunday	4	Monday	4	Monday	4	Tuesday	4	Tuesday	4	Tuesday	4	Tuesday	4	Tuesday	4	Tuesday			
Friday	5	Saturday	5	Sunday	5	Monday	5	Tuesday	5	Tuesday	5	Wednesday	5	Wednesday	5	Wednesday	5	Wednesday	5	Wednesday	5	Wednesday			
Saturday	6	Sunday	6	Monday	6	Tuesday	6	Wednesday	6	Wednesday	6	Thursday	6	Thursday	6	Thursday	6	Thursday	6	Thursday	6	Thursday			
Sunday	7	Monday	7	Tuesday	7	Wednesday	7	Thursday	7	Thursday	7	Friday	7	Friday	7	Friday	7	Friday	7	Friday	7	Friday			
Monday	8	Tuesday	8	Wednesday	8	Thursday	8	Friday	8	Friday	8	Saturday	8	Saturday	8	Saturday	8	Saturday	8	Saturday	8	Saturday			
Tuesday	9	Wednesday	9	Thursday	9	Friday	9	Saturday	9	Saturday	9	Sunday	9	Sunday	9	Sunday	9	Sunday	9	Sunday	9	Sunday			
Wednesday	10	Thursday	10	Friday	10	Saturday	10	Sunday	10	Sunday	10	Monday	10	Monday	10	Monday	10	Monday	10	Monday	10	Monday			
Thursday	11	Friday	11	Saturday	11	Sunday	11	Monday	11	Monday	11	Tuesday	11	Tuesday	11	Tuesday	11	Tuesday	11	Tuesday	11	Tuesday			
Friday	12	Saturday	12	Sunday	12	Monday	12	Tuesday	12	Tuesday	12	Wednesday	12	Wednesday	12	Wednesday	12	Wednesday	12	Wednesday	12	Wednesday			
Saturday	13	Sunday	13	Monday	13	Tuesday	13	Wednesday	13	Wednesday	13	Thursday	13	Thursday	13	Thursday	13	Thursday	13	Thursday	13	Thursday			
Sunday	14	Monday	14	Tuesday	14	Wednesday	14	Thursday	14	Thursday	14	Friday	14	Friday	14	Friday	14	Friday	14	Friday	14	Friday			
Monday	15	Tuesday	15	Wednesday	15	Thursday	15	Friday	15	Friday	15	Saturday	15	Saturday	15	Saturday	15	Saturday	15	Saturday	15	Saturday			
Tuesday	16	Wednesday	16	Thursday	16	Friday	16	Saturday	16	Saturday	16	Sunday	16	Sunday	16	Sunday	16	Sunday	16	Sunday	16	Sunday			
Wednesday	17	Thursday	17	Friday	17	Saturday	17	Sunday	17	Sunday	17	Monday	17	Monday	17	Monday	17	Monday	17	Monday	17	Monday			
Thursday	18	Friday	18	Saturday	18	Sunday	18	Monday	18	Monday	18	Tuesday	18	Tuesday	18	Tuesday	18	Tuesday	18	Tuesday	18	Tuesday			
Friday	19	Saturday	19	Sunday	19	Monday	19	Tuesday	19	Tuesday	19	Wednesday	19	Wednesday	19	Wednesday	19	Wednesday	19	Wednesday	19	Wednesday			
Saturday	20	Sunday	20	Monday	20	Tuesday	20	Wednesday	20	Wednesday	20	Thursday	20	Thursday	20	Thursday	20	Thursday	20	Thursday	20	Thursday			
Sunday	21	Monday	21	Tuesday	21	Wednesday	21	Thursday	21	Thursday	21	Friday	21	Friday	21	Friday	21	Friday	21	Friday	21	Friday			
Monday	22	Tuesday	22	Wednesday	22	Thursday	22	Friday	22	Friday	22	Saturday	22	Saturday	22	Saturday	22	Saturday	22	Saturday	22	Saturday			
Tuesday	23	Wednesday	23	Thursday	23	Friday	23	Saturday	23	Saturday	23	Sunday	23	Sunday	23	Sunday	23	Sunday	23	Sunday	23	Sunday			
Wednesday	24	Thursday	24	Friday	24	Saturday	24	Sunday	24	Sunday	24	Monday	24	Monday	24	Monday	24	Monday	24	Monday	24	Monday			
Thursday	25	Friday	25	Saturday	25	Sunday	25	Monday	25	Monday	25	Tuesday	25	Tuesday	25	Tuesday	25	Tuesday	25	Tuesday	25	Tuesday			
Friday	26	Saturday	26	Sunday	26	Monday	26	Tuesday	26	Tuesday	26	Wednesday	26	Wednesday	26	Wednesday	26	Wednesday	26	Wednesday	26	Wednesday			
Saturday	27	Sunday	27	Monday	27	Tuesday	27	Wednesday	27	Wednesday	27	Thursday	27	Thursday	27	Thursday	27	Thursday	27	Thursday	27	Thursday			
Sunday	28	Monday	28	Tuesday	28	Wednesday	28	Thursday	28	Thursday	28	Friday	28	Friday	28	Friday	28	Friday	28	Friday	28	Friday			
Monday	29	Tuesday	29	Wednesday	29	Thursday	29	Friday	29	Friday	29	Saturday	29	Saturday	29	Saturday	29	Saturday	29	Saturday	29	Saturday			
Tuesday	30	Wednesday	30	Thursday	30	Friday	30	Saturday	30	Saturday	30	Sunday	30	Sunday	30	Sunday	30	Sunday	30	Sunday	30	Sunday			
Wednesday	31	Thursday	31	Friday	31	Saturday	31	Sunday	31	Sunday	31	Monday	31	Monday	31	Monday	31	Monday	31	Monday	31	Monday			

## SOME FACTS CONCERNING THE CENSUS.

THE tenth census of the United States must be taken, under the provisions of our national constitution, in the year 1880. No legislation prescribing the officers or the methods for taking the enumeration has yet been adopted by Congress, although the Senate and the House of Representatives at the session of 1877-78, each constituted a select committee to consider and report upon the subject.

It is a noteworthy fact that the United States was the first nation to provide in its fundamental law for the periodical enumeration of the people. The first census under the constitution, 1790, antedates the first British census, taken in 1801, by eleven years ; for although several attempts to guess at the population of Great Britain were made during the eighteenth century, no systematic census was ever taken. By act of Congress approved March 1st, 1790, the marshals of the several judicial districts of the United States were required to cause all the inhabitants within their districts to be enumerated.

These Federal officers were empowered to appoint as many assistants as required. The enumeration, commencing August 1st, 1790, was to be completed within nine months, and transmitted to the President of the United States. The inquiries to be answered in this primitive census were only six in number : (1) Names of the heads of families ; (2) free white males of sixteen years and upwards, including heads of families ; (3) free white males under sixteen years ; (4) free white females, including heads of families ; (5) all other free persons ; (6) slaves.

Ten years later, in 1800, a new act concerning the census was passed, which enlarged the schedule of inquiries, provided for a census of ages, and some other features of less importance. By this act, the direction of the census was placed in the Department of State, where it continued until 1850. The censuses of 1810 and 1820 comprehended little beyond those of the two previous decades, except an attempt to obtain some statistics of industry and manufactures, which, however, yielded results almost worthless, and embraced only a portion of the States in the Union. In 1830 the attempt to obtain industrial statistics was not repeated ; but whether this was owing to the unsatisfactory results of previous efforts, to indifference on the subject, or to other causes, does not appear. In 1840 a much larger variety of statistics was collected, including the number of persons employed in agriculture, mining, manufactures, and commerce, and educational statistics in considerable variety, including the number of white persons over twenty years of age, unable to read and write. An attempt was made to return the statistics of industry, which was only partially successful.

Before the taking of the seventh census [1850], the subject elicited

much public attention and discussion. By act of March 3d, 1849, Congress created a Census Board consisting of the Secretary of State, the Postmaster-General, and the Attorney-General, to prepare forms of schedules and regulations for taking the next census. The Senate also by a special committee on the census, appointed early in 1850, matured a bill which, after various amendments, became a law on the 23d of May, 1850. This act created a census office in the Department of the Interior, and placed the taking of the census under the charge of an officer to be called the Superintendent of the Census. The singular instruction that not more than one hundred distinct inquiries were to be embodied in the schedule was placed in the act. There were added to the enumeration of questions previously required an important class of inquiries regarding vital statistics and mortality, while separate and distinct enumerations were required under the head of productions of agriculture, products of industry, and social statistics, the latter including schools, churches, illiteracy, etc. Under this act of 1850, three censuses have been taken, including the last, at which the actual enumeration of inhabitants began June 1st, 1870, and was completed in the last State January 9th, 1871. This census, although taken under the many obstacles and annoyances of imperfect schedules, misdirected inquiries, and defective powers, was most ably compiled by the Superintendent, Francis A. Walker and his assistants, and as remarked by an encyclopædical authority, "It is not too much to say that the reports of the Ninth Census form one of the noblest contributions which any country has ever made to statistical science." In this enumeration were included, for the first time, statements of the parentage of population, showing what number of people are native and foreign born, and what number are born of foreign parents; also a schedule reporting the public debt of all towns, cities, counties, and States in the Union. This census was published in three quarto volumes, illustrated by fourteen graphic maps, showing the various classes of statistics, and was preceded by a most useful "Compendium of the Census of 1870," in an octavo volume of 942 pages. Congress also authorized the publication of a folio Statistical Atlas of the United States, exhibiting in graphic form, by a series of shadings, the most interesting groups of facts recorded in the census. The whole work of the compilation was completed within two years from the conclusion of the enumeration; and the Superintendent expressed his belief that with a properly modified census law, such as would insure that the original material should reach the Census Office in proper form of tabulation, the entire editing and publication of our census might be concluded within one year from the date of the first receipt of returns. This consummation, so greatly to be wished, could only be reached, however, by radical amendment of the census law of 1850. This law is characterized by the Superintendent as a "clumsy, antiquated, and barbarous statute." Indeed, in view of the numerous imperfections of that law, its sins both of omission and commission, its failure to furnish practical and available means of reaching the ends of the census inquiry, and the absolute obstacles it throws in the way of availing ourselves of better methods, there seems to be no room for a difference of opinion on the subject, and by the united judgment of those who are versed in statistical inquiry, any attempt to take the census of 1880 under the antiquated law of 1850 would be nothing less than disgraceful.

Below will be found a table of figures showing the cost of each census, from 1790 to 1870, inclusive.



YEAR.	Cost of census.	YEAR.	Cost of census.	YEAR.	Cost of census.
	\$		\$		\$
1790.....	44,817 18	1820.....	208,525 99	1850.....	1,339,027 53
1800.....	66,609 04	1830.....	378,543 13	1860.....	1,922,272 42
1810.....	178,444 67	1840.....	833,370 95	1870.....	3,336,511 41

Although the Constitution provides that a census shall be taken as often as once in every ten years, there seems to be no good reason why it should not be taken more frequently. In view of the prodigiously rapid growth of the country, not only in population but in industry, wealth, agriculture, and commerce, to say nothing of the extremely important vital statistics, which demand a more frequent census in order to be of value, a semi-decennial enumeration would seem to be almost a necessity of the times. The legislator, the publicist, or the journalist, who attempts to build conclusions upon the figures of a ten years old census, figures which would be dwarfed in many departments and completely falsified in others by the actual facts of to-day, is liable to continual error in his judgments. Some industries which were flourishing with great vigor according to the figures of the last census, have since become paralyzed, or are almost in a decline. Other industries which may have had no existence at all in 1870, have been developed into great proportions in the many years that have succeeded. The great fluctuations in the immigration from other countries, the constant flow of the waves of population from State to State, and the facts of mortality as modified by climate, epidemics, and other influences, the inequalities of the sexes in certain localities, the decline of marriages—in short, the appearance of every check or stimulus to population—these are facts which an enumeration taken but once in ten years cannot successfully exhibit. By the time the census is published and distributed, much of its information will be obsolete, and many of the facts which it embodies will already have become fictions.

That a people so full of the elements of progress, and so ready to put in practice the exact methods of every business as the Americans, should go on resting content with so defective, inadequate, and infrequent a census of their resources, is certainly surprising. It may be said that in other countries occupying the highest rank in civilization, there is a similar infrequency as to taking the complete census of the people; and we may be pointed to Great Britain, which takes a decennial census, as one example. But it must not be forgotten that in Great Britain there has been organized now for forty years a complete statistical bureau, under control of the Registrar-General, of births, marriages, and deaths; and the annual enumerations made by this agency, and published in a large yearly volume of statistics, show the progress of the population, not decennially, but annually, and are full of the minutest and most thorough tabular details as to vital statistics of every kind. In the principal countries of Europe, the following table will show with what frequency the taking of a census is provided for:

Austria-Hungary.....	once in 6 years.	Greece.....	Irregular.
Belgium.....	" 10 "	Norway.....	once in 10 years.
France.....	" 5 "	Russia.....	" 10 "
Germany.....	" 3 "	Spain.....	" 8 "
Italy.....	" 5 "	Switzerland.....	" 10 "
Great Britain.....	" 10 "		

In several of these countries, notably in Austria, Germany, Great Britain, and Switzerland, permanent bureaus of statistics have charge of the enumeration of the people, and the most important facts regarding the movements of the population are published annually.

Again, it may be said that a census taken by the authority and at the expense of the States themselves, midway between the decades represented by the Federal censuses, might supply the want of more frequent statistics. But this suggestion is met at the threshold by the fact (so little understood abroad, but so obvious at home) of the great diversity of the State constitutions, laws, and policies, which must forever prevent any general and uniform system upon this subject, except so far as the want may be supplied by Congress and the general government. While the statement has been widely published that in all the States, except Connecticut, Georgia, and Virginia, a census is authorized or required by their constitutions, the fact remains that in sixteen States only out of thirty-eight was any census taken in the decade commencing with 1870, and now about to close. These States, with the dates of their censuses and the enumeration of the population, will be found below.

STATES.	United States Census, 1870.	State Censuses.		Increase.	Per Cent Increase.
1 Iowa.....	1,194,020	1875	1,350,544	156,524	13
2 Kansas.....	364,399	"	528,437	164,038	45
3 Louisiana.....	726,915	"	857,069	130,154	18
4 Massachusetts.....	1,457,351	"	1,651,912	194,561	13
5 Michigan.....	1,184,059	1874	1,394,081	149,972	13
6 Minnesota.....	459,706	1875	597,407	157,701	36
7 Missouri.....	1,721,295	1876	2,085,537	364,242	21
8 Nebraska.....	122,993	"	257,747	134,754	109
9 Nevada.....	42,491	1875	52,540	10,049	24
10 New Jersey.....	906,096	"	1,019,413	113,317	13
11 New York.....	4,382,759	"	4,705,206	322,449	7
12 Oregon.....	90,923	"	104,920	13,997	15
13 Rhode Island.....	217,353	"	258,239	40,886	19
14 South Carolina.....	705,606	"	923,447	217,841	31
15 Wisconsin.....	1,054,670	"	1,236,569	181,929	17
Total.....	14,610,636	.....	16,963,020	2,352,384	16 average of 15 States.

In more than twenty States the constitutional provisions on this subject have fallen into neglect, and neither ambition nor interest as to their condition or material progress appears to have prevailed with their legislative bodies to take action in the matter. While this failure may be attributed in the majority of cases to the spirit of economy, it is possible that other considerations, or want of consideration, may elsewhere have prevailed. Such great commonwealths as Ohio, Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Illinois, while providing for certain classes of statistical reports through executive and State officers, have no provision whatever for the record or publication of vital statistics, or a complete periodical census of their populations.

In all States where the census is regularly taken (mostly in 1875), a comparison of the results with the United States census of 1870 yields most interesting and instructive conclusions. Our only regret must be that what is found so important and helpful in inquiries regarding the material condition of a few States, and their absolute

and relative progress in population and the arts of life, cannot be extended so as to embrace the whole country.

In all those States taking their own census, except in Massachusetts, the enumeration is made by officers appointed for the purpose, who themselves fill up the schedules under each head of inquiry, by personal interview with the head of the family or other competent member of the same. In the State of New York there was great complaint of the careless and indifferent manner in which the enumerators performed their duties, especially in the city of New York itself. There is grave reason to doubt whether the forms adopted in the National Census Act of 1850, and followed generally by the States, requiring the enumerators or the marshals to fill the blanks themselves, is a wise one. Massachusetts appears to be the only State which has adopted the British system of circulating the blank schedules containing inquiries, in advance, among the people. The Massachusetts census of 1875 was taken by what is termed a simultaneous enumeration—that is, a statement of the entire number of inhabitants in the State, with the various statistics involved, on a certain day, returned by each householder or head of the family. The census taken in pursuance of this method, and published in 1877 in three large volumes, has been generally accepted as the most complete and satisfactory one yet tabulated in this country. The British system of enumeration is so methodical, expeditious, and complete, as to win the admiration of a statistician at first sight, however many drawbacks and obstacles might be found to putting it in practice in this country. The census of Great Britain is committed to a trained class of nearly three thousand permanent officers, under control of the Registrar-General of births, marriages, and deaths. The whole kingdom is divided into 2191 sub-districts, each having a fixed territory, and each of these is under the charge of an officer, disciplined, intelligent, and experienced, used to this kind of work, in continual intercourse with the people, and making annual inquiries and full records as to their domestic condition and history. Each of these officers, moreover, for the purposes of the decennial census, is required to divide his sub-district into others so small, and containing so few houses and families, that an enumerator can visit each, and collect all the facts in one day. At the last census, in 1861, there were 31,144 of these small districts, and as many enumerators appointed by the sub-registrars, in England and Wales. The census-takers employed were required to be intelligent and active, not younger than eighteen years of age, nor older than sixty. They were all persons of respectability and courteous manners, many of them teachers and clergymen, who undertook the work partly from public motives; and no difficulty was experienced in securing the services of persons well acquainted with the districts in which they were to act. The schedules prepared at the General Registry Office in London, one for every family in the kingdom, were sent out in advance and left by the enumerators with each family one week before the 8th of April, which was the date to which the answers to all the inquiries in the blanks were to apply. On the 8th of April the enumerator called on every family in his district, examined the filling up of the blank, went over item by item with the head of the family, to make certain that the censuses were correctly made, and in cases where no written return had been made, through ignorance or other causes, took the most intelligent member of the family, or other witness that he could find, and with his aid made the requisite record for himself. By this means, so carefully matured and systematically

carried out, the census of England and Wales has been twice taken in one day.

The sources of error in census-making are so numerous, and the liability to reach erroneous conclusions, by reasoning from them, so great, that no care or pains can be too scrupulously exercised in devising proper safeguards at every step of the enumeration. One of the most fruitful causes of partial and incorrect returns appears to have been the provision of the present United States law regulating the taking of the census, by which the marshals and deputies are to collect the entire statistics by oral questions, instead of by schedules left with each family to be filled up by a given time. Take, for example, the farmer, and suppose him questioned hurriedly, and all at once, upon forty or fifty different topics relating to his farm and its products during the year ending at a period then for the first time proposed. He is asked to give instant account of the number of bushels of corn, wheat, rye, oats, barley, potatoes, etc., he harvested, the number of tons of hay, the acreage of land devoted to each crop, the variations in his farm stock and its value, the prices realized for each and every product, and a multitude of other particulars too numerous to dwell even in the memory of the most accurate, and hopeless of being answered correctly without reflection or opportunity of reference, comparison, and recollection. Obviously, we should be certain of far more correct if not substantially accurate returns, by allowing a week to the farmer to fill up a clearly arranged and printed schedule, with each item of fact desired, than if a hundred inquiries were hastily addressed to him by a horseback census-marshal, bent on collecting, in the shortest possible time, by the old-fashioned pump-handle method, the statistics of American agriculture.

Still more forcible is the objection to this method of taking a census, when applied to the products of manufacturing industry. And there is here an additional element of weakness and error in the vague classification required by the present law, under the terms of "raw materials" and "manufactured products." There is, and can be, no common standard, clearly defined and of universal application, of such terms, nor would the census enumerators themselves agree as to the distribution of the products of industry to be inventoried under them. Is pig iron a "raw material" or a "manufactured product"? And to which class shall we assign the manifold products of our saw-mills and grist-mills? What is needed, and all that is needed, is a specific statement of the amount and value of each product of every manufactory, large or small, domestic or corporate, in the United States. And this statement can only be obtained by affording to all concerned the requisite leisure and facilities for making it out. The inquiries of a census-taker, made in the midst of pressing business, and confusing the mind of the manufacturer by their very variety and multiplicity, can be productive only of a census compounded of guess-work and error piled upon error.

In the census of 1840, the number of "persons engaged in trade or commerce," in Albany, New York, was returned as thirty-five, while the same class in Troy, with less than half the population, was reported at 736. In the same census many towns were reported on one page as having no colored inhabitants, and on another as having from one to eight colored insane or blind persons. In another census the marshal's returns show that all the 133 patients in the Massachusetts State Lunatic Hospital at Worcester were colored, and this is reaffirmed in the printed report, which says that out of the 151 colored inhabitants of Worcester 133 are insane. Infants under one

year were reported as dying of delirium tremens ; persons fifty or sixty years old dying of teething ; persons frozen to death in the extreme South in July and August ; persons sun-struck in the farthest North in January.

Among the statistics for which most inadequate and mistaken provision is made in the census act of 1850, may be classed the tables of Occupations, those of Mechanical Industry, and those styled the True Value of Property, and the Statistics of Farms, both as to land worked and as to products. The Superintendent of the last Census constantly refers, in his carefully prepared reports, to the discrepancies and omissions caused by the grossly deficient schedules under which he was compelled by law to have the census taken. Some of these forms, by their vagueness, appear to offer a direct premium upon blunders and inaccuracy. In collecting the statistics of agriculture, the absurd regulation was applied that no farm should be reported of less than three acres, a mere arbitrary distinction, as it is impossible to assign any good reason why a four-acre farm should be reported more than a two-and-a-half-acre one, equally or perhaps more productive. The schedule of agriculture required the products of each farm in the United States to be recorded for the year ending June 1st, while it is a palpable fact that there is no agricultural year ending June 1st, but this provision of the act cuts the agricultural year in two. Says the Superintendent of the Census in regard to the statistics of agriculture :

"The census has little authority in respect to minor productions. Where a crop is of small importance, or is only occasionally cultivated, the assistant marshal will naturally and almost inevitably fail to put the question at every house. The farmer, on the other hand, on account of its little importance among the products of the year, will fail to mention it, and the result will be an inadequate representation of that crop. . . . This frank admission in regard to the slight value of the statistics of the census in respect to the minor crops should have no effect to disparage the authority of its statements in respect to the staple products of the country as a whole, or of any section. The very laws of mind by which the former lose even the slight attention they deserve, give the strongest assurance for the general completeness and correctness of the latter.

"A second limitation of the agricultural statistics of the census is found in the inapplicability of the schedule to sections in the condition of the several territories, as also of the State of Texas and some portions of the States of California, Kansas, and Nebraska. That schedule was framed wholly with reference to the agricultural requirements of the older States, where the land is divided up into well-defined farms, and the operations of a comparatively advanced agriculture are systematically carried on. It is utterly inadequate to represent the grazing industry of the great plains beyond the Missouri, and the results in respect to this region might, perhaps, have been omitted from the publication with credit to the census."

The estimates by the census enumerators, or deputy marshals, of the property of the people, are among the statistics which are of more than doubtful value. So far as is known, the United States is the only prominent nation which has attempted by law to take a census of the private wealth of its people. From the very nature of the case, any such attempt is beset by all the difficulties that attend the listing of personal property for purposes of taxation, with the added obstacle that the field attempted to be covered is so vast in the case of the census that no enumerator, necessarily employed for a brief time, and in a hurried manner, to take statistics of vast extent and intricacy, could possibly obtain estimates of the realized wealth of any district which would be at all trustworthy. The standard of valuation must of course vary in different localities to the extent of more than fifty per cent. Says the Superintendent of the Census in regard to these statistics :

"At the best, these figures represent but the opinion of one man, or of a body of men in each State, acting under advice in the collection of material and in the cal-

valuation of the several elements of the public wealth. . . . No attempt has been made to eliminate that portion of the personal property of the country which is based on the value of real estate. To that extent, therefore, there is a duplication of wealth. The reasons why it was not deemed expedient to undertake the work of reducing the aggregate valuation of real and personal property by the amount of the latter, which merely represents the former, were:

"1. In nearly all the States of the Union, land and buildings are taxed to their full (assumed) value, without deduction on account of mortgages, while the mortgages are also taxed at their full value.

"2. The personal property representing real property is not always, perhaps not generally, owned in the immediate community where the real property is situated. Hundreds of millions are owned in the East in the form of mortgages on the real estate of the West. If these gigantic amounts are to be excluded from such tables as the following, they must be excluded *as personal property* from the valuations of the Eastern States. But to do so would be in the highest degree unjust. The wealth of these States consists in the value of their own real estate, their manufacturing, commercial, and banking capital, their furniture, apparel, and equipage, *plus* the claims they have upon the lands, buildings, and railways of the newer States.

"3. Even were it desirable, in view of the two considerations here presented, to eliminate the element of duplicated valuations, it will appear, on reflection, clear that the difficulties in the way of anything approaching an accurate determination of the amount to be excluded would be almost insuperable.

"On all these accounts it was believed that it would be far more satisfactory to aggregate the totals of real and of personal property as separately obtained, without any inquiry how far the value of one merely represents the value of the other. The result reached must, at best, be characterized rather as an *impression* than an *opinion*."

In regard to the statistics of manufactures, we cite the forcible language of Superintendent Walker, as follows:

"The census returns of capital invested in manufactures are entirely untrustworthy and delusive. The inquiry is one of which it is not too much to say, that it ought never to be embraced in the schedules of the census; not merely for the reason that the results are, and must remain, wholly worthless, but, also, because the inquiry in respect to capital creates more prejudice and arouses more opposition to the progress of the enumeration than all the other inquiries of the manufacturing schedule united. It is, in fact, the one question which manufacturers resent as needlessly obtrusive, while, at the same time, it is perhaps the one question in respect to their business which manufacturers, certainly the majority of them, could not answer to their own satisfaction, even if disposed. No man in business knows what he is worth—far less can say what portion of his estate is to be treated as capital.

"The aggregate amount of capital invested in manufactures in the United States as returned is \$2,118,208,769. It is doubtful whether this sum represents one fourth of the capital actually contributing to the annual gross product of \$4,232,325,442. It is a pity, and may almost be said to be a shame, that statistical information, in many respects, of high authority and accuracy, should be discredited by association with statements so flagrantly false, even to the least critical eye; yet, as the manufacturing schedule annexed to the Act of 1850 requires this return, and as there is a vague popular notion that the statement of capital in this connection is of real and great importance (instead of being, as it is, at the best, of the least consequence), the Superintendent does not feel at liberty to withhold the results from publication.

The true and only remedy for the manifold and alarming errors which are inseparable from a census carelessly taken, or inaccurately tabulated, lies in a thoroughly organized system of responsibility. Let nobody be trusted to collect information or to tabulate returns but who is possessed of ample intelligence for the purpose. Then let a system of complete revision and scrutiny of the schedules be devised, by which all errors and improbabilities shall be referred back to the persons returning them before it is too late, and the proper corrections made. Errors are of course inseparable from any census; the vast extent and multiplicity of the facts involved, and the large number of officers employed, render them inevitable; but they may be indefinitely reduced, and the census rendered an approximation, at least, to accuracy, by applying to its management the same rules of rigid examination, intelligence, and responsibility which prevail in the business and the accounts of private firms and companies.

## TAXATION, ITS HISTORY AND PRINCIPLES.

OF all the difficult questions connected with Government and its administration, there is none more difficult or more complicated than the problem of taxation. How to raise the requisite means to provide for the public defence, and defray the cost of the diversified business of the Government, with the least oppression to the taxpayers, and the most equitable distribution of the burdens, is a question which has exercised the minds and divided the opinions of publicists and legislators in all ages. While the right to tax is a right absolutely essential, if not inherent, in every government, the most expedient methods of taxation are open to the widest possible controversy. Whether taxes should be directly upon property and income, or indirectly upon imported commodities and domestic products; whether direct taxation should include both real and personal property, or should be levied exclusively upon real estate; whether mortgages should be taxed, or exempted on the ground of duplicate taxation; whether a large share of the revenues of the Government should, or should not, be derived from corporations devoted to banking, mining, and transportation, thus taxing the people's exchanges and means of communication, or leaving them wholly free; whether the property of religious, educational, and benevolent associations should be taxed, or exempted; whether the larger share of taxes should be levied upon luxuries, or placed heavily upon ardent spirits, tobacco, etc., with the combined object of revenue, and discouragement to certain habits of consumption; whether indirect taxes (as duties upon imported commodities) should be levied solely with a view to revenue, or with the aim of excluding or diminishing the importation of certain articles, for the benefit of the domestic production of the same articles; whether the tariff on importations should be confined to the fewest number of articles, or should be widely extended so as to tax the larger share of imported goods; all these are questions not only of great interest to legislators and citizens, but of great importance in the economy of nations.

The problem of taxation, always of commanding interest in the policy of any government, becomes peculiarly so from an American point of view. In this country, the divided jurisdiction between the Federal Government and the governments of States, renders the whole question of taxation a remarkably complex one. The citizen of the United States who is taxed to maintain the central government which manages foreign relations, and legislates for commerce and navigation, public lands, pensions, patents, copyrights, currency, and other interests of National consequence, owes also allegiance to a State government which taxes him to maintain a large body of legislative, executive, and judicial officers, an extensive public-school

system, many institutions for the care and maintenance of the unfortunate classes, for the punishment of crime, and frequently for a system of public and internal improvements of great extent, besides numerous collateral objects of expenditure. But the taxation does not stop here. After the citizen has contributed his share to the two hundred and forty millions of National expenditure, and has added to it his contribution to the millions of State expenditure, he is still further required to contribute his quota to the county expenditure, including highways, and the administration of justice, besides, in frequent cases, taxes for public buildings, bridges, or other objects of county necessity or ambition. But even here the much-taxed citizen does not rest; for after he has discharged his obligation to the United States, to the State in which he lives, and to the county in that State to which he belongs, he is still further subject to taxation, frequently very onerous, to maintain a city or town government, in the place of his immediate abode. It sometimes happens, too, that the ambition or extravagance of municipal governments far exceeds, in its demands upon the resources of the taxpayer, the combined drafts of all the other tax-gathering governments, National, State, and County, combined. Nor can the much-plundered taxpayer lay the flattering unction to his soul that, although his pocket is depleted and his means of living curtailed by these complicated contrivances to support what is called government, he has, nevertheless, the satisfaction of bearing an influential part in making the laws which tax him. It has too often happened in the experience of communities, even in democratic America, that so far from the public authorizing the expenditure which piles up debt, interest, and taxes, mountain high, such expenditure has been created by irresponsible bodies in the most flagrant abuses of trust, and in defiance of the most wholesome restraining laws. It is eminently true in regard to the excesses and abuses of power by legislators or executive officers, that to the taxpayer eternal vigilance is the price of exemption from oppression. Unless citizens everywhere take a zealous personal interest in the conduct of government, and watch with continual scrutiny the levying and expenditure of taxes, whether National, State, or local, they will too often find themselves the unwilling victims of unjustifiable and avoidable extravagance.

The history of taxation in the United States, for the purposes of the general Government, is a varied record of shifting policies and remarkable changes in the main objects of revenue. Beginning July 4th, 1789, with the first act for laying a duty on goods, wares, and merchandise imported into the United States, in which the highest taxes imposed were from five to ten per cent *ad valorem*, the tariff system of the United States has undergone some twenty-five distinct revisions, sometimes amounting to revolutions, besides many more numerous partial changes.

This is no place to review the changes of the tariff policy, brought about through the successive prevalence of one or another party, or to notice the controversies which led to them. There has resulted from these numerous changes, not only enormous fluctuations in the total revenue derived from customs (running its extremes from eleven millions to two hundred and sixteen millions of dollars customs revenue *per annum* in the last fifty years), but also continuous uncertainty to the importers and consumers of commodities. The sum of the alternate gains and losses to mercantile and manufacturing interests through the numerous and frequent radical changes in the tariff, has been incalculable. If we take the changes in the familiar



articles of tea and coffee only, we find the duties levied by successive tariffs undergoing the following permutations :

COFFEE.	DUTY PER LB.	TEA.	DUTY PER LB.
1789-90.....	2½ cts.	1789-90.....	6 to 20 cts.
1790-94.....	4 "	1790-97.....	10 to 32 "
1794-1812.....	5 "	1797-1812.....	12 to 32 "
1812-18.....	10 "	1812-18.....	24 to 64 "
1816-28.....	5 "	1816-32.....	12 to 50 "
1828-30.....	2 "	1832-61.....	Free.
1830-32.....	1 "	1861.....	15 cts.
1832-61.....	Free.	1862-64.....	20 "
1861-70.....	5 cts.	1864-70.....	25 "
1870-72.....	8 "	1870-72.....	15 "
1872-79.....	Free.	1872-79.....	Free.

Equal, or even greater, have been the variations in the amount of duty imposed upon other leading commodities ; and the prodigious number and variety of articles upon which the tariff laws have imposed duties (formerly numbering nearly four thousand articles, but reduced by successive exemptions to the still very large number of sixteen hundred articles by the tariff of 1872) have operated to enhance the expenses of collection, and sometimes to defeat the ends for which the taxes were imposed. From tables elsewhere given in this volume, may be gathered the present rates of duty imposed upon all leading articles of consumption, as also the principal changes in the tariff by the legislation of Congress from 1789 to date.

The first internal revenue tax levied by the authority of the general government was in the act of March 3d, 1792, imposing an excise duty upon distilled spirits of from eleven to thirty cents per gallon. To this were added in other enactments prior to 1800, according to the necessities of the revenue, taxes upon snuff, refined sugar, and stamp duties, taxes on auction sales, on retail wine dealers and distilleries, and by act of June 5th, 1794, a yearly tax upon all carriages for hire, or the conveying of passengers, from one dollar to ten dollars each. Opposition to the collection of this carriage tax led to the notable decision by the Supreme Court, which affirmed its validity and constitutionality. The opposition and armed resistance to the collection of the whiskey tax in Western Pennsylvania led to the calling out of Federal and State troops, President Washington going in person to the disaffected district, and the insurgents being summarily put down and punished, with subsequent clemency to the leaders.

The first direct tax levied by the Federal Government, not upon commodities, but upon lands and dwelling-houses (to which was added while slavery still existed, a tax upon the value of slaves), was enacted July 9th, 1798, under the constitutional provision which requires that "all direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States, according to their respective numbers." This act divided the States into districts, with a large body of assessors, surveyors, and collectors of the revenue, who levied the tax provided for. This tax was limited to two years, and brought into the treasury about one million and a half of dollars. It was renewed in 1813 to 1815, during the expensive war with Great Britain, and, at the same time, heavy excise taxes were reimposed upon domestic spirits.

These taxes were gradually withdrawn as the public debt was

reduced, and expenditure diminished after the war. Twenty years of prosperity, with regular receipts from customs, and economical government, together with the constantly increasing sales of the public lands, brought the Government, in 1836, into the happy condition of being out of debt for the first and last time in its history hitherto. More than this; so many millions accumulated in the Treasury through the prodigious purchases of public lands in the flush times of 1835-6 (the Treasury receipts from sales in these two years alone having been about forty million dollars, or nearly double the entire annual receipts of the Government from all sources for twenty years before, and ten years after) that the surplus of the revenue was actually distributed by act of Congress, among the States. The amount thus divided (act of June 23d, 1836) was \$37,468,860, distributed among the twenty-six States, in proportion to their number of electoral votes for President.

Very shortly after this unexampled financial act, followed the disastrous panic of 1837, the great real estate and paper money bubbles of the preceding year having burst, strewn the country with wrecks, and followed by several years of severe commercial and industrial depression. The result was such a cutting down of the customs revenue and land receipts as to compel the Government, in 1838-40, to borrow money to meet current expenses.

The entire revenue to maintain the Government now continued to be raised by customs duties (with the added receipt of about two million dollars annually from the public lands) for more than twenty years. At the outbreak of the civil war, in 1861, which, unlike the preceding one, was a year of great commercial distress and many failures, the finances of the Federal Government were at a very low ebb, and as high as eight and ten per cent had been paid for temporary loans. The first legislation of Congress was directed towards increasing the receipts of the Government, and in 1862-63 was organized that vast system of internal revenue taxes, and enhanced tariff duties, which drew from the elastic resources of the country the prodigious sum of \$3,739,136,870 in ten years (1863-1873), or an average of 374 million dollars per annum, excluding all receipts from loans. To raise these enormous sums, rendered necessary to meet the current expenses of the great army in the field, and the interest on the rapidly growing public debt, necessitated the extension of the tax-gatherer's hand over almost every element of production and consumption. Not only were the tariff duties upon imports raised in many instances fifty to one hundred per cent above former rates, and a multitude of commodities before free subjected to taxation, but a direct tax of twenty million dollars per annum was apportioned among the States, an income tax (the first in our history) of three per cent was imposed on all annual incomes over \$600, and five per cent on all above \$10,000, afterwards increased to five per cent on all below \$5000 and ten per cent on the excess over \$5000 income. The following table shows succinctly the successive modifications of the income-tax law, with the annual amount derived from it, up to its repeal:

## AMOUNT OF REVENUE FROM INCOME TAX DURING EACH YEAR.

[From the Annual Reports of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.]

Years.	Incomes over \$10,000 per cent. Act of July 1, 1892.	Incomes over \$10,000 5 per cent. Act of July 1, 1892.	Incomes over \$10,000 5 per cent. Act of Mar. 3, 1896.	Incomes over \$10,000 5 per cent. Act of Mar. 3, 1897.	Incomes over \$3000 2½ per cent. Act of July 14, 1896.	Incomes from corporations' dividends and profits.	Incomes from casual companies' dividends, etc.	Incomes from insurance companies' new divi- dends, etc.	Incomes from railroad companies' new divi- dends, etc.	Incomes from turn- pike com- panies' new divi- dends, etc.	Incomes from salaries and States office.	Annual Total.
1863a..	\$ 172,770	\$ 277,452	\$ .....	\$ .....	\$ .....	\$ 768,606	\$ 4,210	\$ 226,495	\$ 592,532	\$ 1,101	\$ 696,181	2,741,857
1864a..	7,944,154	6,835,160	.....	.....	.....	1,577,011	92,121	445,366	1,524,232	17,495	1,705,125	50,294,733
1865a..	9,697,247	9,362,839	.....	.....	.....	4,016,722	386,228	768,771	3,810,596	28,213	2,826,492	32,050,017
1866..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,240,664	203,224	768,882	3,461,769	27,333	3,717,395	72,082,160
1867..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,774,975	195,382	563,474	3,270,992	30,703	1,029,992	66,014,429
1868..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,694,775	215,280	605,490	3,890,330	49,552	1,049,561	41,455,599
1869..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,769,156	230,608	847,668	3,384,967	22,381	561,963	34,791,857
1870..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,573,272	281,049	926,519	4,768,171	32,289	1,109,526	37,775,872
1871..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,542,688	47,043	243,205	2,095,735	11,768	787,263	19,162,652
1872..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,162,564	136,032	270,531	3,142,888	14,140	294,565	14,493,861
1873..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,927,233	24,615	8,678	996,573	2,389	117,542	5,069,312
74-77 (4 years)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	140,391
Grand Total..	17,814,171	16,494,961	60,831,011	94,845,693	16,097,921	29,133,714	1,795,812	5,689,070	31,404,584	297,325	14,029,995	346,008,740

a. Besides the collections in the above table, there was collected in the first three years' operation of the law the sum of \$449,883 from interest on U. S. securities and property of citizens residing abroad, which taxes were soon repealed. The aggregate footings of 1863, 1864, and 1865 include these amounts, for which there was not room in the detailed table.

It may be interesting to compare these statistics with the following table of receipts from the income tax in Great Britain, where this tax has been continuous for the past thirty-four years, although constantly changing by Parliamentary legislation, in the percentage levied.

### Great Britain's Receipts from Income Tax—1844-1878.

[Compiled from the Statistical Abstract of the United Kingdom].

YEARS.	TOTAL REVENUE.	RATE ON £1 OF INCOME.	
		Small Incomes. <sup>1</sup>	Large Incomes. <sup>2</sup>
	£		
1844	5,388,000	0 pence = 0 per cent.	7 pence = 3 per cent.
1845	5,330,000	0 " = 0 "	7 " = 3 "
1846	5,183,000	0 " = 0 "	7 " = 3 "
1847	5,544,000	0 " = 0 "	7 " = 3 "
1848	5,613,000	0 " = 0 "	7 " = 3 "
1849	5,485,000	0 " = 0 "	7 " = 3 "
1850	5,565,000	0 " = 0 "	7 " = 3 "
1851	5,511,000	0 " = 0 "	7 " = 3 "
1852	5,440,000	0 " = 0 "	7 " = 3 "
1853	5,653,000	0 " = 0 "	7 " = 3 "
1854	5,730,000	5 " = 2 "	7 " = 3 "
1855	10,922,000	10 " = 4½ "	14 " = 6 "
1856	15,159,000	11½ " = 4½ "	16 " = 6½ "
1857	16,051,000	11½ " = 4½ "	16 " = 6½ "
1858	11,396,000	5 " = 2 "	7 " = 3 "
1859	6,610,000	5 " = 2 "	5 " = 2 "
1860	9,666,000	6½ " = 2½ "	9 " = 3½ "
1861	10,957,000	7 " = 3 "	10 " = 4 "
1862	10,471,000	6 " = 2½ "	9 " = 3½ "
1863	10,483,000	6 " = 2½ "	9 " = 3½ "
1864	9,102,000	7 " = 3 "	7 " = 3 "
1865	7,966,000	6½ " = 2½ "	6 " = 2½ "
1866	6,322,000	4½ " = 1½ "	4 " = 1½ "
1867	5,637,000	4½ " = 1½ "	4 " = 1½ "
1868	6,184,000	5½ " = 2½ "	5 " = 2½ "
1869	8,618,000	6½ " = 2½ "	6 " = 2½ "
1870	10,044,000	5½ " = 2½ "	5 " = 2½ "
1871	6,350,000	4½ " = 1½ "	4 " = 1½ "
1872	9,084,000	6½ " = 2½ "	6 " = 2½ "
1873	7,500,000	4½ " = 1½ "	4 " = 1½ "
1874	5,691,000	3½ " = 1½ "	3 " = 1½ "
1875	4,306,000	2½ " = 1 " "	2 " = 1 " "
1876	4,109,000	2½ " = 1 " "	2 " = 1 " "
1877	5,290,000	3½ " = 1½ "	3 " = 1½ "
1878	5,630,000	3½ " = 1½ "	3 " = 1½ "

1. £100 a year and under £150.

2. £150 a year and upwards.

3. With abatement of £60 on all incomes below £200.

4. With abatement of £30 on incomes under £300.

5. On incomes of above £150, with abatement of £120 on incomes between £150 and £400.

But the heaviest burden of taxation in the United States during the war period and the years immediately following, fell upon the productive industries of the country, and unquestionably had some share in leading to the state of things which produced the great financial revulsion and the prolonged industrial depression of 1873-78. The drain upon the resources of the country, though prodigious and unexampled, was, however, by no means in excess of

the public spirit, which sustained the Government in the crisis and under the strain of war. Congress was at first reluctant to impose a direct or internal tax, apprehending popular discontent, and perhaps overrating the effects of long exemption from taxation in a direct form. It was not until 1863 that the more profitable and far-reaching internal revenue taxes were imposed. On this point may be cited the following, from a paper by David A. Wells, Special Commissioner of Internal Revenue of the United States, from 1866 to 1869 :

"Everywhere the opinion was expressed that taxation in all possible forms should immediately, and to the largest extent, be made effective and imperative ; and Congress devised a system of internal and direct taxation, which for its universality and peculiarities has probably no parallel in anything which has heretofore been recorded in civil history, or is likely to be experienced hereafter. The one necessity of the situation was revenue, and to obtain it speedily and in large amounts through taxation, the only principle recognized—if it can be called a principle—was akin to that recommended to the traditinary Irishman on his visit to Dounybrook Fair, 'Wherever you see a head, hit it.' Wherever you find an article, a product, a trade, a profession, or a source of income, tax it ! And so an edict went forth to this effect, and the people cheerfully submitted.

"Raw cotton was taxed at the rate of two cents per pound ; salt was taxed at the rate of six cents per 100 pounds ; tobacco from fifteen to thirty-five cents per pound ; cigars from \$3 to \$40 per thousand ; sugar from two to three and one half cents per pound. Distilled spirits were first taxed in 1863, at the rate of twenty cents per gallon ; the next year, 1864, sixty cents ; then \$1.50 ; and subsequently at \$2. But the most curious and complex taxes were those imposed on the various products of what may be termed ordinary manufacturing industry, the tax, by intent or construction, having been imposed first on the raw material, and then on the total or increased value, according to circumstances, on each successive stage of its elaboration up to the finished product. And, as if this was not enough, every manufacturer was also compelled to take out an annual license, while the goods produced, if sold by dealers or agents independent of the manufacturers, were subject to an additional tax of one tenth of one per cent., reckoned upon the amount of sales. This tax upon manufactures and products, with the exception of a few articles, was at first fixed, in 1864, at an average of five per cent. ; but in 1865 the rate was increased uniformly twenty per cent., making the tax for most articles *six* per cent. Under the operation of this law, the Government actually levied and collected from eight to fifteen, and in some instances as much as twenty per cent. on every finished industrial product.

"In the case of books and pamphlets, it was proved by the New York Publishers' Association that, including the license and income taxes, the finished book and its constituent materials paid from fifteen to twenty separate and distinct taxes before it came to the reader—the paper and its constituents, the cloth, the glue, the starch, the leather, the slaughtered animal from whence the hide furnishing the leather was obtained, the dyes with which the cloth or leather was colored or stained, the thread, the gold-leaf, the type-metal, the type, and the machinery ; and then, when the whole were combined, the finished book paid an additional tax of five per cent., which was levied, not upon the cost of manufacture, but upon the price at which the book was sold. In addition to all these, the manufacturer or publisher paid, for the privilege of doing business, an annual license tax, and an income tax of from five to ten per cent. on his profits, if he had any. In short, it was as if a frontier had been drawn about each individual article or product in the nation, across which nothing could pass without being submitted to a tax which was repeated at each border.

"We have said that the people of the United States submitted to such a system. They did more ; for such was the fervor of patriotism and the determination to push the war to a successful issue, that they rejoiced in it ; and during the continuance of hostilities there was no movement or protest attempted against the system which found any notable response among the masses. The country was rich, and its accumulated resources for nearly two generations had not been in any degree drawn upon by the national Government for extraordinary taxation. Wealth, moreover, was very uniformly distributed ; and the people pointed with pride to the annually increasing receipts of revenue under the new system, which, starting with \$42,500,000 in 1863, rose rapidly to \$117,000,000 in 1864, \$211,000,000 in 1865, and culminated in 1866 with the large sum of \$310,000,000, making the total revenue for that year, drawn from all sources by taxation, *five hundred and fifty-nine millions.*

"So long, moreover, as the war lasted, the attempts to evade taxation were exceptional, and in amount inconsiderable. The demand for most manufactured and agricultural products, owing to the enormous consumption of the armies, and the withdrawal of labor, by enlistment, from its accustomed avocations, was fully equal to or in excess of supply ; prices rose rapidly with every increase of taxation,

or additional issues of paper money; and, under such circumstances, the burdens of the war were not regarded by the majority of producers as oppressive."

Notwithstanding these facts, it is none the less true that when the stimulus, growing out of the war demand for products, and the rising markets, began to be withdrawn, and, more than all, when the paper-money expansion began to be succeeded by contraction, the whole attitude of the manufacturing and mercantile classes towards the system of taxation underwent a change. Impositions, which before were borne without complaint, and were even popular, became odious, and the public agitation, with a new demand for retrenchment and economy in the Government, compelled the repeal by Congress, first of the internal revenue taxes upon domestic manufactures; then of the larger share of stamp duties, and all the taxes upon provisions, sales, and licenses, except as to the dealers in spirits and tobacco; and, finally, of the entire tax upon incomes. These successive remissions of taxation were enacted in 1866-67-68. As the original vast system of taxation was enacted at wholesale, under the pressure of urgent necessity, to obtain the largest revenue within the shortest time, without regard to the effect upon the country's industries, or to the proper relation of the tariff to the internal revenue tax upon the same article, so the vast fabric of taxation, with all its complications, underwent a wholesale repeal, with but little regard to the adjustment of a sound, equitable, and permanent system. While Congress swept away direct taxes (including the entire tax upon incomes), which had brought over two hundred million dollars annually into the treasury, it permitted the enormous duties upon imported commodities to stand for years unrepealed, and, in many cases, undiminished. When the tariff was finally reduced by the legislation of 1872, tea and coffee, articles of semi-luxury, which are the source of abundant revenue, were wholly exempted from duty.

The experience of the United States in the raising of revenue corroborates the principle that it is not always the heaviest tax which produces the largest revenue. A notable illustration of this was found in the variations of tax upon distilled spirits. The following table of the successive raising and reduction of the tax, with the revenue gathered under each rate imposed, will be found instructive:

FISCAL YEAR.	TAX ON SPIRITS.	REVENUE.	FISCAL YEAR.	TAX ON SPIRITS.	REVENUE.
1863.....	20 cts.	\$5,176,590	1867.....	\$2.00	\$33,542,932
1864.....	20 to 60 cts.	30,329,150	1868.....	2.00	18,665,581
1865.....	\$1.50 to \$2.00	18,731,422	1869.....	60 cts.	45,071,221
1866.....	\$2.00	33,363,172	1870.....	60 "	55,606,084

What are the sources of taxation from which the present revenues of the United States are derived?

About three fifths of the amount for the support of the Government comes from the duties on imported commodities, and two fifths from internal revenue taxes. The latter are raised almost wholly from luxuries; spirits, fermented liquors and tobacco paying more than nine tenths of the internal revenue taxes. But in the taxes imposed upon imported commodities the rule is reversed, and the largest amount of revenue is derived, not from luxuries, but from articles classed among the necessities of life. An analysis of

the customs receipts of the United States shows that the largest share of revenue is derived from the following commodities :

ARTICLES TAXED.	CUSTOMS DUTIES RECEIVED.
Cotton manufactures.....	\$6,730,000
Wool and its manufactures.....	20,259,000
Flax and manufactures .....	5,270,000
Hemp and manufactures.....	1,532,000
Iron and steel manufactures.....	3,778,500
Earthen and crockery ware.....	1,300,000
Glass ware.....	800,000
Leather fabrics.....	2,668,000
Breadstuffs and provisions.....	1,285,000
Rice.....	1,300,000
Salt.....	786,000
Wood manufactures.....	886,000
Sugar and molasses.....	37,061,000
Tin and manufactures.....	2,460,000
	<hr/> \$86,035,500

Here are over \$86,000,000 of revenue derived from commodities in universal use, out of a total revenue of \$131,000,000, in the year 1877, to which these figures apply. The same year, the articles of luxury which paid any considerable revenue into the Treasury were the following :

ARTICLES TAXED.	CUSTOMS DUTIES RECEIVED.
Diamonds, precious stones, and jewelry.....	\$196,000
Dolls.....	110,000
Embroideries.....	902,000
Fans, feathers, flowers, etc.....	829,500
Furs and manufactures of.....	491,000
China ware, decorated.....	384,000
Glass, plate and decorated.....	1,000,000
Marble and its manufactures .....	271,000
Musical instruments .....	172,000
Opium.....	285,000
Paintings and statuary.....	89,000
Papier maché wares.....	391,200
Silk and silk manufactures.....	12,800,600
Spices, etc.....	830,000
Spirits and wines.....	5,637,995
Tobacco and cigars.....	4,364,000
Toys.....	125,400
Watches.....	283,593
	<hr/> \$29,097,288

It results from the above figures, which are fairly representative of the general average of duty collected from articles of luxury and necessity (omitting a multitude of minor articles), that much the larger percentage of the whole revenue is derived from articles entering into general consumption among the people.

Under the high tariff imposed during the pressure of war necessities, and not heavily reduced for the past fifteen years, the average duty on all dutiable commodities has been rather over than under 40 per cent *ad valorem*. The following table will show the percentage on the gross importations charged with tariff duties from the year 1821 to 1878, inclusive, the figures being from the tables published by the Treasury Department :

## CUSTOMS REVENUE OF THE UNITED STATES.

*A Comparative Statement showing the Customs Revenue, Amount of Dutiable and Free Goods Imported, and the Average Rate of Duty in each Year from 1821 to 1877, inclusive.*

[From the Official Reports on Commerce and Navigation.]

YEAR.	Receipts from Customs.	Imports.			Per cent on Dutiable	Per cent on Aggregate.
		Free.	Dutiable.	Total Amount Imported.		
1821.....	\$18,475,704	\$10,082,313	\$52,503,411	\$62,585,724	35.6	29.5
1822.....	24,066,066	7,298,708	75,942,833	83,241,541	31.7	28.9
1823.....	22,402,024	9,048,288	68,530,970	77,579,267	32.7	28.8
1824.....	25,486,817	12,563,773	67,985,234	80,549,007	37.5	31.6
1825.....	31,633,871	10,947,510	85,392,565	96,340,075	37.1	32.8
1826.....	26,083,863	12,567,769	72,406,708	84,974,477	34.6	30.7
1827.....	27,948,957	11,855,104	67,628,964	79,484,066	41.3	35.1
1828.....	29,951,252	12,379,176	76,130,648	88,509,824	39.8	33.8
1829.....	27,688,701	11,805,501	62,687,026	74,492,527	44.8	37.1
1830.....	28,389,505	12,746,245	58,130,675	70,876,920	44.8	40
1831.....	36,596,118	13,456,625	89,734,499	103,191,124	40.8	35.4
1832.....	29,341,176	14,249,453	86,779,813	101,029,266	39.8	29
1833.....	24,177,578	32,477,950	75,670,261	108,148,311	31.9	22.4
1834.....	18,960,706	68,363,180	58,128,152	126,521,332	32.6	15
1835.....	25,890,727	77,940,493	71,955,240	149,895,742	36.0	17.2
1836.....	30,818,328	92,056,481	97,923,354	189,980,035	31.0	16.2
1837.....	18,134,131	69,250,031	71,739,186	140,989,217	25.3	12.4
1838.....	19,792,925	60,860,005	52,857,389	113,717,404	37.8	17.3
1839.....	25,554,534	76,401,792	85,690,340	162,092,132	29.9	15.8
1840.....	15,104,791	57,196,204	49,045,315	107,141,519	30.4	14.1
1841.....	19,919,492	66,019,731	61,926,446	127,946,177	32.2	15.0
1842.....	16,662,747	30,627,486	69,534,691	100,162,087	29.1	16.6
1843.....	10,208,000	35,574,284	29,179,215	64,753,799	35.7	15.7
1844.....	29,236,357	24,766,881	83,668,154	108,435,035	35.1	26.9
1845.....	30,952,416	22,147,840	95,106,724	117,254,564	32.5	26.4
1846.....	26,712,668	24,767,739	96,924,058	121,691,797	26.4	21.9
1847.....	23,747,865	41,772,636	101,773,002	146,545,638	22.4	16.2
1848.....	31,757,071	22,716,663	132,282,325	154,998,928	24	20.4
1849.....	28,316,739	22,377,965	125,479,774	147,857,439	23	19.2
1850.....	39,668,686	22,710,382	145,427,936	178,138,318	25.2	22.3
1851.....	49,017,568	25,106,587	191,118,345	216,224,932	26	22.6
1852.....	47,359,329	29,692,934	183,252,508	212,945,442	26	22.2
1853.....	58,331,365	31,383,534	226,595,113	267,978,647	25	22
1854.....	64,224,190	33,285,821	271,276,560	304,562,381	28.5	21.1
1855.....	53,025,704	40,090,336	221,378,184	261,468,520	23	20.3
1856.....	64,022,363	56,055,706	257,684,236	314,439,942	25	20.3
1857.....	63,875,905	66,729,306	294,160,835	360,890,141	21.5	17.7
1858.....	41,789,621	80,319,275	202,293,875	282,613,150	20	14.8
1859.....	49,565,824	73,721,116	259,047,014	338,768,130	19	14.6
1860.....	53,187,511	90,841,749	279,872,327	362,166,254	19	14.7
1861.....	39,582,126	117,469,962	218,180,191	335,650,153	18.14	11.79
1862.....	49,056,398	69,136,705	136,635,024	205,771,729	35.90	28.84
1863.....	69,059,642	44,820,029	208,093,891	252,919,920	33.19	27.80
1864.....	102,316,153	54,241,944	275,320,951	329,562,895	37.16	31.04
1865.....	84,328,350	54,329,583	194,226,064	248,555,652	43.75	34.17
1866.....	179,046,630	69,728,618	375,783,540	445,512,158	47.65	40.19
1867.....	176,417,811	45,303,970	372,627,601	417,831,571	47.34	42.22
1868.....	164,464,599	29,379,149	342,245,650	371,624,808	48.05	44.25
1869.....	180,048,427	41,454,563	335,829,687	427,314,255	45.48	41.17
1870.....	192,878,265	46,508,793	415,845,856	462,354,651	46.37	41.71
1871.....	206,370,408	57,857,761	483,635,947	541,493,708	42.64	38.11
1872.....	216,370,287	61,010,902	579,327,864	640,338,766	37.34	33.77
1873.....	188,080,525	166,296,821	497,320,326	663,617,147	37.82	28.34
1874.....	163,103,834	180,117,061	415,748,693	598,865,754	39.20	27.54
1875.....	157,167,722	167,255,005	379,795,113	547,060,118	41.38	28.73
1876.....	148,071,985	156,298,594	320,379,277	476,677,871	46.21	31.06
1877.....	130,956,483	181,528,251	298,089,238	480,517,489	45.77	27.25
1878.....	130,170,680	171,069,579	285,776,267	466,872,846	44.01	27.28

NOTE.—The percentages of duty are only approximately, not absolutely, correct, the rates being computed for the earlier years upon the gross value of merchandise, etc., imported, instead of upon the value of goods entering into consumption in the respective years.



The other great branch of revenue for the general Government—the internal revenue receipts—shows the following proportions derived from the various objects of taxation for the fiscal year 1878 :

Spirits.....	\$50,420,815 80
Fermented liquors.....	9,937,051 78
Tobacco.....	40,091,754 67
Adhesive stamps .....	6,380,405 13
Banks and bankers.....	3,492,031 85
Penalties, etc.....	775,666 26
Total.....	\$111,097,725 49

This shows that 90 per cent of the entire internal taxation of the Federal Government is levied upon articles of luxury, while the remainder, or about 10 per cent, is derived from the commercial and financial transactions of the people. Out of the small still remaining taxes by stamp duties, less than  $2\frac{1}{4}$  per cent of the whole amount of revenue is from the tax on matches, while 3 per cent comes from check stamps, perfumery, medicines, or preparations of all kinds. The share of internal taxes, therefore, which can be regarded as compulsory is excessively small ; the taxes on liquors and tobacco (with the single exception of such amount of spirits and alcohol as are used in the arts) belong wholly to the category of voluntary taxes. It may be stated in general terms that while the larger share of tariff taxation in the United States is compulsory, and must be paid for by all consumers of commodities, nearly the whole internal revenue taxation, on the other hand, is voluntary, and can be escaped by those who choose to do without certain luxuries.

One very important point in the revenue system is the cost of collection, and this is largely dependent, so far as regards customs, upon the number and variety of articles subjected to duty, and the simplicity or intricacy of the classification and valuation adopted for the purpose of bringing commodities to contribute revenue to the Treasury. Formerly the very extensive and complicated list of articles taxed increased the cost of collection, by necessitating the employment of large numbers of appraisers and other officers in the custom-houses. Accordingly, we find from the annual reports of the Treasury giving the expense of custom-house collection, that the cost of collecting the revenue for the last fifty years has varied from three per cent to eleven per cent on the gross amount collected. The cost of the custom-houses (87 in number) for the fiscal year 1877 was \$7,335,615 ; the amount of revenue collected was \$130,956,493, showing that the expense of collection was very nearly 6 per cent. In the collection of internal revenue taxes, the articles taxed being now comparatively few, and the number of officers employed having been largely reduced of late years, the cost of collection is proportionately small. It is stated, in the annual reports of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, to have been about  $8\frac{1}{4}$  per cent for the fiscal year 1877, and 3.69 per cent in 1878, on the gross amount collected.

In Great Britain, the cost of collecting the revenue from customs, according to the Statistical Abstract of the United Kingdom, has averaged from  $4\frac{1}{4}$  to 5 per cent on the amount of revenue collected during the past fifteen years. The expense of collecting the inland revenue, during the same period, has averaged from  $3\frac{1}{4}$  to 4 per cent on the gross receipts.

In regard to taxation under State governments, the wide diversity of the systems and the constant changes in legislation constitute a chaos which it would require the most laborious and protracted study, and the most careful tabulation, to reduce to order. In several States, commissions on the tax system have been appointed at various times within the last ten years, and their reports, while far from comprehensive, have embodied valuable information and instruction. These reports, as well as the writings of those who have treated the question of taxation in the public press and elsewhere, go to show the evils, contradictions, and inequalities of existing systems of State taxation. They also establish the fact that in no State are the laws laying the taxes upon property executed with success. One of the most elaborate reports on this subject is that prepared by the commissioners appointed by the State of New York in 1870, to revise the laws for the assessment of taxes, of which commission David A. Wells was chairman. These reports, published in 1871-72, set forth the great necessity for reform in the tax system of New York. They showed that the existing tax laws had in view very little more than to include in the range of assessment a large number of productive items, without considering the influence of local taxation on the cost of production, the progress of the State, or the equitable distribution of the burdens of the Government. Notwithstanding a State law requiring the assessors of property to make oath that they had estimated the full and true value of all property at rates at which they would appraise the same in payment of a just debt, it was shown that a competition existed between the assessors of counties, and the cities and towns in each county, for the least possible valuation. The State tax being apportioned among the counties on the basis of their respective valuations, it follows that the county exhibiting the smallest schedule of property would be subjected to the least tax. The result was seen in the fact that while some assessors approximated to within 50 or 60 per cent of the real value of the property, the rate in a majority of the counties varied from 25 to 35 per cent of the true worth of property, while in some instances the assessors' valuation for the purposes of taxation went as low as 20 per cent of the real value. "In short," says the report, "there cannot probably be found a single instance in the whole State, unless possibly in the property of non-residents, where the law respecting the valuation of real property is fully complied with, and where the oaths of the assessors are not wholly inconsistent with the exact truth."

But great as were the inequalities, and enormous as became the exemptions, under the valuation and assessment of real property, those which prevailed in respect to personal property were much greater. It has been laid down as a principle by some economic writers that the market value of the aggregate of land, and that of the aggregate productive capital, are about equal. Certainly, in densely populated States like New York, Massachusetts, etc., the two separate aggregates of property classed as real and personal must nearly approximate each other in actual value. Yet the assessed valuation for the purposes of taxation universally shows a prodigious discrepancy. Take, for example, the amount of taxable property as assessed in the following large States for the year 1877 :

STATES.	Real property.	Personal property.	Per cent borne by real estate.	Per cent borne by personal property.
	\$	\$		
California.....	454,641,311	140,431,866	76.40	23.60
Illinois.....	931,199,306	197,291,421	82.60	17.40
Indiana.....	638,246,860	222,362,781	74.16	25.84
Massachusetts.....	1,191,469,228	508,965,487	70.00	30.00
New York.....	2,376,262,178	379,488,140	86.06	13.95
Ohio.....	1,064,796,732	460,524,810	68.96	31.04
Tennessee.....	212,228,546	24,354,206	89.71	10.29
Virginia.....	242,756,548	78,660,940	73.55	26.45
Wisconsin.....	274,417,873	77,362,481	78.01	21.99

It will be observed that in not a single instance does the valuation of personal property, or the amount of revenue raised therefrom, approximate that contributed by real estate. In no case is the value attributed to capital so much as 50 per cent of that of land, while in the case of New York, which is known to be the largest State in the Union, in its concentration of capital, the latter is valued at less than 17 per cent of the value of real estate. The same remark holds good with regard to city valuations, where we find the ratio of personal to real property sometimes strangely disproportionate. In Brooklyn, for example, the ratio of personal property taxed was to real as 1 to 10.46; in Buffalo it is 1 to 4.38; in Chicago, 1 to 3.86; in New York City, 1 to 2.42; in Boston, 1 to 1.67; and in Cincinnati, where a more equal system of valuation seems to have prevailed, the ratio of personal to real property was assessed as 1 to 1.23.

In Massachusetts, the only State which publishes in full detail its valuation, the assessments of several of the smaller cities actually exhibit an aggregate of personal property in excess of real estate; New Bedford, for example, showing a proportion of fourteen dollars personal property to eight dollars in real estate, while in many others the approximation in valuation of the two classes of property is very close. Massachusetts is said to be the most successful State in the Union in executing the law of taxation, which is built upon the theory of subjecting all real and personal property to a uniform rule of assessment and taxation. Yet in Massachusetts the most expert assessors testify that of the personal property of citizens subject to taxation, fully one third escapes assessment. All kinds of evasions and subterfuges, to say nothing of flat perjury, are resorted to, to escape the tax-gatherer. In 1878, in one of the suburbs of Boston, a citizen dying, who had been taxed for some years on \$75,000 of personal property, assumed by the assessors as the amount of his capital (he refusing to make a sworn return), was found to be possessed of bonds and other moneyed assets to the amount of over \$600,000. He had successfully avoided taxation on more than half a million of property for a series of years, and upon discovery, and the subjection of his estate to the full operation of the tax laws, so great a change was made in the tax duplicate of the town as to reduce the tax of every other citizen by about one half per cent.

In Illinois, the Chicago Board of Trade published the statement that the valuations of property for taxation are not more than one quarter the actual cash value of the property assessed; and this notwithstanding the law requires all property to be assessed and taxed at its actual value. In the midst of the great practical difficulties of enforcing taxa-

tion upon personal property, a kind of property that is easy of transfer, and the value of which it is difficult and even impossible to arrive at, there have not been wanting those who advocate the levying of all taxes directly upon real estate, without attempting to subject personal property to taxation. The statement is made that in no other nation but in the United States do governments levy a direct tax on personal property in the possession of individuals; that such an attempt is beyond any power in the Constitution, and cannot be effected with any degree of equality; that the chief burdens of taxation upon personal property fall upon those possessed of comparatively little means, while the very rich almost invariably contrive to escape the tax-gatherer; that governments necessarily fail to collect large portions of the tax levied, from want of tangible security or property subject to distraint; that all faithful enforcement of such laws is, in its very nature, inquisitorial and arbitrary, subjecting the citizens to the caprice, or favoritism, or animosity, of the officers of the law; that the attempt to enforce personal property taxation opens the widest possible door to perjury, offers a direct premium upon falsehood and dishonesty, and ends in complete failure to secure the object of the tax system, which is equality and certainty in the assessment and collection of the tax. Many attempts have been made to render the present tax laws of States more effective by rendering them more stringent. The legislation of Massachusetts and Illinois may be cited as examples of this, but the testimony already adduced evinces that the endeavor has not been wholly successful. It is alleged by the opponents of personal taxation, that such laws cannot be made operative without making them far more stringent and severe, investing assessors with almost arbitrary powers of inquiry, and even of fine or punishment; that some central authority must be created to prevent, or to punish, under the most stringent penalties, not only the evasions of tax-payers, but the derelictions of the assessors and tax-gatherers themselves. It is further asserted that the use and value of oaths as a matter of restraint or a guarantee of truth in respect to official statements must be wholly abandoned, at least so far as regards the sworn statements of owners of property. An oath, it is said, in respect to matters in which the Government is a party, is required as a mere matter of form, and a mechanical procedure, and its violation with a mental reserve is not felt to be a crime. We are pointed to the fact that the assessors of every State continually make oath, and renew the perjury every year, that they have valued all property for assessment at its actual value.

Another point made by the opponents of personal property taxation is, that a uniform system, subjecting personal property to tax, requires that all mortgages of real estate should pay the same rate as all other securities, and this, while the real estate itself is taxed, becomes a double taxation. Its effect, it is alleged, is either to drive away the capital, which would otherwise be loaned upon real estate, or to largely increase the burdens of borrowers, the capitalist charging higher interest, or otherwise recouping himself on mortgage loans for the tax he is compelled to pay. The effect of this, it is declared, is to enhance the price of money, and discourage enterprise, subjecting borrowers, who would otherwise develop the industries and resources of the State they live in, to burdens and discouragements they are ill able to bear.

On the other hand, the advocates of personal property taxation allege with much force, that the only equitable rule is one which subjects all classes of property alike; that the contribution by every citi-

zen to the expenses of the State, in proportion to his ability, is just, and must be recognized everywhere ; that to exempt personal property from taxation would be to exempt the capitalist, whose possessions are not in the form of real estate, from all taxation whatever ; that such an exemption would be in the highest degree unjust, and oppressive upon the owners of real estate ; that it would further tax farmers and small proprietors by just so much more as the ratio of personal property exempted bore to the real estate in the commonwealth ; that it would, in effect, reverse the rule sometimes insisted upon, that wealth should bear the largest share of taxation, and would compel the poorer men to bear the burdens of the richer ; that such a system would induce capitalists to put all their property into the form of stocks, bonds, money, and other securities, thus tending to form a great money-lending class, and withdrawing capital from fixed forms of investment, from the improvement of cities and towns, and from the channels of active enterprise.

It has been suggested as a compromise between these two opposite views that all capital invested in corporations, whether railroad, mining, insurance, banks, carrying companies, or manufacturing and commercial companies, might be taxed ; and that real estate taxation might be so modified as to assess and collect the taxes upon rents, rather than upon the fluctuating valuations which prevail in the States under the present laws and unsuccessful system. It is alleged in behalf of this scheme, that taxes upon corporations are more easily and inexpensively collected, and can be diffused with less burden through the community, than almost any other tax. It is claimed that taxing the rental value of all premises would, for the first time, bring real estate to a substantially uniform and just valuation. This system prevails in England and France, where almost all classes of personal property are left untaxed, and upon the ground that the enforcement of any general taxation of money or credits is impossible. In lieu of such tax, Great Britain derives an extraordinarily large share of its revenue from luxuries, the excise tax on spirits of all kinds having been maintained for years at ten shillings a gallon, while the duty on imported liquors is ten shillings and fivepence, or about \$2.50 per gallon. Of the 850 to 400 million dollars in round numbers, annually raised in the form of revenue by Great Britain, the sum of over 200 millions of dollars is raised on alcoholic drinks and tobacco alone. The various classes of property and consumption pay the following proportions, as calculated by R. Dudley Baxter, in his work on the Taxation of the United Kingdom :

Taxes on expenditure solely (spirits, wines, tobacco, tea, coffee, and sugar).....	£48,084,000
Taxes on expenditure (plate, dogs, race-horses, windows, etc.).....	8,624,000
Taxes on income and property.....	7,488,000
Taxes on trades, professions, and intercourse (public conveyances, liquor licenses, mercantile and other trades)....	6,560,000
Taxes payable out of capital (probate, legacy, and successions duty, and stamps on deeds).....	6,258,000
Total .....	£87,014,000

As to the relative proportions of taxation borne by different classes of population in England, Mr. Baxter calculates that while the upper and middle classes pay £54,000,000 of revenue annually for the support of the Government, the manual-labor classes pay only £29,112,000. In other words, while capital and well-to-do industry and commerce pay two thirds, labor in its cruder forms pays only one third.

It may be suggested, however, that Mr. Baxter's figures are a little deceptive; since he places the whole tax on land and houses (amounting to some £1,700,000) in the category of taxes paid by the upper and middle classes, while the manual-labor class are exempt. Yet no fact is better capable of demonstration than that taxes on lands and houses are paid at last by the tenants, or by labor.

In the State of New York, the commissioners to revise the laws regarding taxation reported a code, carrying into effect a radical change in the whole system of valuation and taxation in regard to real estate and personal property. The leading features of this proposed scheme were:

1. The exemption of personal property from taxation, except that of corporations created by the State, whose franchises are in the nature of a monopoly.

2. The taxation of land, exclusive of buildings, at a uniform valuation of 50 per cent of its true market value.

3. The taxation of buildings, conjointly with land as real estate, at a uniform valuation; and then, as an equivalent for all taxation on personal property, a tax upon the occupant, whether owner or tenant of any building, on a valuation of three times the rental of the premises occupied. This proposed plan of taxation has not been carried into effect by the requisite legislation.

Meanwhile the sentiment is growing in nearly all the States that the question of taxation is the most vital one of the time. The prodigious expenditure during the last fifteen years of all our governments, National, State, County, and municipal, has been such as not only to create great debts, with consequently enhanced burdens of taxation, but to expend the money raised directly from the tax-payers in vast and before unheard-of public improvements. In the item of public buildings alone, Congress has appropriated above \$45,000,000 since 1865, or more than twice as much as had been expended for such purposes during the whole existence of the Government from 1789 to the close of the war. Some of the States and cities have scarcely been behind in the magnitude and costliness of public buildings—witness the new State House of New York, at Albany, and the unfinished City Buildings of Philadelphia. Many State asylums for the insane have been constructed on a scale which has brought the cost of lodging paupers greatly above the average expense of lodging in the best hotels or more elegant private houses. All kinds of railroad enterprises, street improvements, etc., have been carried on upon a scale so extensive as to burden the citizens with taxes amounting in some cities almost to confiscation of property. State and municipal extravagance (sometimes combined with fraud) have wrung some hundreds of millions of dollars from the people, which it is not too strong a statement to say might far better have remained in the pockets of the tax-payers than to have been lavished or squandered upon the costly fixed investments which have absorbed it.

The fact is becoming more widely appreciated that the State owes to all its citizens, not only that they should be taxed equally, but that all unnecessary taxation should be avoided. The injustice of taxing mortgages is evident upon the simple statement, that the land mortgaged has been once taxed as real estate, and when the State imposes in addition a tax upon the money loaned upon the land, the mortgagee collects the amount from the mortgagor, thus making the latter pay double. In Massachusetts, by a recent official statement, there are 103,500 laborers owning houses, 46,000 of which are mortgaged

to an average amount of \$1000 each. The State and local taxes being about two per cent, the enormous sum of one million dollars is yearly taken from the savings of the men who are struggling to pay for their places, while the unfair exemption of much money deposited in savings banks is perpetuated. It results that the working-man who has \$1000 in a house, and has borrowed another thousand dollars on mortgage, is taxed \$44, while another working man who has \$1000 in the bank is taxed only \$7.50; and this is but one among many of the not less glaring inequalities of taxation.

Among the many different objects of taxation of which governments may avail themselves without serious oppression, or obstructing the industries of the people, may be classed taxes on simple luxuries, on legacies, successions, dividends, incomes, carriages, dogs, plate, and certain employments. Among taxes which, though readily collected, may be in practice the most burdensome, are taxes on the means of living, on mortgages, on ordinary manufactures and commercial sales, and, in certain communities, capitation taxes. The great leading resource of all our State governments for raising taxes, is found to be real estate, or landed property and the buildings and improvements thereon. In a portion of the States a poll tax of one dollar or two dollars is levied on each citizen of the legal age for voting, and is sometimes made a condition precedent to the exercise of the elective franchise.

As to the amount of State taxation, and the percentage levied upon property, the variations in the different States are very great, as may be seen by consulting the table in another place of State valuation and taxes. The percentage levied for State taxes varies from ten cents on each one hundred dollars (or one tenth of one per cent) in Tennessee, to one dollar on each one hundred, or one per cent, in South Carolina. This is for State purposes merely; but the taxation by counties, cities and towns, when added, so swells the amount that the citizens in no part of the country that is well populated escape with less than one and one quarter to one and one half per cent tax on the valuation of their property, while in some ambitious cities taxes have been carried up to the enormous rate of between four and five per cent. The average, in the more thickly settled parts of the country, may be fairly stated at two per cent; and this of course is exclusive of all taxes paid to the general Government, which are levied almost wholly upon consumption.

## THE CLIMATES OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE vast extent of territorial domain occupied by the United States, gives to it a greater variety of climate than that of any other single country on the globe. While there are countries whose territory stretches over more degrees of latitude in a continuous line, there are but one or two approximating it in the breadth of its domain from east to west, measured by degrees of longitude. Nor is there any which affords by differences of elevation and conformation of land and water greater elements of climatic changes. The influence of our great longitudinal chains of mountains alone, including the great Appalachian chain in the east, the Rocky Mountains, the Sierra Nevada and the Cascade range in the west, upon the climate of the States and Territories is prodigious. While the valleys between these mountains are often reservoirs of heat, the sides and summits of the mountains themselves yield a temperature far below that of the plains and table-lands in similar latitudes.

It may be said, almost without exaggeration, that the United States possesses all climates, from those of the frigid zone up to those of the torrid. The mean annual temperature ranges from summer heat, or 76° Fahrenheit in Florida, to 36° on the elevated plains of Minnesota, which latter may be said to represent the coldest regions of the United States. The American citizen may thus choose his climate, and need only possess the means of transit and the willingness to labor to enable him to settle in a country where it is almost perpetual summer, and the fruits of the tropics grow around him in rich profusion ; or in a region where the colder clime will brace his energies to steady struggle with the great forces of nature. Without changing his relations to government or laws (save in the insignificant differences that subsist between the legislation of the different States), the American citizen may go from clime to clime, according as his taste or his necessities may impel him. The traveller, too, in search of perpetual spring, may take up his carpet-bag and go from the balmy January or February of Florida or Louisiana, northward through every State until he finds the spring late in May or early June breaking into bud upon the bleak and rock-bound shores



of Maine. Reversing his course, he may travel southward, and, leaving the short-lived northern summer behind him, find a medium temperature of delicious moderation in the Middle States in October and November, which the far Southern States will continue for him all through the winter.

The mountains of the United States, though inferior in height to the great overtopping summits of the Himalayas or to the noted peaks of South America, are equal in elevation to any on the Continent of Europe. While Mont Blanc, the monarch of mountains, pierces the sky to the height of 15,732 feet, Mount St. Elias, in Alaska, rises yet higher, to the elevation of 17,876 feet in the air. California has two mountains, Shasta and Tyndall, 14,400 feet each, closely approximating the Matterhorn, which is 14,710 feet. Colorado has no less than nine distinct peaks rising to a height of 14,000 feet and upwards above the sea level, on any of which the enterprising and adventurous explorer may climb nearly as far towards heaven as he could possibly get in Switzerland. Among the less elevated mountain ranges of the Eastern States, it was long supposed that the White Mountains were the loftiest, and many geographical books still repeat this erroneous information. Modern measurements, however, have shown that the peaks of the Black Mountains in North Carolina overtop Mount Washington by a few hundred feet. The Black Dome rises to the height of 6760, Mitchell's Peak to 6576 feet above the sea level, and eleven other North Carolina mountains exceed 6300 feet, while the elevation of Mount Washington is only 6288 feet.

In the recently published tables of the atmospheric temperature in the United States, made up from all existing accessible observations by the Smithsonian Institution, many facts are recorded of the highest interest regarding the effects of elevation, ocean currents, valley isolation, etc., upon temperature. Thus it is given as a result of comparative observations, derived from a large variety of places, through long periods of time, that the temperature falls one degree for every rise above the earth's surface of 250 to 500 feet. At the top of a mountain 5000 feet high, therefore, the thermometer would indicate from ten to twenty degrees lower temperature than at its base, this large range of variation being affected by many collateral circumstances in different places. Among the circumstances which modify temperature the most powerfully, are to be reckoned the dampness or dryness of the atmosphere, the slope of the elevation, the condition of the surface, as wooded or barren, etc. In the eastern part of the United States the distribution of heat is far more uniform than in the western. This is indicated by the isothermal lines running between forty-four and sixty-eight degrees of temperature, which follow with approximate uniformity the parallels of latitude. In the Western United States, on the contrary, there is great irregularity in the distribution of heat and cold, the climate of California being

quite abnormal, and exhibiting an undue degree of cold in summer and of heat in winter. In the coast regions of California (notably in San Francisco Bay), under the influence of a brisk sea-breeze, the rays of even a high sun at noonday fail to impart any appreciable heat to the air.

We give below a table prepared by selection from the voluminous records of the recent work on American temperature, showing the mean annual temperature of the atmosphere at a given point in each of the forty-nine States and Territories of the Union. The place is selected as either the capital or some leading city or town where observations have been most continuously kept :

State or Territory.	Place of observation.	Mean annual temperature.	State or Territory.	Place of observation.	Mean annual temperature.
Alabama.....	Mobile.....	66°	Mississippi.....	Jackson.....	64°
Alaska.....	Sitka.....	46°	Missouri.....	St. Louis.....	55°
Arizona.....	Tucson.....	69°	Montana.....	Helena.....	48°
Arkansas.....	Little Rock.....	63°	Nebraska.....	Omaha.....	49°
California.....	San Francisco.....	55°	Nevada.....	C'p Winn'd Scott.....	50°
Colorado.....	Denver.....	48°	New Hampshire.....	Concord.....	48°
Connecticut.....	Hartford.....	50°	New Jersey.....	Trenton.....	58°
Dakota.....	Fort Randall.....	47°	New Mexico.....	Santa Fé.....	51°
Delaware.....	Wilmington.....	53°	New York.....	Albany.....	48°
Dist. Columbia.....	Washington.....	55°	North Carolina.....	Raleigh.....	59°
Florida.....	Jacksonville.....	69°	Ohio.....	Columbus.....	53°
Georgia.....	Atlanta.....	58°	Oregon.....	Portland.....	53°
Idaho.....	Fort Boise.....	52°	Pennsylvania.....	Harrisburg.....	54°
Illinois.....	Springfield.....	50°	Rhode Island.....	Providence.....	48°
Indiana.....	Indianapolis.....	51°	South Carolina.....	Columbia.....	62°
Indian Territ'y.....	Fort Gibson.....	60°	Tennessee.....	Nashville.....	58°
Iowa.....	Des Moines.....	49°	Texas.....	Austin.....	67°
Kansas.....	Leavenworth.....	51°	Utah.....	Salt Lake City.....	52°
Kentucky.....	Louisville.....	56°	Vermont.....	Montpelier.....	43°
Louisiana.....	New Orleans.....	69°	Virginia.....	Richmond.....	57°
Maine.....	Augusta.....	45°	Washington T.....	Stellacoom.....	51°
Maryland.....	Baltimore.....	54°	West Virginia.....	Romney.....	52°
Massachusetts.....	Boston.....	48°	Wisconsin.....	Madison.....	45°
Michigan.....	Detroit.....	47°	Wyoming.....	Fort Bridger.....	41°
Minnesota.....	St. Paul.....	42°			

It will readily be gathered from the above that the warmest climates in the Union are Louisiana and Florida, at New Orleans and Jacksonville, as shown in the mean temperature of 69° for the year, while the coldest is that of Minnesota, whose mean temperature goes as low as St. Paul as 42°, being colder by 4° than Sitka, in the far northern Territory of Alaska. In the latter case, however, the severity of the seasons is tempered by the warm Pacific waters, giving a milder mean temperature for the year than either Vermont, Maine, Wisconsin, or Wyoming possesses.

## THE WORLD'S STOCK OF THE PRECIOUS METALS.

[Freely translated and condensed from the *Économiste Français*, Sept. 14 and 21, 1878.]

In two notable articles recently published in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, two publicists of opposite schools have discussed the question of the precious metals, their relative abundance in the past, present, and future, and the effect of an increase or decline in the production of gold and silver upon prices. In one of these articles, by M. Emile de Laveleye, who is an advocate of bi-metallic money, it is attempted to show that the world's stock of the precious metals, so far from increasing, is constantly decreasing. M. de Laveleye estimates the entire annual production of gold and silver at 850,000,000 francs (\$170,000,000), and he maintains that a decline in the production of gold and silver mines has set in which must soon result in a deficiency of metallic money for the wants of the world's commerce, resulting in a great and general fall in the prices of merchandise, to take place before the close of the nineteenth century.

M. de Laveleye sets out by accepting the general conjecture (rather than estimate) that at the close of the fifteenth century there was in the world about 700,000,000 of francs in silver (\$140,000,000), and only 300,000,000 gold (\$60,000,000). From the year 1500 to the year 1848, the production of the precious metals, it is further estimated, was 30 milliards of silver (\$6,000,000,000) and 14 milliards of gold (\$2,800,000,000). During all this time, silver constituted the principal money of account among the vast majority of the world's population. It is a curious fact that up to the discoveries of gold in Australia and California, the relation was almost exactly maintained between the values of the aggregate quantity of the two metals. But from 1848 the production of the precious metals, and especially of gold, began to be largely increased. It is estimated that from 1848 to 1870, 20 milliards of gold and silver (\$4,000,000,000) were added to the circulation, causing an increase in the money metals of not less than 45 per cent. If we add 6 milliards (\$1,500,000,000) for the production of the last seven years (1870-77), we have a total of 70 milliards (\$14,000,000,000) of the precious metals put in circulation.

According to M. de Laveleye, with 70 milliards (\$14,000,000,000) of metallic money, and 1,200,000,000 of inhabitants in the world, we should have about 60 francs in specie for each person (\$12 *per capita*), which seems a sufficiently handsome sum to answer all human wants, if we take into account the fact that all civilized people have paper-money in addition. But, according to M. de Laveleye, this view is wholly deceptive, and we are on the very brink of a great scarcity of the circulating medium. He arrives at this conclusion from the following considerations: The total of \$14,000,000,000 of the precious metals represents the gross products of the mines since A.D. 1500, which must be diminished by deducting all the gold and silver employed in the arts and manufactures, and the amount that is lost by circulation, abrasion, etc. Statisticians are absolutely unable to solve the problem how much these various causes diminish the product of the precious metals which is put in circulation. According to M. Ernest Seyd, a London financial writer, there is in the western world 18 milliards (\$3,600,000,000) in gold coin and bullion, and in silver coin and bullion 6 milliards (\$1,200,000,000). In the eastern world he estimates the circulation of the precious metals at 6 milliards (\$1,200,000,000), which would give, in all, 30 milliards (\$6,000,000,000) of money in circulation in the whole world. According to another specialist, M. Xeller, there was in 1868, in the western world, 20 milliards (\$4,000,000,000) of the precious metals in cir-

ulation. It is hardly possible to harmonize these estimates, or to believe that while 70 milliards (\$14,000,000,000) have been produced since the year 1500, there yet remains in circulation only 30 milliards (\$6,000,000,000). Forty milliards (\$8,000,000,000), according to this, are lost, or have disappeared in industrial uses, such as jewelry, etc.

But M. de Laveleye claims that the production of the two metals has diminished for some years past. In 1852 the gold product alone reached 900,000,000 francs; now, according to M. de Laveleye, it amounts to between 400,000,000 and 500,000,000 francs (\$100,000,000) *per annum*. The production of silver, on the contrary, has increased from 250,000,000 to 350,000,000 of francs, making the annual product of both metals about 850,000,000 (\$170,000,000), while but a few years ago it exceeded 1,000,000,000 (\$200,000,000) annually. This amount, he claims, is wholly insufficient for the wants of civilization. The results of this deficit will become manifest in a very few years; we shall see a great augmentation in the purchasing power of money, and consequently a fall of prices in all that is purchased by money. This fall M. de Laveleye finds to be full of evil, overlooking entirely the troubles which the great rise in prices caused by the influx of Californian and Australian gold have occasioned, an expansion of circulation, an increase of expenditure, and an undue rise of prices to all consumers. He devotes himself to show the results of an insufficient circulation as depressing manufacturing and commercial enterprise, greatly lowering the wages of labor, and stifling the development of mankind. He further draws from his statistics an argument in favor of the bi-metallic system, and against the policy which prevails in Great Britain, Germany, and some other nations, rejecting silver as money of account of full value.

But, in the first place, the figures of M. de Laveleye are not generally admitted. M. Victor Bonnet, in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, maintaining the view that the single gold standard is the only possible or expedient monetary system, cites the opinion of M. Feer-Herzog, an eminent Swiss financial writer, to the effect that the annual production of the precious metals is even now 1,150,000,000 francs—710,000,000,000 of gold and 440,000,000 of silver. The difference between these figures and those of M. de Laveleye is very considerable, being 300,000,000 of francs (\$60,000,000) annually. But if we accept his figures of production, it is impossible to admit other elements in his calculation. His estimate that 280,000,000 of francs in gold and silver are annually employed in the industrial arts may possibly be correct; for the English economist McCulloch fixed this consumption years ago at 375,000,000 francs. While it is evident that we can have nothing but conjecture on this point, civilized nations do employ much gold and silver in jewelry, plate, etc. But it should not be forgotten that the fabrication of this jewelry does not consume the metal newly furnished annually by the mines. On the contrary, many fabrics of gold and silver are annually melted and reappear in a new form. Even granting that 280,000,000 are annually consumed in commerce, M. de Laveleye's second calculation that 250,000,000 more must be deducted from the circulation for wear and tear is entirely too large. The estimates for abrasion vary very much, but are usually from one quarter to one half per cent on the whole amount of coin in circulation. It should be taken into account that modern nations make less and less use of coin passing from hand to hand, substituting checks and bills of exchange, while the coin sleeps in the vaults of the banks or in strong-boxes.

But what is absolutely inadmissible in the calculations of M. de Laveleye is his third point. He deducts a sum of 250,000,000 francs

annually from the coin of which Europe stands in need, to regulate its exchanges with the east, and this he takes from the annual product of the mines. The amount flowing to the east may have averaged 250,000,000 francs for the last twenty-five years, but these are by no means average years. Thus, for the whole period of five years from 1861 to 1866, corresponding to the American war, the exports of India were enormously increased, notably in cotton, resulting in a great and unprecedented drain of silver from Europe. Since that time the normal state of things has returned, the imports and exports of India generally balance, and no such sum as 250,000,000 francs annually is required for the east.

Adding these three figures: 280,000,000 for the industrial arts; 250,000,000 for loss by abrasion, and 250,000,000 to represent the balance of trade between Europe and Asia—M. de Laveleye finds a total of 780,000,000 francs, which expresses, according to him, the annual wants of the civilized world to be added to the specie in circulation, supposing that the population and commerce remain stationary. But population continually increases, and commerce likewise; now as, according to M. de Laveleye, the production of the precious metals is only 850,000,000 francs a year, and we must deduct 780,000,000 from this for the uses already described, there remains only 70,000,000 *per annum* to keep pace with the progress of population and commerce—a sum altogether insufficient, since in Europe and the two Americas the population increases at the rate of 5,000,000 souls per annum; estimating the want of coin at 30 francs per head, which is little enough, there would be required 150,000,000 (\$30,000,000) annually; whereas, as we have seen, we have but 70,000,000, presenting thus a deficit of 80,000,000. Thus, according to M. de Laveleye, the insufficiency of the actual production of the precious metals is demonstrated. It is to be remarked that M. de Laveleye exaggerates strangely when he insists that the wants of each country for coin circulation increase in proportion to the increase of its population and its commerce. Further, he commits a great oversight in not taking into consideration the many substitutes for money of which custom avails itself more and more continually, as bank-notes, bills of exchange, checks, etc.

Nevertheless, there is some truth at the bottom of M. de Laveleye's observations. The great depreciation of the precious metals which has been seen for twenty years past, as a consequence of a sudden enlargement in their production, is perhaps approaching its term; but this would not be a misfortune.

The element of new discoveries of mines of precious metals has of course been wholly left out by M. de Laveleye. He writes as if civilization had already penetrated every corner of the globe, and revealed all the treasure of gold and silver that are buried in the bowels of the earth. Humboldt (repeating a remark of Herodotus) says that gold always comes from the extreme limits of civilization; this is borne out by the discovery of mines, both ancient and modern, in the new regions opened up to human occupation. That gold is no longer produced in countries long inhabited furnishes no argument against its probable discovery in regions not yet occupied. Civilization and colonization, as represented by the white race, have by no means reached their period. It is doubtful, as geographers tell us, whether half of the earth has been actually explored by men belonging to civilized nations, and we all know that hardly a third or a quarter is yet inhabited by them.

Who knows what undeveloped wealth may yet exist in Mexico, or in Central and South America? The Cordilleras may yet have

their secrets ; the banks of the Amazon, the La Plata, and their great affluents are almost a *terra incognita*. It is only eight years since gold regions were discovered in French Guiana. Australia and New Zealand, so rich in the past, are by no means exhausted in the present. Africa, that land of marvel and mystery heretofore, is now being opened by continual fresh explorations. In Siberia the gold product is actually increasing, but that country, where the cold is as forbidding as the torrid heat is in Africa, is as yet very imperfectly known.

But do we really need that enormous increase in the precious metals which from 1848 to 1878 has enlarged the world's stock more than one half ? This sudden expansion, notwithstanding the great development of commerce and industry, has produced a great rise in prices ; and was this rise an unmingled good ? By no means. On the contrary, what is most sought for by all financiers, and what would actually be an economic ideal, is an absolute fixed standard of value, subject neither to sudden increase nor diminution, increasing moderately and regularly each year, so as to keep pace with business and population ; so that those violent fluctuations of prices caused by sudden changes in the supply of currency should not take place. It is true that a recent great decline in prices has set in ; but this decline is rather due to intrinsic or collateral causes than to any rise in the value of money. Coal, iron, grain, and some of the raw materials most used in manufactures have been very largely produced of late years. The reduction in the cost of transportation and the opening of new fields of production are largely accountable for the fall in prices. Add to this that there is an enormous and steadily growing substitution of bank credits, bills of exchange, and checks, for the actual transfer of the precious metals, and it will be found, we think, that there is yet, and will continue to be, plenty of gold and silver for the wants of commerce. The railroads and telegraphs to-day give us the means of economizing incalculably the use of coin and bullion, which, while it stays in the vaults of the banks of New York, is transferred by the touch of an electric wire to pay a debt in London or San Francisco. The great clearing-houses of London and New York, where every day sees millions upon millions of debts discharged without handling a single dollar, are other instances, purely modern, of the lessening need for a large quantity of gold and silver.

Finally, M. de Laveleye has overlooked the fact that the progress of cultivation and intelligence tends to bring the gold and silver already coined out of its hoards among the populations of the globe. That great dormant unknown quantity of the precious metals which slumbers in these private receptacles is continually emerging from its retirement, through the spirit of intelligence and of the modern methods which commerce has adopted, and takes part in the circulating medium. In France, where the English and American use of bank-checks has been comparatively unknown, there is an infinite number of little mines of gold and silver hidden away in almost every hut, and under almost every mansard. These will tend constantly to come to the light, and will add their store to the world's wealth in the precious metals. In fine, we by no means consider that the production of gold and silver is too small for the wants of the civilized world, nor that any violent fall in prices is to be feared, which would be a phenomenon the reverse of that which we have seen for fifty years past. Perhaps, on the contrary, we may find that the closing quarter of the nineteenth century will be, in regard to the stability of prices and the steadiness of value in the precious metals, a great improvement upon the last two quarters of the century in which we live.

## THE COTTON PRODUCTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE first culture of cotton in the United States dates from the year 1621, when cotton-seed was planted in Virginia as an experiment, and its "plentiful coming up" was a subject of interest in America and in England. Cotton wool is named in the earliest books and pamphlets relating to Virginia as one of the products of that happy country "seated neare the midst of the world, between the extremities of heate and cold." Its cultivation was long limited to gardens or small patches for home use. Cotton culture appears first to have grown northward rather than southward. The traces of its culture are found in Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, down to 1776, when it was recorded that the home-grown cotton near Philadelphia was sufficient for domestic wants. It must be said, however, that very little cotton was then used, as linen and woollen fabrics formed the chief clothing of the people.

Cotton was first planted in Georgia and the Carolinas in 1733-4, and in Louisiana in 1742. Several bags of cotton were exported from Charleston in 1747. In 1770 there were shipped to Liverpool three bales from New York, four from Virginia and Maryland, and three barrels full from North Carolina. It was not until the close of the eighteenth century that the cotton export trade began, which in the past eighty years, has grown to proportions so large in quantity and value, and so important to the commerce of the world, as to affect the welfare of nations. The cotton crop of 1791 in the United States was set down at two million pounds. In 1795 the few American cotton factories were still importing foreign cotton, the imports of that year being 4,107,000 pounds, and the exports 6,276,300 pounds. The crop of 1801 was put down at 48,000,000 pounds, 21,000,000 of which were exported. In 1810 the exports rose to 94,000,000 pounds. In 1813, when the war with Great Britain was on foot, we exported only 19,400,000 pounds, the price here ruling at twelve cents, while in England it was nearly three times as much, or from 16d. to 26d. The United States cotton crop in 1821 was 180,000,000 pounds; 124,893,405 of which was exported. In 1825 the crop had grown to 255,000,000 pounds. The following table gives the annual production since, or for fifty years. It must be noted that the cotton year, as stated in the authorities upon that industry, begins with the year of production, and closes during the year in which the crop is marketed. Thus, though the seed may be planted in April, and the cotton picked in October, very few bales of cotton reach the market before December, while the heaviest marketing of the crop runs from January to March, and the whole product of cotton cannot usually be summed up before August, shipping being distributed over so long a period.

The years in the following table therefore represent the year of marketing the crop ripened the year preceding :

### COTTON CROP OF THE UNITED STATES FOR 50 YEARS.

YEARS ENDING SEPTEMBER 1.

From the Commercial and Financial Chronicle.

Year.	Bales.	Year.	Bales.	Year.	Bales.	Year.	Bales.
1829	870,415	1841	1,634,045	1853	3,332,882	1865	2,193,987
1830	976,945	1842	1,683,574	1854	2,980,027	1867	2,019,774
1831	1,038,848	1843	2,378,875	1855	2,847,339	1868	2,593,909
1832	987,487	1844	2,090,409	1856	3,527,845	1869	2,439,060
1833	1,070,439	1845	2,394,503	1857	2,939,519	1870	3,154,946
1834	1,305,324	1846	2,100,537	1858	3,113,962	1871	4,353,317
1835	1,354,228	1847	1,778,651	1859	3,851,481	1872	2,974,351
1836	1,360,752	1848	2,347,634	1860	4,669,770	1873	3,930,508
1837	1,422,030	1849	2,728,596	1861	3,656,006	1874	4,170,388
1838	1,891,497	1850	2,096,705	1862	No record	1875	3,832,991
1839	1,830,332	1851	2,355,357	1863		1876	4,064,288
1840	2,177,885	1852	3,015,029	1864		1877	4,485,423
				1865		1878	4,811,265

NOTE.—The average net weight per bale is 440 lbs.

The cotton belt of the United States, or the area in which cotton is cultivated, may be seen in the following table :

### ACREAGE IN COTTON

Of the Ten Cotton-growing States, as Reported by the U. S. Department of Agriculture—1871 to 1877.

STATES.	1871. Acres.	1872. Acres.	1873. Acres.	1874. Acres.	1875. Acres.	1876. Acres.	1877. Acres.
N. Carolina.	388,474	450,620	513,717	457,308	621,428	609,000	584,640
S. Carolina.	523,535	570,652	627,717	571,222	955,050	945,500	917,135
Georgia ....	1,170,832	1,311,391	1,455,577	1,310,020	1,611,702	1,515,000	1,530,150
Florida .....	143,737	158,069	167,584	152,501	185,395	165,000	166,650
Alabama .....	1,350,427	1,387,072	1,499,009	1,289,148	1,732,350	1,732,250	1,766,895
Mississippi.	1,397,835	1,537,618	1,706,755	1,501,944	2,016,326	1,976,000	2,055,040
Louisiana ..	847,044	940,318	1,034,239	827,391	1,415,730	1,360,000	1,325,600
Texas .....	774,806	914,269	1,067,122	1,119,064	1,483,500	1,483,500	1,706,025
Arkansas ..	597,857	693,512	811,409	722,154	1,133,000	1,133,000	1,189,650
Tennessee ..	463,042	518,606	596,395	548,683	750,000	741,000	755,820
Total acres.	7,557,570	8,482,905	9,509,524	8,499,335	11,934,379	11,560,250	12,007,605

It will be seen that Mississippi and Alabama cultivated the largest area of the cotton crop ; Louisiana, Georgia, and Texas coming next, while the smallest amount is grown in North Carolina, Tennessee, and Florida. The yield of cotton per acre varies from 100 pounds to 250 pounds ; the heaviest recorded production per acre for a series of years being in Arkansas, Texas, and Louisiana. Half a bale of cotton to the acre is regarded as a good yield.



The culture of cotton is arduous, and the result of the crop proverbially uncertain. The tender plant which peculiarly loves the sun is at the mercy of the seasons, and a wet summer or an early frost may diminish the product by one fourth or one third. The young plant, too, has numerous insect enemies, and is liable to diminution by irregular or inefficient culture. Tall native grass and weeds, with which the luxurious Southern soil teems, continually obstruct its growth. The planting of the seed begins in Texas in February, but later as we come north; not closing until after the first of May in North Carolina and Tennessee. The cotton seed, resembling a bean, in its early growth, shoots up two green leaves, striking a tap-root down into the earth, and growing in a few days two or three inches high. More leaves soon appear, and in about three weeks a process of plowing and chopping out the superfluous plants begins, leaving only three or four plants in a bunch, the bunches being from twelve to twenty-four inches apart. The plowing is twice repeated, followed by the hoe, cutting out all the grass, and all the plants but one in a hill. What is called the stand of cotton is of the utmost consequence, a poor stand insuring a short crop. Bringing to a stand, and cutting out all the plants except one, gives additional growth, vigor, and productiveness to the remaining plants. The cotton bloom, white in the morning and red in the evening, comes usually in June, the flower dropping off after three days, leaving a small boll, which enfolds the cotton wool, that finally bursts its shell and is ready for picking from the bush, all the way from September to December, according to the latitude, the season, or the time of planting. The boll is about the shape and size of a guinea egg. The cotton is picked by the fingers by laborers equipped with large sacks of coarse cotton, loosely suspended from the shoulders, each hand picking 150 to 200 pounds a day.

After picking comes ginning, or the separation of the fibre from the seed by the cotton gin. This consists of a revolving apron and circular saws run at high speed to cut the fibre from the seed. The seed falls to the ground, and the cotton is blown from the gin into the picking room. To every 500 pound bale of cotton there are found about 900 pounds of seed, about one fourth of which is retained for planting, and the rest sold for making oil. The cotton is next baled in a cotton press, which compresses the white fibre into the narrowest possible space, when it is firmly hooped in oblong bales, each of which is sewed up in bagging, and weighs from 400 to 500 pounds. The culture of cotton, while declining in some other producing regions, is constantly on the increase in the United States. This is shown in the fact that while the thirteen years before the civil war, 1849-61, produced 40,994,419 bales, the thirteen years since the war, 1866-78, have produced no less than 45,627,847 bales, and this, too, notwithstanding the complete revolution in the labor element in the cotton States.

The price of cotton from 1825 to 1877 inclusive is shown on another page, by a table of the lowest and highest prices of each year, which will be found much more satisfactory and less misleading than the averages for the year commonly given. The price from 1862 to 1877, being in United States currency, may be reduced to gold value by the table of the average price of gold in each year, commencing with the paper money issues of 1862.

It will be seen that the uncertainties of the crop are only equalled by the fluctuations in its price. We give an interesting table of the

### COST OF PRODUCTION AND PRICE OBTAINED FOR THE COTTON CROP OF 1876 (MARKETED IN 1877),

As estimated by the Department of Agriculture from the reports of its correspondents. The prices quoted are those obtained at the nearest home markets (not the ports). Grade not stated, but probably average strict good ordinary.

STATES.	Cost of Production, per pound.	Price obtained, per pound.
North Carolina.....	9 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>16</sub> cents.	9 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>16</sub> cents.
South Carolina.....	9 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>16</sub> "	9 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>16</sub> "
Georgia.....	9 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>16</sub> "	9 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>16</sub> "
Florida.....	8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>16</sub> "	9 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>16</sub> "
Alabama.....	9 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>16</sub> "	10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>16</sub> "
Mississippi.....	9 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>16</sub> "	10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>16</sub> "
Louisiana.....	9 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>16</sub> "	10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>16</sub> "
Texas.....	8 "	9 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>16</sub> "
Arkansas.....	9 "	9 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>16</sub> "
Tennessee.....	9 "	9 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>16</sub> "
Average of the U. S.....	9 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>16</sub> cents.	9 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>16</sub> cents.

If the above figures are correct, it follows that the cotton crop of two years ago paid to the planters of the ten producing States, at an average profit of six tenths of a cent per pound, the large profit of twelve million dollars, nearly. The total value of the crop at place of shipment is but a fraction less than \$200,000,000 per annum.

Great Britain is the largest customer for American cotton, our exports to that country averaging about 2,000,000 bales per annum, for the last ten years, out of the average crop of 4,000,000 bales. Of the remaining half of the crop, an average of nearly 1,000,000 bales is exported to the continent of Europe, while over 1,300,000 bales are consumed by the cotton mills of the United States. The statistics of cotton goods manufactured in the United States are unfortunately not accessible at a later date than the year 1875, there having been no authentic returns. The following table for the year ending July 1, 1875, is from the *New York Commercial and Financial Chronicle* :

### COTTON GOODS MANUFACTURED IN THE UNITED STATES.

NOTE.—The table is in thousands, of pounds or yards—i. e., 000's omitted, to save space. Adding them, we have as many millions as the table exhibits thousands.

YEAR ENDING JULY 1, 1875.	New Engl'nd States.	Middle and West'n States.	Total, North'n States.	Total, South'n States.	Total, United States.
Threads, yarns, and twines (lbs.).....	45,000	19,000	64,000	19,000	83,000
Sheetings, shirtings, and similar plain goods (yds.).....	540,000	94,000	634,000	92,000	726,000
Twilled and fancy goods, Osnaburgs, jeans, etc. (yds.).....	180,000	46,000	226,000	21,000	247,000
Print cloths (yds.).....	640,000	109,000	749,000	.....	749,000
Ginghams (yds.).....	30,000	5,000	35,000	.....	35,000
Ducks (yds.).....	12,000	16,000	28,000	.....	28,000
Bags (number).....	8,000	2,000	10,000	.....	10,000

The subjoined table distributes the manufacture by States, and shows the relative number of bales of cotton used, the number of mills and spindles, etc., engaged in the manufacture.

STATES.	No. of Mills.	No. of Spindles.	Average Size of Yarn. No.	Average Running Time. Weeks.	Average Consumption of Cotton per Spindle. Lbs.	Quantity of Cotton used. Lbs.	Quantity of Cotton used. Bales.
<b>NORTHERN.</b>							
Maine.....	27	633,944	23.14	50.50	53.00	33,608,236	72,421
N. Hampshire.....	36	815,709	22.66	50.22	70.25	57,326,126	123,535
Vermont.....	10	46,344	29.55	50.54	51.51	2,372,420	5,513
Massachusetts.....	206	3,775,634	23.69	46.17	55.33	206,894,352	450,204
Rhode Island.....	129	1,438,479	33.88	48.00	42.69	61,409,470	132,346
Connecticut.....	108	889,784	30.66	47.20	51.12	45,492,513	98,044
New York.....	60	615,205	36.38	49.65	46.30	28,473,469	61,365
New Jersey.....	22	178,928	29.13	50.83	57.62	10,114,300	21,798
Pennsylvania.....	60	451,900	18.07	43.62	69.85	31,572,305	68,044
Delaware.....	8	48,276	23.17	52.00	69.96	3,358,162	7,246
Maryland.....	20	127,352	11.05	47.88	138.25	21,368,020	46,042
Ohio.....	4	13,000	8.00	43.50	135.69	1,704,000	3,802
Indiana.....	4	22,988	15.70	48.55	141.80	3,261,340	7,029
<b>Total North.</b>	<b>694</b>	<b>9,057,543</b>	<b>28.42</b>	<b>47.52</b>	<b>56.25</b>	<b>509,009,613</b>	<b>1,097,001</b>
<b>SOUTHERN.</b>							
Alabama.....	14	58,480	12.75	45.50	114.51	6,756,170	14,561
Arkansas.....	2	1,781	10.38	46.34	73.56	132,400	285
Georgia.....	47	181,340	12.87	46.35	177.39	23,299,303	50,214
Kentucky.....	3	9,514	6.92	50.45	254.40	2,420,362	5,216
Louisiana.....	8	2,260	8.50	50.00	315.50	713,633	1,537
Mississippi.....	9	16,256	11.07	46.00	110.60	1,990,800	4,291
Missouri.....	3	19,700	11.85	46.05	140.52	2,810,435	6,057
North Carolina.....	31	54,500	11.28	43.97	121.72	6,694,641	14,428
South Carolina.....	18	70,282	4.00	51.15	137.57	9,671,028	19,945
Tennessee.....	40	55,884	11.66	43.17	121.85	6,701,718	14,443
Texas.....	2	5,700	12.00	50.63	172.34	982,365	2,117
Virginia.....	9	54,624	15.22	51.63	115.85	5,560,835	11,965
<b>Total South.</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>481,821</b>	<b>12.67</b>	<b>49.07</b>	<b>140.57</b>	<b>67,783,140</b>	<b>145,079</b>
<b>Grand Total.</b>	<b>875</b>	<b>9,539,364</b>	<b>27.60</b>	<b>47.60</b>	<b>60.46</b>	<b>576,742,753</b>	<b>1,242,080</b>

The statistics of our cotton exports, and of the imports and exports of cotton manufactures into and from the United States, for a series of years, are given elsewhere, in the full tables of imports and exports.

The statistics of the European consumption of cotton may be seen in the following table, which is to be regarded merely as an estimate, exact statistics not being attainable.

[From W. B. Dana's "Cotton from Seed to Loom," N. Y., 1873.]

	No. of Spindles.	Lbs. per spindle.	Total lbs.	Bales of 400 lbs.
Great Britain .....	39,500,000	33	1,303,500,000	3,258,000
Russia and Poland.....	2,500,000	65	162,500,000	406,250
Sweden and Norway.....	310,000	80	24,800,000	62,160
Germany.....	4,700,000	55	258,500,000	646,250
Austria.....	1,558,000	67	104,386,000	260,965
Switzerland.....	1,850,000	25	46,250,000	115,625
Holland.....	230,000	60	13,800,000	34,500
Belgium.....	800,000	60	48,000,000	120,000
France.....	5,000,000	48	240,000,000	600,000
Spain.....	1,775,000	48	85,200,000	213,000
Italy.....	880,000	67	58,960,000	147,400
India.....	1,231,000	75	92,325,000	230,812
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>60,334,000</b>		<b>2,440,285,000</b>	<b>6,106,150</b>

Of the British consumption of cotton, the United States supplies 63 per cent; of the consumption of the Continent, 45 per cent; and of the European consumption generally, 56 per cent.

# SILK MANUFACTURES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Detailed Statement of the Quantities and Values of Silk Goods manufactured in the United States during the Calendar Years 1873 to 1877, inclusive.

[From the Annual Reports of the Silk Association of America.]

ARTICLES.	1873.		1874.		1875.		1876.		1877.	
	Pounds	Value.	Pounds	Value.	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds	Value.	Pounds	Value.
Tram....	831,709	\$ 3,837,892	375,659	\$ 2,911,055	461,518	\$ 2,976,801	369,132	\$ 2,768,490	338,355	\$ 2,368,435
Organs...	140,000	1,120,000	140,000	800,000	230,606	1,819,000	184,567	1,614,961	169,186	1,353,432
Spun silk.	48,983	338,122	18,845	109,270	150,000	850,000	140,000	805,000	170,000	850,000
Fringesilk	7,100	61,500	6,300	43,000	42,327	243,439	33,862	203,172	41,040	225,720
Floss silk.					6,861	42,568	6,488	35,428	4,670	32,690
	517,792	4,867,314	540,804	3,863,325	891,312	5,931,538	733,049	5,427,051	723,251	4,830,383

NOTE.—The above descriptions of silk, after being advanced to the state of manufacture in which their values are as above stated, are sold for use in subsequent manufactures in which they form the warp or the woof of other fabrics. The completed fabrics are included in the following statement with their values respectively.

ARTICLES.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.
	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.
Sewing-silk.....	\$ 991,350	\$ 917,809	\$ 885,079	\$ 851,460	\$ 949,498
Machine-twist.....	5,658,332	4,848,839	5,885,754	6,301,059	4,126,460
Dress goods.....	1,159,300	1,400,000	1,412,500	1,320,532	1,712,083
Foulards and millinery silks (tie).....	1,558,617	1,663,961	2,994,191	2,151,166	1,819,081
Handkerchiefs.....	250,009	313,516	905,115	927,000	1,324,165
Women's and children's scarfs.....			134,623	119,946	109,950
Ribbons.....	2,652,011	2,776,836	4,815,485	4,526,556	3,927,496
Laces.....	159,450	108,000	164,000	220,000	156,500
Coach laces.....	76,000	40,000	35,532	24,500	18,040
Veils and veiling.....	50,000	38,706	66,264	16,518	11,860
Silk hose.....			6,000	3,200	4,600
Braids and bindings.....	331,000	309,790	383,100	316,000	220,400
Military trimmings.....	87,000	63,000	83,000	26,000	22,600
Upholstery trimmings.....	383,000	340,000	469,613	526,036	383,200
Ladies' dress trimmings.....	2,760,500	3,404,700	3,397,237	3,705,076	2,896,320
Total product woven and thread silk...	16,157,660	16,219,157	21,226,513	21,166,062	16,531,063

## Summary of Electors, or Those having the Right of Suffrage in Great Britain.

From the Financial Reform Almanac, 1877.

Eng-land.	Pop.	Wales.	Pop.	Scot-land.	Pop.	Ire-land.	Pop.	Total.	Total Pop.
Voters.		Voters.		Voters.		Voters.		Voters.	
2,311,470	21,495,531	129,293	1,217,135	296,420	3,360,013	230,773	5,411,016	2,866,956	31,483,700

NOTE.—The political complexion of the present House of Commons stands as follows: Conservative, 350; Liberal, 299. Conservative majority, 51.

POPULATION OF CITIES HAVING 100,000 INHABITANTS  
OR UPWARDS.

CITY.	COUNTRY.	CENSUS.	POPULATION.
Abbeokuta	West Africa		150,000 (?)
Adrianople	Turkey		150,000 (?)
Agra	India	1871	149,008
Ahmedabad	India	1871	116,878
Alexandria	Egypt	1872	212,084
Allahabad	India	1871	143,693
Amoy	China		300,000 (?)
Amritsur	India	1871	135,813
Amsterdam	Netherlands	1875	289,932
Antwerp	Belgium	1875	145,101
Bahia	Brazil		128,929
Baltimore	Maryland, United States	1870	267,354
Bangalore	India	1871	142,518
Bangkok	Siam		500,000 (?)
Barcelona	Spain	1860	189,948
Barcelly	India	1871	102,982
Barmen and Elberfeld	Prussia, Germany	1875	167,093
Baroda	India	1871	112,077
Batavia	Java		135,000
Belfast	Ireland	1871	174,394
Benares	India	1871	175,183
Berlin	Prussia, Germany	1875	968,634
Beyrout	Syria		100,000 (?)
Birmingham	England	1871	343,787
Bologna	Italy	1871	115,957
Bombay	India	1871	644,405
Bordeaux	France	1876	215,140
Boston	Massachusetts, U. S.	1875	341,919
Bradford	England	1871	145,830
Bremen	Germany	1875	102,177
Breslau	Prussia	1875	236,050
Brighton	England	1871	108,758
Bristol	England	1871	182,552
Brooklyn	New York, U. S.	1875	484,606
Brusa	Turkey		100,000
Brussels	Belgium	1875	376,965
Bucharest	Turkey		221,805
Buda-Pest	Hungary	1869	270,476
Buenos Ayres	Argentine Republic	1869	177,787
Buffalo	New York, U. S.	1875	134,393
Cairo	Egypt	1872	349,883
Calcutta	India	1871	794,645
Canton	China		1,000,000 (?)
Cawnpore	India	1871	122,770
Changkiakau	China		200,000 (?)
Changchow	China		1,000,000 (?)
Chefoo	China		120,000 (?)
Chingtu	China		800,000 (?)
Chinkiang	China		130,000 (?)
Chungking	China		250,000 (?)
Chicago	Illinois, U. S.	1870	298,977
Cincinnati	Ohio, U. S.	1870	216,239
Cologne	Prussia	1875	135,518
Colombo	Ceylon	1871	100,288
Constantinople	Turkey		600,250 (?)
Copenhagen	Denmark	1870	197,576
Damascus	Turkey		150,000 (?)
Delhi	India	1871	154,417 (?)
Detroit	Michigan, U. S.	1874	101,255
Dhar	India		100,000
Dresden	Saxony	1875	197,295
Dublin	Ireland	1871	246,326
Dundee	Scotland	1871	119,141
Edinburgh	Scotland	1871	197,531
Ezroum	Turkey		100,000
Fez	Morocco		150,000 (?)

POPULATION OF CITIES HAVING 100,000 INHABITANTS OR  
UPWARDS—(Continued).

CITY.	COUNTRY.	CENSUS.	POPULATION.
Florence (Firenze).....	Italy .....	1871	167,093
Foo-chow .....	China .....		600,000 (?)
Frankfort-on-the-Main .....	Germany .....	1875	103,315
Genoa .....	Italy .....	1871	180,269
Ghent .....	Belgium .....	1875	180,092
Glasgow .....	Scotland .....	1871	477,144
Gwalior .....	India .....		200,000 (?)
Hague .....	Netherlands .....	1875	100,254
Hamburg .....	Germany .....	1875	264,615
Hankow .....	China .....		600,000 (?)
Hanover .....	Prussia .....	1875	106,689
Hanyang .....	China .....		100,000 (?)
Havana .....	Cuba .....		205,676
Hérat .....	Afghanistan .....		100,000 (?)
Hong Kong .....	China (British Colony) .....		125,504
Hull .....	England .....	1871	121,892
Hwangyoven .....	China .....		150,000 (?)
Hyderabad .....	India .....		200,000 (?)
Jersey City .....	New Jersey, U. S. .....	1875	109,327
Joudpore .....	India .....		150,000 (?)
Kagosima .....	Japan .....		180,000 (?)
Kécho .....	India .....		150,000 (?)
Kichinev .....	Russia .....	1870	102,427
Kiew .....	Russia .....	1870	116,774
Kirin .....	China .....		120,000 (?)
Königsberg .....	Prussia .....	1875	122,445
Kumamoto .....	Japan .....		300,000 (?)
Leeds .....	England .....	1871	259,212
Leicester .....	England .....	1871	109,880
Leingkong .....	China .....		250,000 (?)
Leipzig .....	Saxony .....	1875	127,387
Leon .....	Mexico .....		100,000 (?)
Liège .....	Belgium .....	1875	115,956
Lille .....	France .....	1876	162,775
Lima .....	Peru .....	1876	100,073
Lisbon .....	Portugal .....	1864	224,063
Liverpool .....	England .....	1871	496,405
London .....	England .....	1871	3,254,260
Louisville .....	Kentucky, U. S. .....	1870	100,758
Lucknow .....	India .....	1871	284,779
Lyon .....	France .....	1876	342,815
Madras .....	India .....	1871	397,532
Madrid .....	Spain .....	1870	332,024
Magdeburg .....	Germany .....	1875	122,789
Manchester .....	England .....	1871	351,189
Mandalay .....	Burmah .....		100,000 (?)
Manila .....	Philippines .....		160,000 (?)
Marseilles .....	France .....	1876	318,863
Melbourne .....	Australia .....	1874	212,178
Messina .....	Sicily .....	1871	111,854
Mexico .....	Mexico .....		280,000 (?)
Miako (Kioto) .....	Japan .....		374,496 (?)
Milan .....	Italy .....	1871	199,009
Milwaukee .....	Wisconsin, U. S. .....		100,175
Montevideo .....	Uruguay .....	1872	105,295
Montreal .....	Canada .....	1871	107,325
Moscow .....	Russia .....	1870	601,689
Mukden .....	China .....		170,000 (?)
Munich .....	Bavaria .....	1875	190,867
Nagasaki .....	Japan .....		111,281 (?)
Nanking .....	China .....		450,000 (?)
Nantes .....	France .....	1876	122,247
Naples (Napoli) .....	Italy .....	1871	448,335
Newark .....	New Jersey, U. S. .....	1875	123,310
Newcastle .....	England .....	1871	128,443
New York .....	New York, U. S. .....	1875	1,046,087

POPULATION OF CITIES HAVING 100,000 INHABITANTS OR  
UPWARDS—(Continued).

CITY.	COUNTRY.	CENSUS.	POPULATION.
Ningpo	China		245,000 (?)
Odesa	Russia	1870	189,462
Osaka	Japan		873,000 (?)
Oroumtsi	China		150,000 (?)
Palermo	Italy	1871	219,398
Paoting	China		130,000 (?)
Paris	France	1876	1,983,806
Patna	India	1871	158,900
Peking	China		1,000,000 (?)
Pernambuco	Brazil	1872	116,671
Philadelphia	Pennsylvania, U. S.	1876	817,448
Poona	India		118,886
Portsmouth	England	1871	113,569
Prague	Austria	1869	189,949
Providence	Rhode Island, U. S.	1875	100,675
Riga	Russia		102,043
Rio de Janeiro	Brazil	1872	274,972
Rome	Italy	1871	244,494
Rotterdam	Netherlands	1875	132,054
Rouen	France	1876	104,903
St. Etienne	France	1876	126,019
St. Louis	Missouri, U. S.	1876	498,182
St. Petersburg	Russia	1870	667,963
Salford	England	1871	124,801
Santiago	Chili	1875	115,377
San Francisco	California, U. S.	1870	149,473
Seville	Spain	1860	118,298
Shanghai	China		278,640 (?)
Shihlung	China		100,000 (?)
Sheffield	England	1871	239,946
Shantung	China		1,000,000 (?)
Si-ngan	China		1,000,000 (?)
Smyrna	Turkey		150,000 (?)
Stockholm	Sweden	1875	152,582
Stoke-upon-Trent	England	1871	130,985
Stuttgart	Württemberg	1875	107,273
Su-chow	China		500,000 (?)
Sunderland	England	1871	106,342
Surat	India	1871	107,149
Swatow	China		120,000 (?)
Sydney	Australia	1871	134,756
Tabriz, or Tauris	Persia		220,000 (?)
Tai-yuen	China		250,000 (?)
T'angchow	China		230,000 (?)
Teheran	Persia		100,000 (?)
Tien-tsin	China		930,000 (?)
Tokao	China		220,000 (?)
Toulouse	France	1876	131,142
Trieste	Austria	1869	109,324
Tsinan	China		207,000 (?)
Tungkwan	China		120,000 (?)
Tunis	Tunis, Africa		125,000 (?)
Turin (Torino)	Italy	1871	212,644
Valencia	Spain	1860	107,703
Valparaiso	Chili	1875	100,000 (?)
Venice (Venezia)	Italy	1871	128,801
Vienna	Austria	1875	1,020,770
Warsaw	Russia	1870	297,090
Washington	District of Columbia, U. S.	1870	109,199
Wu-chang	China		200,000 (?)
Wu-chow	China		500,000 (?)
Yangchow	China		360,000 (?)
Yarkand	China		200,000 (?)
Yedo (Tokio)	Japan		674,447 (?)
Yokohama	Japan		130,000 (?)
Yung-ping	China		200,000 (?)

# LEGISLATIVE BODIES OF THE WORLD, WITH THEIR NUMBERS.

COUNTRY.	NAME OF LEGISLATURE.	ONE OR TWO CHAMBERS.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS.		
			UPPER.	LOWER.	SINGLE CHAMBER.
ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION	Senate.....	2	28	50	..
	Congress.				
AUSTRIA.....	House of Deputies.....	2	191	353	..
	1. Herrenhaus.....				
	2. Abgeordnetenhaus.....				
BELGIUM.....	Senate.....	2	62	124	..
BOLIVIA.....	Chamber of Representatives.....	2	..	..	..
	Congress.				
BRAZIL.....	Senate.....	2	58	122	..
	Legislative Assembly.....				
CHILE.....	House of Congress.....	2	..	..	..
	Congress.				
COLOMBIA.....	Senate.....	2	36	108	..
	House of Representatives.....				
COSTA RICA.....	Congreso Constitucional.....	2	27	61	..
DENMARK.....	House of Representatives.....	2	25	29	..
	Congress.				
ECUADOR.....	Althing.....	1	..	..	36
	Senate.....				
FRANCE.....	Chamber of Deputies.....	2	18	30	..
	Senate.....				
GERMANY—Empire.....	Chamber of Deputies.....	2	300	582	..
	Bundesrath.....				
	Reichstag.....				
Anhalt.....	Diet.....	2	59	397	..
Baden.....	Reichstag.....	1	..	..	36
	Upper Chamber.....				
Bavaria.....	Lower.....	2	29	63	..
	Chamber of Reichsräthe.....				
Bremen.....	Chamber of Deputies.....	2	72	156	..
Brunswick.....	Senate.....	2	18	150	..
Hamburg.....	Bürger-Convent.....	2	18	196	..
	Diet.....				
Hesse.....	Senate.....	2	18	150	..
	House of Burgesses.....				
Lippe.....	First Chamber.....	2	34	50	..
Lübeck.....	Second Chamber.....	1	..	..	21
	Chamber of Deputies.....				
Mecklenburg-Schwerin and	Senate.....	2	14	120	..
Mecklenburg-Strelitz.....	House of Burgesses.....				
Oldenburg.....	Diet.....	1	..	..	73
	Landtag.....				
Prussia.....	Herrenhaus.....	1	..	..	33
	Abgeordnetenhaus.....				
Reuss-Greiz.....	Chamber of Deputies.....	2	302	434	..
Reuss-Schleiz.....	Diet.....	1	..	..	12
Saxe-Altenburg.....	Chamber of Deputies.....	1	..	..	16
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.....	Diet.....	1	..	..	30
Saxe-Meiningen.....	“.....	1	..	..	80
Saxe-Weimar.....	“.....	1	..	..	24
	“.....				
Saxony.....	Upper Chamber.....	1	..	..	31
	Lower “.....				
Schaumburg-Lippe.....	Diet.....	2	48	80	..
Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt.....	Chamber of Representatives.....	1	..	..	15
Schwarzburg-Sondershausen.....	Diet.....	1	..	..	16
Waldeck.....	“.....	1	..	..	15
Württemberg.....	Standesherrnhaus.....	1	..	..	41
	Abgeordnetenhaus.....				



## LEGISLATIVE BODIES OF THE WORLD.—(Continued.)

COUNTRY.	NAME OF LEGISLATURE.	ONE OR TWO CHAMBERS.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS.		
			UPPER.	LOWER.	SINGLE CHAMBER.
GREAT BRITAIN.....	House of Lords.....	2	497	652	..
Parliament.	House of Commons.....	2	78	206	..
Canada (Dominion of).....	Senate.....	2	21	66	..
Parliament.	House of Commons.....	2	21	72	..
Cape of Good Hope.....	Legislative Council.....	1	..	..	28
Natal.....	House of Assembly.....	2	21	72	..
New South Wales.....	Legislative Council.....	2	21	72	..
Parliament.	Assembly.....	2	43	78	..
New Zealand.....	Legislative Council.....	2	21	42	..
Parliament.	House of Representatives.....	2	18	36	..
Queensland.....	Legislative Council.....	2	16	32	..
Parliament.	" Assembly.....	2	30	90	..
South Australia.....	Legislative Council.....	1	..	..	21
Parliament.	House of Assembly.....	1	..	..	188
Tasmania.....	Legislative Council.....	2	24	52	..
Parliament.	House of Assembly.....	2	30	..	..
Victoria.....	Legislative Council.....	2	7	14	..
Parliament.	" Assembly.....	2	731	444	..
Western Australia.....	Legislative Council.....	2	270	508	..
GREECE.....	Boulé.....	1	8	13	..
GUATEMALA.....	Council of State.....	2	56	331	..
Congress.	House of Representatives.....	2	39	80	..
HATTI.....	Senate.....	2	10	11	..
National Assembly.	Chamber of Deputies.....	2	23	83	..
HONDURAS.....	Senate.....	2	..	..	..
Congress.	Chamber of Deputies.....	2	..	..	..
HUNGARY.....	House of Magnates.....	2	133	108	..
Reichstag.....	House of Representatives.....	2	76	157	..
ITALY.....	Senato.....	2	..	..	..
Parliament.	Camera de Deputati.....	2	..	..	..
LIBERIA.....	Senate.....	2	..	..	..
Congress.	House of Representatives.....	2	..	..	..
MEXICO.....	Senate.....	2	..	..	..
Congress.	House of Representatives.....	1	..	..	16
MONTENEGRO.....	Senate.....	2	..	..	..
NETHERLANDS.....	States-General.....	2	..	..	..
NICARAGUA.....	Senate.....	2	..	..	..
Congress.	House of Representatives.....	2	..	..	..
NORWAY.....	Lagthing.....	2	..	..	..
Storting.....	Odelsting.....	2	..	..	..
PARAGUAY.....	Senate.....	2	..	..	..
Congress.	House of Deputies.....	2	..	..	..
PERU.....	Senate.....	2	..	..	..
Congress.	House of Representatives.....	2	..	..	..
PORTUGAL.....	Câmara dos Parés.....	2	..	..	..
Cortes Geraes.	Câmara dos Deputados.....	2	..	..	..
ROUMANIA.....	Senate.....	2	..	..	..
Parliament.	Chamber of Deputies.....	2	..	..	..
RUSSIA.....	(No Legislature).....	..	..	..	..
SAN DOMINGO.....	Consejo conservador.....	2	..	..	..
Congress.	Tribunado.....	2	..	..	..
SAN SALVADOR.....	Senate.....	2	..	..	..
Congress.	House of Representatives.....	2	..	..	..
SERBIA.....	Sovjet.....	2	..	..	..
SPAIN.....	Skupstina.....	2	..	..	..
Cortes.....	Senate.....	2	..	..	..
SWEDEN.....	Congress.....	2	..	..	..
Diet.....	First Chamber.....	2	..	..	..
SWITZERLAND.....	Second ".....	2	..	..	..
Parliament.	Ständerath.....	2	..	..	..
TURKEY.....	Nationalrath.....	2	..	..	..
UNITED STATES.....	(No Legislature).....	2	..	..	..
Congress.	Senate.....	2	..	..	..
	House of Representatives.....	2	..	..	..

**LEGISLATIVE BODIES OF THE WORLD.—(Continued.)**

**UNITED STATES:**

**THE STATE LEGISLATURES--Number in Senate and House :**

STATES.	No. of Senators.	No. of Representatives.	STATES.	No. of Senators.	No. of Representatives.
1 Alabama.....	33	100	26 New York.....	32	128
2 Arkansas.....	31	93	27 North Carolina.....	50	120
3 California.....	40	80	28 Ohio.....	37	111
4 Colorado.....	26	49	29 Oregon.....	30	60
5 Connecticut.....	21	246	30 Pennsylvania.....	50	201
6 Delaware.....	9	21	31 Rhode Island.....	36	72
7 Florida.....	24	53	32 South Carolina.....	33	124
8 Georgia.....	44	168	33 Tennessee.....	25	75
9 Illinois.....	51	133	34 Texas.....	31	93
10 Indiana.....	50	100	35 Vermont.....	30	242
11 Iowa.....	50	100	36 Virginia.....	43	132
12 Kansas.....	40	123	37 West Virginia.....	24	65
13 Kentucky.....	38	100	38 Wisconsin.....	33	100
14 Louisiana.....	36	120			
15 Maine.....	31	151			
16 Maryland.....	26	84	TERRITORIES.	Council.	House.
17 Massachusetts.....	40	240	1 Arizona.....	13	26
18 Michigan.....	32	100	2 Dakota.....	13	26
19 Minnesota.....	22	47	3 Idaho.....	13	26
20 Mississippi.....	33	107	4 Montana.....	13	26
21 Missouri.....	34	143	5 New Mexico.....	13	26
22 Nebraska.....	30	84	6 Utah.....	13	26
23 Nevada.....	25	50	7 Washington.....	13	26
24 N. Hampshire.....	12	379	8 Wyoming.....	13	26
25 New Jersey.....	21	60			

URUGUAY.....	{ Senate.....	} 2	13	40
Parliament.....	{ Chamber of Representatives.....			
VENEZUELA.....	{ Senate.....	} 2	..	..
Congress.....	{ House of Representatives.....			

## PAPER MONEY IN ANTIQUITY.

[Abridged from the *Journal des Économistes*, Marco Polo's Travels, and other sources.]

THE true definition of paper money is a promissory note on which a law of the government confers the character of money. A distinction exists between paper money and money of paper. The latter grows out of contracts between man and man, while the former is a direct creation of the political power. The promises to pay, which we may call money of paper, are exchangeable against their value in specie, while the holder of paper money has no claim to have it redeemed in specie at all. Money of paper is freely accepted or refused in commercial transactions; paper money, on the contrary, has a forced currency, and cannot lawfully be refused. While money made of gold or silver, quite independently of its government stamp or numismatic character, has an intrinsic value in all ages and throughout all countries, paper money, on the other hand, has no intrinsic value whatever.

It is not necessary that irredeemable money should be made of paper. Any other material without intrinsic value would possess all the characteristics of irredeemability. All sorts of currency which has no intrinsic value, regardless of the material of which it is composed, may be called paper money. Thus, at Carthage, and at one time in Lacedæmonia, money was made of leather, and given a forced currency; although, from the slight and fugitive allusions to the matter made by the classic historians, it is evident that this kind of money could have had but a brief temporary circulation.

In Russia, during the middle ages, the furs of wild animals came into use as a medium of exchange, and at last the government began to stamp pieces of these skins with a seal, and gave them forced currency as a representative of money, or a bank-note. These stamped pieces represented the entire skin of a fur-bearing animal, and were redeemable in value received—that is, in precious furs; but when the government had parted with the furs which they represented, these leather bank-notes no longer rested upon any solid value, and became simple paper money. So when the Mongolian conquerors refused to recognize this singular species of money, sudden bankruptcy was the result to Russia.

The Chinese, that pre-historic nation which claims to have discovered the use of printing, gunpowder, and the magnetic needle, ages before Europe rediscovered them, were also completely familiar with the use and abuse of paper money, and that, too, as early as the second century before the Christian era. The form employed by the Chinese for his paper money was either little pieces of parchment or

of cards similar to the smallest playing cards of modern days. It was the Emperor Won-Ty, who reigned in China 119 B.C., who had the honor of introducing the first paper currency of which any trace remains in historic records; and he appears to have resorted to it as a war measure to carry on a campaign against the Hiong-Nous. Being in want of money to support the expense of his costly expeditions, and at his wits' end to know by what means to procure it, he bethought himself of bringing together in his parks a great number of white stags. He then prohibited his nobles from raising any stags of that color, and when they came to the court to pay him a visit of ceremony, he gave them in exchange for the presents they brought him a piece of the skin of his white stags, which was taxed by the Emperor at the value of 400,000 trier, or pennies. These pieces of deerskin did not, perhaps, properly constitute paper money, but they furnished to the Emperor Won-Ty an expedient precisely resembling the modern issues of assignats or inconvertible paper.

For this fact regarding the introduction of paper money in China, we are indebted to the *Journal Asiatique*. But this stag currency of the Emperor Won-Ty was, it appears, of short duration; and we hear no more of paper money in China until the year 807 of our era. Then merchants, who made deposits of the precious metals in the Imperial Treasury, began to receive for them what was called a "light money," or billets known as *tsyehy*, which were given circulation in the place of specie, and which could be exchanged against deposits. "This was not real money," says the learned Chinese publicist, Matananlin; "it was simply a means of transporting the value of the metallic money."

"The public credit," says Biot, "was totally ruined by the uncertainty of redemption, and there is even no probability that any series of the paper money emitted after 1160 was ever redeemed except by other emissions of paper." Duties, taxes, public works, the army, salaries of public officers, all were paid in paper; but it profited nobody, and at last the whole civil and military population of the empire threw off the yoke, and replaced the paper money dynasty by a national specie-paying government.

The following conversation is reported as taking place between Ogodai, one of the Emperors of the Song Dynasty, and his minister, Thsan-Thsai:

"Learned minister," said the Prince, "it has been proposed to me this day to create a paper money. What do you think of it?" "From the time of Tchang-Sanang of the Golden Dynasty," answered Thsan-Thsai, "they began to put paper in circulation concurrently with money. The minister of that day made a great profit by the emission of that paper—so much so, indeed, that they gave him the surname of "Signor Billet." Things went to such a point that for ten thousand *billets* one could scarcely pay for a rice cake. The people suffered much, and the State was ruined. That was an example of which your Majesty should not lose sight. If paper money should now be emitted, it should on no account exceed the sum of one hundred thousand ounces of gold (750,000 francs)."

Marco Polo, the Venetian traveller who visited the East in the thirteenth century, and journeyed long through the realms of Kubla Khan and Far Cathay, gives an account of paper money made of the bark of the mulberry tree, which had a forced currency through the Emperor's dominions. "The Khan causes every year to be made," says Marco Polo, "such a vast quantity of this money, which costs him nothing, that it must equal in amount all the treasure of the

world. Nobody, however important he may think himself, dares to refuse them on pain of death." Our traveller further informs us that when any of these pieces of mulberry paper stamped with vermilion are spoiled, the owner carries them to the treasury, and by paying three per cent on the value gets new paper money in exchange. The redemption bureau of his Majesty seems to have done a thriving business.

Marco Polo, in his naïve descriptions of province after province which he visited in China, keeps repeating continually that "the people of this city" (or province, as the case may be) "are all idolaters, and have paper money."

The "Golden Dynasty," which went before the Mongols, issued a flood of rapidly depreciating paper, and the Mongol dynasty, in A.D. 1287, put forth a complete new currency, one note of which was exchanged against *five* of the previous series of equal nominal value. Thus early in the centuries was the swindle of the French *assignats*, converted into *mandats* by forced currency at a greatly depreciated ratio, put in practice in China.

Pauthier has given, from the Chinese annals of the Mongol dynasty, a table of the issues of paper money for nearly forty years, or from 1260 to 1294. The lowest issue of any year was 228,000 ounces, which, at the rate of two dollars to the ounce, amounted to nearly \$500,000; and the highest issue was in 1290, when fifty million ounces of this money were emitted in paper, equivalent to one hundred millions of our money. The total amount issued in thirty-four years was over six hundred millions of dollars in nominal value. According to the Chinese authorities, the credit of these issues was continually diminishing. In 1448, the note of one thousand *cash* was worth only three *cash*; and it became worthless and totally extinct in seven years more, so that after 1455 there is no more mention in Chinese history of irredeemable paper.

Persia also seems to have made its experiment with paper money about A.D. 1294, the notes being direct imitations of Kubla Khan's, even to the Chinese characters printed in vermilion, which were imitated. They were manufactured at the suggestion of a financial officer called Izzuddin. After the constrained use of this paper of less than a week, the great city of Tabriz was in an uproar, the markets were closed, the people rising, murdered Izzuddin, and the whole project had to be abandoned.

The statement has been widely published that the Bank of Venice (commonly supposed to be the oldest banking institution known to history) used to issue irredeemable paper. This bank originated in the palmy days of the Venetian Republic, A.D. 1171, and was first established as a chamber of loans for the government. The contributors to the loans were made creditors of the chamber, from which they were to receive an annual interest of 4 per cent. This bank is stated in Macpherson's *Annals of Commerce* to have been the most ancient establishment of a permanent national debt, or the funding system. The loans were inscribed in a great book authenticated by the government, and made evidence of the amount of the debt belonging to each subscriber. The interest was promptly paid by the government into the office and drawn thence by those entitled to it. The capital of the loans was made transferable with great facility, the inscriptions, or the right of receiving interest upon them, being bought and sold constantly.

This system, found so convenient and valuable in regard to a loan of the government, soon became a medium of payment in com-

mercial transactions. After two centuries of experience, in which the power and utility of the Bank of Venice as a financial agent of the republic was demonstrated, it was decreed in 1423 that all bills of exchange payable in Venice, domestic or foreign, should be paid in the bank, unless otherwise stipulated, and that all wholesale payments should be effected also in bank. Those paying debts carried money to the bank, receiving credits on the books therefor; while creditors received payments in bank by a similar transfer from their debtors. He who was creditor on the books of the bank became debtor as soon as he had made his transfer or payment to another, who became creditor in his place. Thus the parties did but change their position without necessitating any actual payment in money. The business closely resembled that of modern clearing-houses, save that the government kept the books. These Bank of Venice credits performed the same functions as money, having the same value. All who had a credit in the bank could obtain money for it whenever they chose, while the republic, by employing the funds which the bank furnished, drew effective aid for its wants, an aid estimated to be greater than that derived from taxation.

The facility given to commerce and the regular payments of trade by this system was incalculably great. The operations of the Bank of Venice gave universal satisfaction, and contributed greatly to the commercial prosperity of that republic. After a time, the government ceased to pay interest for the sums received from the bank, continuing to take all money paid in as a consideration for carrying it to the credit of the depositor on the books of the bank, and of paying every draft on these credits on demand. During the whole existence of the bank, with slight exceptions, the bank funds or credits bore a considerable premium over coin, on account of their superior convenience. This new substitute for money, according to the uniform testimony of authorities, consisted in substituting as a medium of payment the debt of the republic for current coin. There was a great multiplicity of old and new coins in Italy, whither flowed the coinage of many countries of the far East. Merchants found it difficult in transacting business to effect their exchanges through this multifarious currency of the different nations. But the government, taking the coin once for all, and giving therefor a corresponding credit in the bank, with power of transfer to the depositor, effected the commercial exchanges with much greater economy as well as rapidity.

This system of payments proved so well adapted to the exchanges of commerce that it was maintained for almost four hundred years in the great commercial city of Venice, and only perished when the city itself fell, at the conquest of Italy by Napoleon. The Bank of Venice issued no paper money, but the transfers of credit on its books, made in the presence of the parties, or their agents duly authorized, bore on their face the nature of the transaction. Parties making transfers appeared before the bank clerks, whose ledgers were minutely subdivided according to the letters of the alphabet. To prevent mistakes or frauds, a double set of these entry and transfer books was kept. The clerk in charge of each separate book made entry of every bill of exchange or balance of account. The strictness of the regulations enforced exceeded any required by the bank authorities of the present day. The bank was shut one day in each week to balance and thoroughly supervise the books. The bank does not appear to have discounted bills on its own account, and as the credits in which it dealt equalled the sum of bullion actually in its coffers, it made no increase in the quantity of currency in circulation.

# THE HOMESTEAD AND EXEMPTION LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

[Compiled chiefly from Thompson's Treatise on Homestead and Exemption Laws, St. Louis, 1878.]

THE principle which lies at the basis of the homestead exemption laws is dictated by enlightened public policy. The intention of such acts is to secure to every householder or head of a family the possession of a permanent home. The policy looks to the general welfare and the highest interest of the Government, as well as that of the individual citizen.

"The law," said the Supreme Court of Iowa, in an early case, "is based upon the idea that, as a matter of public policy, for the promotion of the prosperity of the State, and to render independent and above want each citizen of the Government, it is proper he should have a home—a homestead—where his family may be sheltered and live beyond the reach of financial misfortune and the demands of creditors who have given credit under such law."

Said Thomas H. Benton, in the Senate of the United States :

"Tenantry is unfavorable to freedom. . . . The tenant has, in fact, no country, no hearth, no domestic altar, no household god. The freeholder, on the contrary, is the natural supporter of a free government, and it should be the policy of republics to multiply their freeholders, as it is the policy of monarchies to multiply their tenants."

As the liability of the debtor's lands and tenements to sale for the benefit of his creditors is a statutory right, non-existent in common law, so the homestead right is purely the creation of statute.

The first American Homestead Law was enacted by the Congress of the Republic of Texas in 1839. Ten years later, the Legislature of Vermont enacted such a law, and from that time the policy of protecting the homestead of a debtor, being the head of a family, from forced sale for the payment of his debts became a favorite of the legislatures of most of the States. Such laws now exist in all the States except Connecticut, Rhode Island, Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Oregon. The policy of exempting a debtor's family homestead from execution has thus been adopted in thirty-two States of the Union.

The beneficent aim of homestead laws, like that of many other legal and social arrangements, has been greatly perverted in some States by loose legislation and by still looser judicial construction, so as to exempt not only the bare shelter and necessities of a family, but nearly all the property of a debtor from liability for his debts.

In nearly all the States the personal property exempt from execution is limited, either to certain enumerated articles or else to chattels of a defined value. In many of the States the homestead reserved from forced sale is limited in value, beginning with \$500 in Vermont, and ending with \$5000 in California. But in several of the Western States the homestead is not restricted in value, but is limited to a certain number of acres in the country, and to a certain area of ground in the city, together with the improvements thereon. A Pennsylvanian will open his eyes when told that the palatial residence of Jay Cooke, if situated in Wisconsin or Iowa, could not have been subjected to the payment of his debts. The other day, a severe struggle took place in the United States Circuit Court at Des Moines, over a palace worth \$100,000, belonging to an insolvent banker. The debtor insisted that it was exempt from forced sale as his homestead, and the creditors wanted it sold to satisfy their demands. The creditors succeeded, but only on the ground that he had abandoned the occupancy of the place as his residence at the time the debts were contracted.

In Virginia, in the Homestead Cases (22 Grattan, 266), Judge

Christian showed that, if all the property in the State were equally distributed among the resident householders, all of it would be withdrawn from execution, and the measure would still not be full ; and this is no doubt true in several other States.

In experimenting upon the protection of the family homestead, the legislatures of the States soon found that a mere immunity from sale under execution or attachment was but an inadequate remedy if the family could still be deprived of the homestead by the improvidence of its head in selling or incumbering it. Accordingly, amendments were made prohibiting the alienation of the homestead unless the wife should join in the deed. These restraints upon alienation have been a perfect Pandora's box of litigation, and have opened the door to an unprecedented amount of fraud and roguery, sanctioned, in many cases, with solemn gravity, by the highest judicial tribunals. To illustrate : A man in Iowa borrowed of Eastern capitalists \$11,250, and gave a deed of trust of some real estate, in which deed his wife apparently joined. He was allowed to keep both the money and the land, on the ground that the latter was his homestead, and that his wife had not signed the deed, *but that he had forged her name to it.* (Morris v. Sargent, 18 Iowa, 90.) The law of this case is indisputable ; but the application of it involved a judicial sanction of such appalling roguery, that one of the judges could not stand it ; Judge Dillon dissented. In 1851 the Legislature of Illinois passed a homestead law declaring, among other things, that "no release or waiver of such homestead shall be valid unless the same shall be in writing subscribed by such householder, and acknowledged in the same manner as conveyances of real estate are required by law to be acknowledged." In 1857 this provision was amended by inserting after the words, "subscribed by such householder," the words, "and his wife, if he have one." After this, a great many honest and careful men continued to lend money on homesteads, taking mortgages executed in the ordinary form by husband and wife, with the usual covenants of warranty and seizin ; when suddenly the Supreme Court declared that these mortgages were of no validity, because the right of homestead had not been mentioned in them. (Kitchell v. Burgwin, 21 Ill. 45.) The discovery was made that a joint deed of husband and wife was not sufficient to bar the homestead right without express mention thereof, although, in terms, it conveyed with warranty every claim, interest, and estate, of whatever description, whether at law or in equity. (Redfern v. Redfern, 38 Ill. 509 ; Patterson v. Kreig, 29 Ill. 514.) The roguish debtor and his discreet wife, intrenched behind an impregnable barrier of insolvency, were allowed to keep both the money and the land ; and the guileless creditor was left to muse upon the old maxim of law that "wherever there is a right, there is a remedy."

The doctrine of the Illinois court has been declared by the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts (Conner v. McMurray, 2 Allen, 202 ; Greenough v. Turner, 11 Gray, 332), and by a very learned chancellor in Tennessee (Hoge v. Hollister, 2 Tenn. Ch. 606).

In North Carolina, where an extension of the existing homestead exemption had been made by the constitution of 1868, and a case was made upon a debt contracted prior to the adoption of that constitution, the Supreme Court of Georgia held that the debt could not be recovered because barred by the constitutional provision of the State. On appeal, however, to the Supreme Court of the United States, this judgment was reversed, upon the ground that the State constitutional ordinance, upheld by the State Court, operated to uproot a lien, and thus to destroy a vested right, and could not be allowed retroactive



effect. This decision establishes that a homestead or other exemption law, in so far as it attempts to withdraw from the reach of creditors property which would have been liable under the laws which were in force at the time of the contracting of the debt, is unconstitutional and void. (*Gunn v. Barry*, 15 Wallace, 610.)

By the law of Louisiana, the homestead is, in general terms, declared "exempt from seizure and sale." The statute contains no restraint upon the power to sell or mortgage the homestead. Nevertheless, the Supreme Court of that State has recently held that a mortgage upon property exempt under the statute, cannot be enforced, and that the owner of such property may sell the same *free from the mortgage he has imposed upon it*. In reaching this conclusion, the court proceeded on the view which has influenced the courts of several of the States to declare that the engagement of a debtor, in contracting a debt, not to avail himself of the benefit of the exemption laws, is void as against public policy, upon the same principle which avoids a usurious contract.

The courts of Texas have gone even farther than this, and decided that the constitution of Texas in 1845, exempting a homestead from forced sale for any debt, and providing that the owner cannot alienate the same except by consent of his wife, must operate to prevent a sale under a mortgage duly executed by the owner, his wife joining in the prescribed manner. In several States the courts have held that a widow takes a homestead in addition to her dower.

Amid the many discordant decisions of judicial tribunals, it becomes evident that those dealing with property interests cannot be too careful in guarding at every step against contingencies which may arise to affect their rights. The following compilation of the legal provisions exempting real and personal property from liability for debt in the various States, will be useful as exhibiting the wide diversities which prevail, and the specific exemptions in each locality. There is a provision in the law of the United States granting homesteads to actual settlers on the public lands, that no lands acquired under its provisions shall be liable for any debts of the settler contracted prior to the issuing of the patent for his homestead (Revised Statutes of the U. S., 423, Sec. 2296).

#### HOMESTEAD AND OTHER PROPERTY EXEMPTIONS.

[Compiled from the Revised Statutes and Session Laws of the several States.]

STATES.	REAL ESTATE EXEMPTION.	PERSONAL PROPERTY EXEMPTION.
Alabama.....	160 acres with house in country, or lot and dwelling to value of \$2,000 in city.	To amount of \$1,000.
Arkansas.....	160 acres in country, or city lot with improvements to value of \$5,000.	To amount of \$2,000.
California.....	Homestead to value of \$5,000.	\$200 furniture and a multitude of special articles.
Colorado.....	Not over \$2,000.	Tools, books, stock in trade to amount of \$300, and various articles.
Connecticut..	No real estate exemption.	\$300 in library, necessary furniture and clothing.
Delaware.....	No real estate exemption.	Wearing apparel, library, tools, and \$200 additional property.
Florida.....	160 acres of land in country, or $\frac{1}{4}$ acre and residence in town.	To amount of \$1,000.
Georgia.....	Homestead value in specie, \$2,000.	Value in specie, \$1,000.

STATES.	REAL ESTATE EXEMPTION.	PERSONAL PROPERTY EXEMPTION.
Illinois .....	Residence worth \$1,000	\$100 furniture, stock, or tools, clothing, library, and \$100 in other property.
Indiana .....	\$300 real or personal, or both.	\$300 real or personal, or both.
Iowa .....	40 acres in country, or $\frac{1}{4}$ acre with house in town, all worth \$500.	\$100 furniture, also clothing, tools, farm animals, etc. \$1200 printing-press and type for printer.
Kansas .....	160 acres in country, or 1 acre with improvements in town.	\$500 furniture, library, clothing, tools, farm animals, \$300 farming utensils, \$400 stock in trade.
Kentucky .....	Land with dwelling to value of \$1,000.	\$100 furniture, clothing, and domestic animals.
Louisiana .....	160 acres land with buildings, etc., amounting to \$2,000, with personal property	
Maine .....	Land and dwelling, value of \$500.	\$50 furniture, \$150 library, \$300 farm animals, clothing, tools, etc.
Maryland .....	No real estate exempted.	Necessary tools, apparel, books, etc.
Massachusetts ..	Homestead to value of \$800.	\$100 furniture, \$50 library, clothing, farm animals, stock, and materials, \$100.
Michigan .....	40 acres in country, or city lot and residence to value of \$1,500.	\$250 furniture, \$250 stock in trade, \$150 books, farm animals, and minor articles
Minnesota .....	80 acres and dwelling in country, or lot and house in town.	\$500 furniture, \$400 tools or stock in trade, \$300 farming utensils, library, clothing.
Mississippi .....	80 acres in country, or \$2,000 town property, including homestead.	Sundry personal effects.
Missouri .....	160 acres, worth \$1,500 in country, or buildings in city to value of \$1,500 to \$3,000.	\$300 worth.
Nebraska .....	160 acres with improvements.	\$500 exempted when no real estate is owned.
Nevada .....	To the amount of \$5,000.	\$1,500 exempted.
New Hampshire ..	Homestead worth \$500.	\$100 furniture, \$200 in library, \$100 in tools, \$50 fuel and provisions, clothing, domestic animals.
New Jersey .....	To amount of \$1,000.	To amount of \$200.
New York .....	Homestead to value of \$1,000.	\$25 mechanics' tools, furniture, instruments, library, etc.
North Carolina ..	To value of \$1,000.	To value of \$500.
Ohio .....	To amount of \$1,000.	Clothing, bedding, and \$500 additional exemption if no real estate is owned.
Oregon .....	No real estate exemption.	\$300 furniture, \$100 clothing, \$400 tools, etc., \$50 for each member of family, farm animals.
Pennsylvania .....	No real estate exemption.	\$300 value.
Rhode Island .....	No real estate exemption.	Clothing, cow and hog, \$200 furniture, \$50 tools, etc., of profession.
South Carolina ..	Homestead worth \$1,000.	Clothing, \$500 furniture, etc.
Tennessee .....	Homestead worth \$1,000.	\$500 value.
Texas .....	200 acres with house in country, or lot and residence worth \$5,000 in town.	\$500 furniture, horse, saddle and bridle, clothing, books, animals, and one year's provisions.
Vermont .....	Homestead worth \$500 and growing crops.	Clothing, furniture, farm animals, and sundry stores, \$200 in teams, \$200 professional library.
Virginia .....	\$2,000 in real or personal property.	
West Virginia ..	Homestead worth \$1,000.	\$500 worth.
Wisconsin .....	40 acres with house in country, or house and $\frac{1}{4}$ acre in town.	\$200 furniture, farm animals, \$50 farm tools, \$200 mechanics' tools, \$200 professional library.

## SUGAR PRODUCTION IN THE UNITED STATES.

ALTHOUGH the sugar-producing region of the United States is in narrow compass, comprising but five or six parishes (or counties) in the State of Louisiana, with a small part of Texas, and fragmentary plantations in other Southern States, the amount and value of the crop has been such as to constitute an important element in our national wealth. The production of sugar in Louisiana has fallen very largely since the Civil War, the breaking up of the old industry and the more or less unsuccessful attempts to bring new methods and machinery to bear, having resulted in many failures and disappointments. The speculative class who engaged in the raising of sugar cane expecting large and immediate profit have not succeeded in realizing their hopes. The present Commissioner of Agriculture has for more than a year past devoted special attention to the means of restoring the domestic sugar production of the country to more than its former proportions, and has instituted inquiries through a wide range of the sugar-producing region, the results of which have been made public in a special report.

While the United States is shown by the statistics which follow to be the largest consumer of sugar and molasses, in proportion to population, to be found among the nations of the world, we are yet importing from abroad more than five-sixths of our annual consumption of sugar, and about three-fourths of the molasses annually consumed. Cuba is and has been our leading source of supply, contributing 275,000 tons, valued at about 41 million dollars, out of the annual importation of from 55 to 75 millions. The consumption of sugar and molasses in the United States is shown in the following table:

CONSUMPTION OF SUGAR IN THE UNITED STATES, 1860-1877.				CONSUMPTION OF MOLASSES IN THE UNITED STATES, 1860-1877.			
YEARS.	Total consumption.	Imported.	Domestic.	YEARS.	Total consumption.	Imported.	Domestic.
	Tons of 2,240 lbs.	Tons of 2,240 lbs.	Tons of 2,240 lbs.		Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.
1860....	415,281	296,250	119,031	1860....	47,318,877	28,734,205	18,584,672
1861....	363,819	241,420	122,399	1861....	40,191,556	20,883,556	19,808,000
1862....	432,411	241,411	191,000	1862....	62,668,400	25,650,400	37,018,000
1863....	284,308	231,398	52,910	1863....	37,569,088	26,569,088	11,000,000
1864....	220,660	192,660	28,000	1864....	32,410,325	28,582,325	3,828,000
1865....	250,809	345,809	5,000	1865....	35,185,038	34,335,038	850,000
1866....	391,678	383,178	8,500	1866....	45,140,110	43,840,110	1,300,000
1867....	400,568	378,068	22,500	1867....	49,776,465	46,776,465	3,000,000
1868....	469,533	446,533	23,000	1868....	55,957,969	52,587,969	3,370,000
1869....	492,899	447,899	45,000	1869....	54,361,092	47,961,092	6,400,000
1870....	520,692	488,892	46,800	1870....	49,323,171	42,723,171	6,600,000
1871....	632,314	553,714	79,600	1871....	52,065,784	41,165,784	10,900,000
1872....	637,373	567,573	69,800	1872....	53,695,203	42,995,203	10,700,000
1873....	652,025	592,725	59,300	1873....	51,485,526	41,985,526	9,500,000
1874....	710,369	661,869	48,500	1874....	48,206,257	39,506,257	8,700,000
1875....	685,352	621,852	63,500	1875....	58,608,734	46,418,734	12,190,000
1876....	638,369	561,369	77,000	1876....	48,809,504	36,459,504	12,350,000
1877....	666,194	577,194	89,000	1877....	39,965,906	27,065,906	11,900,000

From which table it appears that, in the years named, the United States produced less than 13 per cent of the cane-sugar it consumed, and little more than 21 per cent of the molasses consumed.

The full statistics of sugar imported into the United States each year, from 1821 to 1878, inclusive, will be found on another page. The average annual value of sugar and molasses imported is over 80

million dollars, the duty on which covers into the Treasury the large sum of from 37 millions to \$41,000,000 annually.

The authorities describe the sugar-growing region of Louisiana as lying on both sides of the Mississippi River, from about sixty miles below New Orleans, to about 200 miles above, including a tract along the banks of the Red River, embracing the parishes of Avoyelles and Rapides, and the level lands of Vermillion and Saint Martin. The average area annually cultivated in sugar-cane in Louisiana has not exceeded 150,000 acres, or about half of an ordinary county.

But the sugar limit is not confined to Louisiana. In ten other States cane, with ordinary cultivation and appliances, has been found to give fair returns, while the reports of yields in the Gulf regions of Texas give promise of great future results. Much of Florida bordering the Gulf-coast is indisputably well adapted to profitable sugar-culture. It would be very difficult, if indeed at all practicable, to secure accurate reports of the cane-product outside of Louisiana, in which it is a leading staple carefully noted; but, relying upon the United States censuses for 1860 and 1870, the following is the exhibit of cane-products in the Southern States in the years 1859 and 1869:

STATES.	1859.		1869.	
	Sugar.	Molasses.	Sugar.	Molasses.
	Hhds.	Galls.	Hhds.	Galls.
North Carolina.....	38	12,494	25	33,888
South Carolina.....	196	.....	1,055	426,888
Georgia.....	1,187	546,749	644	553,192
Florida.....	1,669	426,857	952	344,839
Alabama.....	175	85,115	31	166,009
Mississippi.....	506	10,016	49	152,164
Louisiana.....	221,726	13,439,772	90,706	4,585,150
Texas.....	5,099	408,858	2,020	246,032
Arkansas.....	.....	.....	92	72,008
Missouri.....	402	22,305	49	.....
Tennessee.....	2	2,530	1,410	8,623
Totals.....	230,982	14,963,996	87,043	6,593,323

Louisiana lands within the sugar-range are cheap and abundant. It is stated by competent authority that sugar-lands, on the navigable rivers and bayous, may be purchased at from \$15 to \$20 per acre, while they have a capacity for the production of 2,000 to 4,000 and even 5,000 pounds of sugar, with a proportionate turn-out of molasses.

#### SUGAR PRODUCT OF LOUISIANA, 1823-1877.

Years.	Hogs-heads.	Years.	Hogs-heads.	Years.	Hogs-heads.	Years.	Hogs-heads.
1823....	30,000	1838....	70,000	1851....	236,547	1865....	18,070
1824....	32,000	1839....	115,000	1852....	321,934	1866....	41,000
1825....	30,000	1840....	87,000	1853....	449,324	1867....	37,547
1826....	45,000	1841....	90,000	1854....	346,635	1868....	84,255
1827....	71,000	1842....	140,000	1855....	231,427	1869....	87,090
1828....	88,000	1843....	100,000	1856....	73,296	1870....	144,881
1829....	48,000	1844....	200,000	1857....	279,697	1871....	123,461
1830....	70,000	1845....	186,000	1858....	362,296	1872....	108,520
1831....	75,000	1846....	140,000	1859....	221,840	1873....	89,498
1832....	100,000	1847....	240,000	1860....	228,753	1874....	116,867
1833....	30,000	1848....	220,000	1861....	459,410	1875....	144,146
1834....	70,000	1849....	247,923	1862....	76,801	1876....	169,331
1837....	65,000	1850....	211,201	1864....	10,887	1877....	127,753

The average weight of the hogshead is reckoned at 1,137 pounds net.

The methods employed in the culture of sugar have been of such a character that there may be said to have been a minimum of production, considering what might have been done with good culture and thoroughly scientific manipulation of the cane. While Louisiana gives 1,200 to 1,800 pounds of sugar to the acre (taking the last three seasons as the standard), the West India product is given at 3,000 to 5,000 pounds, and that of the East Indies often runs up to 7,000.

The product of sugar to the acre, through what is known among sugar planters as deterioration, has been rather lessening than increasing of late years. While the exhaustion of land and the use of unsuitable mineral fertilizers, with bad seasons and overflows of the Mississippi, have contributed seriously to discourage planters of sugar, yet the demand for this staple is so enormous, and the price of the product customarily so high, that very great profits are necessarily consequent upon its successful culture.

One hundred acres of cane, averaging 60,000 pounds per acre, should yield 571,428 pounds of sugar, at 8 cents per pound, and 380,952 pounds of molasses, at 4 cents per pound; total, \$60,951.32. The expenses of cultivation and management and the cost of manufacture should not be more than \$18,951.32, leaving a net profit of \$42,000, or \$40,000 more than is now derived from 100 acres of cane on an average. These considerations give some idea of the enormous losses inflicted upon the sugar-interest and upon the country by unthrifty methods of production. The special report of the Commissioner of Agriculture traces the following deductions as the net result of his comprehensive inquiry into the subject:

1. That the United States is paying annually to other nations immense sums of money for a staple article of consumption which, the proper encouragement and support being afforded, might be produced at home.
2. That the production of sugar in Louisiana, our chief source of domestic supply, was about 68 per cent. less in 1876 than in 1861, while at the same time in the years of largest production a very insignificant part of the whole body of cane-bearing lands have at any time been under cultivation.
3. That the system of sugar production heretofore followed has not been of a character calculated to produce the best results, great losses having been entailed on account both of the agricultural methods and the mechanical appliances used in extracting the saccharine matter, the loss through unscientific handling of the *bagasse* alone amounting to at least 40 per cent.
4. That an improved system of labor, involving the division and the cultivation of smaller tracts by individual owners, and a more thorough and scientific handling of the cane, would very largely increase the sugar product and go far toward keeping pace with the annually-increasing demand of the whole country.
5. That successive plantings of the same seed-cane have resulted in a deterioration of the stock that demands serious and immediate attention.
6. That there are immense tracts of unoccupied and abandoned sugar-lands in Louisiana which are purchasable at low rates.
7. That the absorption of these lands by small cultivators depends upon the protection afforded by a good levee system, the establishment of central factories, and the construction of transportation ways.
8. That a very large area, heretofore highly productive, cannot be safely worked on account of inundations arising from the bad condition of levees.
9. That the new system of ownership of small farms, which is now being encouraged, will give growth to individual independence, draw around itself educational and refining influences, and build up and energize new and thriving communities such as exist wherever self-reliant and intelligent labor flourishes.

It is also urged by the Southern correspondents of the Agricultural Department that protection of sugar-producing lands from overflow by a levee system is indispensably necessary, and that such a protective system can only be obtained by the active pecuniary co-operation of the Federal Government:

## SUGAR PRODUCTION OF THE WORLD.

AN eminent English authority gives the following tables showing the production of cane and beet-root sugar in 1875 in the producing countries of the world :

## CROPS OF CANE-SUGAR, IN ROUND NUMBERS.

	Tons.		Tons.
Cuba .....	700,000	Louisiana .....	75,000
Porto Rico .....	80,000	Peru .....	50,000
British, Dutch, and Danish West Indies .....	250,000	Egypt .....	40,000
Java .....	200,000	Central America and Mexico .....	40,000
Brazil .....	170,000	Reunion .....	30,000
Manila .....	130,000	British India and Penang .....	30,000
China .....	120,000	Honolulu .....	10,000
Mauritius .....	100,000	Natal .....	10,000
Martinique and Guadalupe .....	100,000	Australia .....	51,000
Total tons .....			2,140,000

## BEET-ROOT SUGAR.

	Tons.		Tons.
German Empire .....	346,646	Austria and Hungary .....	153,923
France .....	462,259	Belgium .....	79,796
Russia and Poland .....	245,000	Holland and other countries .....	30,000
Total tons .....			11,317,623
Total sugar produced in 1875, pounds .....			7,745,075,520

The highest and lowest prices for raw sugar in the New York market from 1825 to 1877 are given elsewhere ; also the consumption of sugar *per capita* in various countries.

**Brief History of the Continental Money, the French Assignats, and the Confederate Currency.**

THE first issue of so-called continental currency to meet the expenses of the Revolutionary War, was dated May 10, 1775, but not circulated for some months after ; and for about one year, or until the total issues exceeded nine millions of dollars, the bills passed at their nominal value.

The following table exhibits the total issues of continental money from first to last, according to a statement made by the Register of the United States Treasury, in 1790 :

In 1776 .....	\$20,064,465	In 1780 .....	\$83,709,557
" 1777 .....	26,426,333	" 1781 .....	12,587,344
" 1778 .....	66,965,269		
" 1779 .....	149,703,857	Total .....	\$359,546,823

The rate of exchange at which the continental bills were taken for hard money was stated by Mr. Pelatiah Webster, writing in 1783, as follows :

1777 .....	1¼ @ 4	1780 .....	40 @ 100
1778 .....	4 @ 6	1781 .....	100 @ 500
1779 .....	7 @ 45		

On the 31st of May, 1781, the continental bills ceased to circulate as money, but were bought up for speculation at various prices from 100 for one up to 1000 for one. Says Mr. Webster :

" The depreciation of continental money never stopped the circulation of it. As long as it retained any value at all, it passed quick enough ; and would purchase hard money or anything else, as readily as ever, when the exchange was 200 for one, and when every

hope, or even idea, of its being ultimately redeemed at nominal value had entirely vanished.

"The facility of raising ways and means, in the early part of the war by issues of paper, led to much extravagance in the commissary department, and prevented the establishment of a sound system of finance. It is said that when a proposition was before Congress to establish a regular revenue system, one member exclaimed, "Do you think, gentlemen, that I will consent to load my constituents with taxes, when we can send to our printer, and get a wagon-load of money, one quire of which will pay for the whole!"

The statement has been frequently made that no provision whatever for redemption of the continental currency was ever made. This is erroneous. By the act "making provision for the debt of the United States," August 4, 1790, Congress enacted that the bills of credit issued by authority of the United States should be funded in the loan providing for the full amount of the domestic debt, "at the rate of one hundred dollars in the said bills for one dollar in specie." (1 Statutes at Large, 140.) This provision was the fruit of a protracted controversy in which the arguments for the public faith on the one side, and on the other the fact that the original holders of the bills could reap no benefit, that they had nearly all fallen into the hands of speculators, and that it was a sheer impossibility to redeem them, so enormous was their amount in proportion to the population and feeble resources of the country, were urged with great force.

The history of the French *assignats* has been too frequently told, and is too familiar to require repetition here. Briefly, the *assignats* were paper money, issued by the French Government in 1790, and the following years, based on the security of the national domains, and irredeemable at any fixed period. Following this issue, notwithstanding the enormous extent and value of the public lands pledged as their security, the *assignats* began to depreciate almost immediately, but were kept up to 90 per cent by various expedients until 1792. The first issue was 1200 millions of francs, which was swollen by successive issues to the enormous amount of 45,578,000,000 francs, or \$9,115,600,000. The most stringent laws, coupled with the severest penalties, were enacted to give the *assignats* forced circulation as legal tender, but they soon fell to 60 per cent, and in 1795 were worth only 18 per cent. At last, in 1796, the whole issue was recalled by law, and redeemed in *mandats* at one thirtieth the face value of the *assignats*. The *mandats* enabled the holders to enter at once into the possession of the public lands at a fixed price. In spite of this, the *mandats* quickly fell to one seventieth of their nominal value, and at length, in July, 1796, the law was passed which authorized the *mandats* to be taken at their current value, resulting, of course, in the rapid disappearance of the notes.

### THE CONFEDERATE CURRENCY.

[Compiled from Pollard's Southern History of the War—Currency of the Confederate States, by Wm. Lee, and the Richmond *Enquirer*.]

BEFORE the outbreak of the civil war in 1861, the amount of specie held in the vaults of the banks in the eleven seceding States was about thirty millions of dollars. At the same time, the paper circulation outstanding in the shape of bank notes in those States was about fifty millions of dollars. In addition to this currency it was estimated by the financial authorities at that time, that the specie in circulation among the people of the South did not exceed twenty millions of dollars. Thus the approximate amount of currency of all

kinds in the Confederate States was perhaps fifty millions in coin, and a paper circulation of about the same amount.

The first thing that happened when hostilities were fairly begun, was a hoarding of specie in the hands of the people. The thirty millions of specie in the vaults of the banks continued long unemployed. A large part of it was secreted from motives of safety, another part was taken possession of by the Confederate Government, and a small portion captured in the course of military operations by the Federal authorities. Yet a very considerable portion of it was shipped abroad during the war, to pay for munitions of war and other supplies in behalf of the Confederate cause. At any rate, the close of the war found a very small fraction of the thirty millions held by the banks in 1861 still in their possession.

The condition of the currency in the Southern States before their government had begun to put out its flood of Confederate currency, was eminently a healthy one. The banks, it is true, suspended specie payments just before the close of the year 1861; but this suspension was not from any want of ability to take care of their circulation. With only fifty millions of paper in circulation, and at least the same amount of coin in the South, the larger part of which was held by the banks themselves, the latter were quite able to provide for their paper currency. But the suspension of specie payments was resolved upon in self-defence. It was to prevent the certain drain of specie that would have ensued from the large purchases of merchandise at the North and elsewhere, which the prospect of a long war and an increasing embargo would have induced.

One of the first things found out at the South as the war advanced, was that the stimulus of all branches of trade would absorb a large increase of paper circulation. Thus the fifty millions of currency afloat at the outset was quite unequal to the active condition of business brought about by the war. The Confederate Government immediately borrowed from the banks in the form of discounts upon notes drawn by the Confederate Secretary of the Treasury. These loans to the Government were advanced in extra issues of paper money, by the Southern banks themselves. They thus supplied the Government for a time with the sinews of war, and at the same time supplied that deficiency of currency which was stringently felt among the people. Nevertheless these loans ultimately proved the ruin of the banks. The issue of Confederate treasury notes, or irredeemable paper, which, once begun, had to be continually resorted to, soon filled the Southern country with two competing paper mediums. Of these two, the Southern people somehow had an instinct that the Confederate money was the least valuable. As a result, the notes of the Southern banks were hoarded, on that familiar financial principle that of two conflicting currencies the least valuable will drive out of circulation the more valuable. As silver and gold were hoarded at the North, becoming virtually demonetized for years, so the notes of the Southern banks were hoarded at the South, and their place was supplied by the new currency issued in torrents by the Confederate Government.

The first emission of paper authorized by the Confederate Congress was an issue of Treasury notes to the amount of one million dollars, to run one year, and to be not less than fifty dollars face value. This act was dated at Montgomery, Alabama, March 9, 1861, and the paper bills were engraved by the National Bank Note Company of New York. Two months later, on the 16th of May, 1861, the Confederate Congress at Montgomery passed another act, authorizing



an issue of Treasury notes to the amount of \$20,000,000, to embrace issues as low as five dollars in value, and redeemable within two years after date. These Confederate Treasury notes are comparatively common. Instead of the finely-engraved copper-plate work of the National Bank Note Company, they exhibit a cheap lithograph face, muddily printed on thin white paper, and bearing the device "Two years after date the Confederate States of America will pay five dollars to bearer, Richmond, July 25, 1861." The notes were inscribed at the head "Fundable in eight per cent stock or bonds of the Confederate States of America," and on the lower portion of the note, they bore the inscription, "Receivable in payment of all dues except export duties."

The notes were quickly worn out, and specimens of them, when found, are commonly in a very dilapidated condition. Poor as they were, however, they constituted the principal sinews of war for a long time to the Southern arms. At a later period, the Southern Confederacy, through its active agents, succeeded in importing all the materials for turning out Confederate graybacks, including the stones, paper, inks, colors, and even printers. The latter were imported from England.

Only three months after the last issue, or on the 19th of August, 1861, the Confederate Congress passed an act authorizing the emission of Treasury notes to the amount of one hundred millions more. These were to be of denominations not less than five dollars. Their condition of payment was changed from the last issue, which had been made "redeemable in two years," and the hundred millions were to run until "six months after the conclusion of a peace between the Confederate States and the United States of America." The Confederate notes emitted under this last act all had backs of plain white. By continued attrition and handling, however, the white soon became a dingy, dirty gray. Hence the term "gray-backs" as applied to the Confederate currency.

The issues of the year 1861 of non-interest-bearing Confederate notes amounted to \$161,500,000; in 1862 there were issued \$123,000 more; and in 1863 the enormous amount of \$511,182,000 of this paper money was put forth. From time to time there was recalled or paid back to the Confederate Government of non-interest-bearing notes a total of \$177,012,960. The Confederate Government acted precisely as the French Directory did, in the days of the *assignats*: money was manufactured over night to meet the financial demands of the next morning. Printing presses were kept continually running, and the money paid out as fast as it was needed. Besides the large amount printed by outside contractors, Colonel Blanton Duncan and others, the note division of the Confederate Treasury Department itself had grown to two hundred and fifty employees who prepared the notes for issue after they came from the printers. They issued fully a million notes a week, making daily reports thereon. Each engraved plate made 30,000 notes, and when the quantity exceeded a hundred thousand another series was commenced.

The following table exhibits the progressive decline and fall of the Confederate currency. The amounts required to buy one hundred dollars in specie were in

		Specie value of \$1.
December, 1861.....	\$120	.83
" 1862.....	800	.33½
" 1863.....	1,900	.05½
" 1864.....	5,000	.03
March, 1865.....	6,000	.01½

THE Confederate States did the best that could be done with a currency exclusively of paper ; they provided it in sufficient quantities to suit ; they based it upon the faith and credit of their Government ; they made it a legal tender for all debts, public and private ; they secured it by the whole produce of their soil, including the great cotton monopoly, a necessity for all the world ; they supported it by no end of penal statutes and patriotic resolutions ; they made it a felony for anybody to refuse to take it at par ; and they pledged the whole taxable resources of ten millions of people for its redemption. They were constrained to support it by every motive of interest and of patriotism that could influence men ; and yet, with all these aids, the Confederate currency, amounting to \$654,465,963.50, never was redeemed, and never will be redeemed. Even had the Confederate arms succeeded, no people would have submitted to the taxation requisite to the payment of so vast an emission of irredeemable currency.

Not less than fifteen hundred distinct notes (including in that term the series and their letters) would be needful to make up a complete collection of Confederate currency. This, too, exclusive of the countless collateral issues of the notes of separate States, cities, corporations, and individuals. Very shortly after the heavy issue authorized by the Confederate Congress, August 19, 1861, of \$100,000,000 in treasury notes, to run until six months after peace, this currency began to depreciate in value. In less than six months some of the prices current in Richmond were as follows : Coffee, \$5.10 a pound ; calicoes, \$2 to \$2.25 a yard ; printing paper, \$2 a pound ; writing paper, \$45 to \$80 a ream ; lard and bacon, 35 to 45 cents a pound. (From the Richmond *Enquirer*, of March 20, 1862.)

In April, 1862, General Winder issued an order regulating the prices of all country produce in the markets of Richmond. The papers of that date complain of this order as unfairly discriminating against the farmers by putting down their prices, while no similar attempt was made to regulate the prices of groceries and dry goods by martial law. At that moment salt was held by the Richmond merchants at \$25 a bushel, sugar, from 60 to 80 cents a pound, and molasses at \$1.40 a gallon. But the marketmen soon found out a way to nullify General Winder's martial law, and fix their own prices. They retaliated by charging their customers General Winder's prices for their produce, and then charging another price for its delivery, which just about doubled their receipts in rag-money, over what they would have been but for this ingenious subterfuge. By the month of June, 1862, bacon had risen from 45 to 60 cents a pound, eggs were 60 cents a dozen, fresh meat from 50 to 60 cents a pound, butter \$1 a pound, and lard 60 cents a pound.

The following lines on the Confederate paper currency were written by Major S. A. Jonas, of the Texas Brigade, shortly after the surrender of Lee's army at Appomattox Court-house. They have been printed on the backs of many of the Confederate bills.

"In Memoriam.

"Respectfully Dedicated to the Holders of Confederate Treasury Notes.

"Representing nothing on God's earth now,  
And naught in the waters below it,  
As a pledge of the Nation that's dead and gone,  
Keep it, dear friend, and show it.

"Too poor to possess the precious ores,  
And too much of a stranger to borrow,

We issued to-day our promise to pay,  
And hoped to redeem on the morrow.

"The days rolled on, and weeks became years,  
But our coffers were empty still;  
Coin was so rare that the Treasury quaked,  
If a dollar should drop in the till.

"We knew it had hardly a value in gold,  
Yet as gold our soldiers received it;  
It gazed in our eyes with a promise to pay,  
And each patriot soldier believed it.

"Keep it, for it tells our history all o'er,  
From the birth of its dream to the last;  
Modest, and born of the Angel Hope,  
Like the hope of success—it *passed*."

A scale of depreciation of Confederate currency, legally established, will be found in the following

ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE OF NORTH CAROLINA IN 1865.

*Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, That the following scale of depreciation be and the same is hereby adopted and established as the measure of value of one gold dollar in Confederate Currency, for each month (and the fractional parts of the month of December, 1864), from the 1st day of November, 1861, to the 1st day of May, 1865, to wit:*

MONTHS.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
January.....		\$1 20	\$3 00	\$21 00	\$50 00
February.....		1 30	3 00	21 00	50 00
March.....		1 50	4 00	23 00	60 00
April.....		1 50	5 00	20 00	100 00
May.....		1 50	5 50	19 00	
June.....		1 50	6 50	18 00	
July.....		1 50	9 00	21 00	
August.....		1 50	14 00	23 00	
September.....		2 00	14 00	25 00	
October.....		2 00	14 00	26 00	
November.....	\$1 10	2 50	15 00	30 00	
December.....	1 15	2 50	20 00		
December 1st to 10th, inclusive.....				35 00	
December 11th to 20th, inclusive.....				42 00	
December 21st to 31st, inclusive.....				49 00	

The following table exhibits the amount *per capita* issued of the Continental money, the French *assignats*, the Confederate currency, and the legal-tender greenbacks and national bank-notes of the United States.

	POPULATION.	AMOUNT ISSUED.	Amount per head.
		Dollars.	Dollars.
Continental money.....	3,000,000 in 1790.	359,546,825	119 84
French assignats.....	26,500,000 (France in 1790).	9,115,600,000	343 98
Confederate currency.....	9,103,833 (11 Confederate States, 1860).	654,465,963	71 89
Greenbacks and national bank notes.....	31,443,321 (United States in 1860).	Highest amount in circulation, Jan., '66 750,320,228	23 87

## THE BUDGETS OF NATIONS.

The word *Budget* is derived from the Latin and French, meaning a bag or purse, and England has applied it to the great leather bag which for a long time contained the documents presented to Parliament on the expenditure, resources, and wants of the country. It has become a fixed usage in financial legislation to speak of all estimates of receipts and expenditures as "the Budget." The same term is in equally general use in France, a nation always remarkable for the clearness and systematic precision of its public accounts. Nowhere in the world has finance, considered as a policy, received so much study as in the French nation. From the days of the great Finance Minister Colbert, who brought order out of chaos, and economy out of bankruptcy, in the days of Louis XIV., to the latest budget presented to the Corps Legislatif of the French Republic, it has been recognized that good accounting is an art worthy of the highest regard of all administrations.

The French financial system is based on an accurate and carefully examined general budget, prepared by the Finance Minister, or under his responsibility. This includes all the expected National revenues from all sources for one year, together with the liabilities of all departments, so clearly and fully drawn up as to show at the end of each year how far the anticipated revenue and liabilities arranged under detailed heads have been realized. The fiscal year begins and ends with the calendar year, or the 1st of January, instead of the 1st of July, as in the United States, or the 1st of April, as in Great Britain. A Court of Accounts is constituted, which takes the whole "of the public accounts of France and reduces them to order and system," so as to include the whole transactions of the service of the year in every French department, both of receipt and expenditure of public money. The accounts are then laid before the Legislative Chamber, with an elaborate report from the Court of Accounts. The forms used in every department of the administration are framed on one model. The French public service is full of administrative ability. The minuteness and completeness with which details are stated in the Budget, leaves nothing to be desired. This system prevents misappropriations of the public moneys, furnishes exact information for checking any unnecessary or loose expenditure, and brings into parallel view the receipts and expenditures of successive years. The advantage of this course is that facts are ascertained and data accumulated for accurate reference and comparison, and those unseemly disputes which we continually see in Congress over the facts of our financial receipts and expenditures, cannot possibly occur in France.

In England, the annual budget, or estimates of appropriations needed for the administration, is sent into Parliament in connection with detailed estimates of the revenues at the very beginning of each session. This budget is printed in the utmost detail, forming a vol-

ume two or three times as large as that furnished to Congress under the title of Estimates of Appropriations. Besides the Civil Service estimates, a separate folio volume is annually devoted to the Budget of Estimates for the Army, and a third volume to the Navy. All the heads of department and of subordinate bureaus are held responsible by the House of Commons for the accurate and economical character of these estimates. Very seldom, indeed, has it ever been necessary to go behind them to check extravagance or to control indefinite expenditure. The latter is indeed almost impossible in the strict system of the British budget.

Recent systematic inquiries, set on foot by the Cobden Club of London, elicited returns from several leading nations as to the methods prevailing in each regarding the appropriation of public money. The nations embraced in these interesting summaries of information are France, Germany, Austria, Belgium, Russia, Italy, Denmark, Sweden, Portugal, the Netherlands, and the United States. The first question put by the Cobden Club was whether, in the representative government of the countries reported upon, it was the practice to present a budget to the legislative body at the beginning of its session, or at some other fixed date. The result of the responses was, that it was a fixed and recognized obligation of the government to present its budget, or estimate for expenses, to the two chambers at the beginning of their session. The second, fourth, and fifth questions of the Cobden Club had reference to the method of examination, discussion, and voting upon appropriations. Were they examined by permanent committees or special commissioners? Did these committees or commissioners represent the various administrative departments of the government? Were their labors and their actions final, or subject to the ultimate revision and sanction of the legislative body? The correspondents of the Cobden Club inform us as to this particular, that the system of permanent committees on the Budget prevails only in Belgium, in Holland, and in the United States. In these countries this system is a consequence of the general practice of dividing one or both branches of the legislature into committees to take charge of the various subjects. For example, in Belgium the Chamber of Deputies is divided at the beginning of each session into six sections, which correspond precisely to the six ministerial departments, to wit: The Department of Justice, of Foreign Affairs, of the Interior, of Finance, of War, and of Public Works. When the Budget is submitted to the Chamber of Deputies, each of these committees takes charge of the division which naturally belongs to it. In Holland the upper and lower chamber of the legislature is each divided into five permanent committees, while in the United States the committee having general charge of appropriations in the House, and the Standing Committee of Finance in the Senate, although changed as to *personnel* at the beginning of each Congress, are permanent committees in substance.

In other countries the legislature appoints commissions for special purposes, composed of a varied number of members in different countries. In Austria the Commission of Finance of the Lower House embraces thirty-six members, or one-tenth of the entire Chamber. In the Reichstag of the German Empire, and in the Russian Chamber of Deputies, this commission consists of fourteen to thirty-five persons. In Italy it consists of thirty from the Chamber of Deputies and of fifteen from the Senate. Notwithstanding these differences in methods of procedure and the varying manner, sometimes oral, sometimes written, in which the Ministers of Government advance their own

ideas and defend their propositions before the committees or commissions, the legislature in all countries reserves to itself the final vote upon these propositions.

The seventh and last question was as follows: Has experience shown that legislative action has had the effect of reducing public expenditure and repressing administrative abuses? And it has received various replies, which, however, authorize the general conclusion that, in spite of all legislative control, public expenditure manifests a general tendency in all countries towards a constant increase. In Belgium, M. de Beaulieu, Professor of Political Economy and Member of Parliament, writes that the public expenditures which in 1835, with a population of 3,876,000, were only 87,104,105 francs, were increased in 1875, and for 5,336,000 inhabitants, to 256,000,000 francs—that is to say, that the twenty-two francs per head, which the expense of the government represented forty years ago, had reached more than double that amount (forty-eight francs) at the present time. M. de Beaulieu, who is by no means an absolutist, believes that the legislative body in Belgium does not diminish public expenditure, because it is not controlled by public opinion. In that country the payment of a direct tax of forty-two francs is the measure of the right of suffrage, which consequently is shared by about 130,000 privileged voters. Moreover, the voice of the rural population in legislative matters is drowned in that of the cities. From this double combination of circumstances it results that the minority of the electors may furnish a parliamentary majority. Moreover, among the hundred thousand voters, one third may be considered as having a personal interest in the increase instead of the diminution of expenses. This is seen in the fact that public expenditure in Belgium presents itself in the shape of public works or employment thereon, and thus the internal improvements of the empire have become a sort of electoral circulating medium. The government does not even limit itself to the construction of public works. It manages not only the mails and the telegraphs, but more than half of the railways, and the other half is now soliciting government purchase. Probably this will be carried out, and a new system of public expenditure will be added to the old ones. Worst of all, there is no remedy for this situation in near prospect, and there will be none as long as the state of suffrage remains in its present abnormal condition, so unjust and impolitic, as M. de Beaulieu believes.

In Denmark, the spirit of the constitution, which is very democratic, and rests upon universal suffrage, appears to control the parliamentary body in favor of public economy. The bulk of the Danish nation is composed of landed proprietors, of peasants, and of workmen; the two latter classes making common cause, and the peasants sitting in person (as in the other nations of Scandinavia) in the Lower House, of which they form the majority. This House willingly votes appropriations for railways and primary schools, and even for the encouragement of scholars and men of learning; but it keeps a firm hand on the salaries of public functionaries, and rejects all expenditure for fortifications and the increase of the army, which the government and the wealthier classes would like to see enlarged.

The replies received from France by such publicists as Messrs. Léon Say, Maurice Block, etc., set forth the fact that France has inherited a most expensive government from the Empire; that the Republic is heir to the terrible situation to which twenty years of the Empire—that is to say, government without control and constant extravagance—have brought public affairs in that country. What is

needed is many years of good government, inspired by a true republican spirit, to repair these disasters, to reform the financial system, which is far from being based on economic principles, and which is composed of incongruous materials, made up largely of bad precedents and old abuses. Little permanent reform, however, is to be looked for in France until Europe is cured of that military disease, which has been for generations eating out the substance of the people, and making government continually more expensive.

In Italy, the answer to the inquiry as to the public expenditure sets forth the fact that the detestable luxury of arms of precision, of rifled cannon, of ironclads, and of costly fortifications, has inflicted in great part on that kingdom its enormous debt of two thousand millions of dollars.

In Russia, where there is no legislative body, the Council of the Empire, which is the highest power after the Emperor, and is composed of members named for life by the Crown, has charge of the Budget. A Comptroller-General furnishes the estimates to this Council, which distributes its details for minuter examination among permanent sections of its own body, after which all the sections of the Council deliberate upon and agree to the Budget, as a whole, and, having received imperial sanction, it comes to have the force of law.

The answers from the United States, prepared by Messrs. Horace White, Charles Nordhoff, Governor Hoffman, J. S. Moore, Senator Dawes, David A. Wells, and others, agree that Congress acts as a useful and active restraint upon the continually growing tendency to expense of the Federal Government. Mr. Dawes estimates that \$9,000,000 a year was the average reduction to which the Treasury estimates were subjected in their passage through Congress during the double presidency of General Grant, and Mr. Moore fixes the cutting down of expenditure by the 44th Congress at \$18,000,000 to \$20,000,000 below the estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Wells remarks the strong tendency of all the departments and bureaus to enlarge their expenses, but says that the two branches of Congress itself form no exception to the tendency. Everything, it is added, tends to grow less dear in the United States except the Government, and in the last analysis the opinion is advanced that, under our republican government, the best safeguard against fiscal abuses is an earnest and intelligent sentiment in favor of economy.

Immemorial usage in Great Britain requires that the Crown, being the executive power, and charged with all the revenues of the State, and the payments for the public service, should make known to the Commons the pecuniary wants of the government. The House of Commons grants such aids or supplies as are required to satisfy these demands. They provide by taxes and by appropriations of the public income the ways and means to meet the supplies which are granted by them. Thus (1) the Crown demands money; (2) the Commons grant it; and (3) the Lords assent to the grant. But the Commons do not vote money unless it be required by the Crown; and the speech of the sovereign at the opening of every Parliament must distinctly ask for supplies of revenue, while the Commons are as distinctly thanked when each Parliament is prorogued for the supplies granted. Early in each session it is usual for the Chancellor of the Exchequer to move that a supply be granted to her Majesty; to which the House always agrees, and appoints a day on which they will resolve themselves into a committee "to consider supplies granted to her Majesty," or, as it is commonly called, the Committee of Supply. The duty of this committee is to consider the estimates for the succeeding year,

which are ordered to be laid before them. This is a committee of the whole House, although usually rather thinly attended. The member of the Administration representing each Department for which the supplies are required explains to the committee the estimates, and proceeds to propose each grant in succession. The chairman of the Committee of Supply is chosen at the beginning of each new Parliament, and he continues to act as such from that time for the remainder of the Parliament, his salary being voted in the annual estimates. This official chairman is designated the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, which is another committee of the whole House. When the Committee of Supply has made its first report to the House of Commons, and it has been agreed to, a day is next appointed for the House to resolve itself into a committee to consider ways and means for raising a supply granted to her Majesty. This committee is never appointed until the House has formally voted a sum of money as the foundation of its future proceedings, nor is the committee permitted to vote ways and means in excess of the expenditure previously voted by the Committee of Supply.

The functions of these two committees of the whole House are thus discriminated by Sir T. E. May, in his treatise on the Laws, Privileges, Proceedings, and Usage of Parliament (ed. 1873) :

"The Committee of Supply considers what specific grants of money shall be voted as supplies demanded by the Crown, for the service of the current year ; and explained by the estimates and accounts prepared by the executive government, and referred by the House to the Committee. The Committee of Ways and Means determines in what manner the necessary funds shall be raised, to meet the grants which are voted by the Committee of Supply, and which are otherwise required by the public service. The former committee controls the public expenditure ; the latter provides the public income ; the one authorizes the payment of money ; the other sanctions the imposition of the taxes, and the application of public revenues, not otherwise applicable to the service of the year."

It is the province of the Committee of Ways and Means alone to originate all taxes ; and it is in that committee that the Chancellor of the Exchequer usually develops his views of the resources of the country, the income, expenditure, etc., in the set speech known as "the Budget."

When the supplies for any one year have all been granted, the Committee of Supply stops its sittings ; after which every application for money out of the exchequer to meet the several grants of the year must be formally authorized by votes in the Committee of Ways and Means. Then a comprehensive bill is brought in, known as the Consolidated Fund Bill, or more generally as the Appropriation Bill. This bill enumerates every grant made during the whole session, and authorizes the several sums as voted by the Committee of Supply to be issued and applied to each separate service. It also enacts that the said supplies shall not be issued or applied to any purpose other than those mentioned.

Very early in the history of the American Congress the committee of that body which has primary charge of the estimates and appropriations for carrying on the government was constituted. On July 24, 1789, the following record is found in the journal of the House of Representatives :

"On motion,

"Ordered, That a Committee of Ways and Means, to consist of a member from each State, be appointed, to which it shall be referred to consider the report of a



committee appointed to prepare an estimate of supplies requisite for the service of the United States the current year, and to report thereupon."

Eleven members were elected in pursuance of this order of the House, two States of the old thirteen, Rhode Island and North Carolina, not being represented in the first Congress until the following year. By the terms of the resolution, this first Committee of Ways and Means was not made permanent; but on the 21st of December, 1795, we find the following provision in the journal of the House:

"On motion,  
"Resolved, That a Standing Committee of Ways and Means be appointed, whose duty it shall be to take into consideration all such reports of the Treasury Department and all such propositions relative to the revenue, as may be referred to them by the House; to inquire into the state of the public debt; of the revenue, and of the expenditures; and to report from time to time, their opinion thereupon."

It was further ordered by the House that fourteen members be appointed a committee pursuant to the said resolution, and to this standing committee a member was afterwards added to make one from each of the fifteen States in the Union. At the next session, December 16, 1796, a Standing Committee of Ways and Means of sixteen members was appointed, one from each State as before, to which was referred all business connected with the estimates for appropriations, receipts, and expenditures of the Treasury, and the collecting of direct taxes among the several States. This action was subsequently confirmed in the Standing Rules and Orders for conducting the business of the House of Representatives, adopted January 7, 1802. The number of the Ways and Means Committee, instead of one member from each State, was by these rules and orders fixed at seven members. Only four other standing committees were then provided for, of seven members each, to be appointed at the commencement of each session (not Congress) by the Speaker, unless otherwise ordered by the House. In 1833 the Committee of Ways and Means was increased to nine members, and, by order of the House, adopted March 3, 1873, to eleven members.

The very great amount and variety of public business pressing upon the Committee of Ways and Means led to the division of its functions, and the creation of a distinct Committee on Appropriations, which was ordered March 2, 1865. At the same time a Committee on Banking and Currency was provided for, to have special charge of all propositions connected with banking and the currency, while to the Committee on Appropriations was assigned the care of all executive communications and such other propositions, in regard to carrying on the several departments of the Government, as may be presented and referred to them by the House. Each of these committees consists of eleven members. This very necessary division of labor leaves to the Committee of Ways and Means the proper charge of all measures for raising revenue, including the tariff, internal revenue system, etc.

The Senate has no titular Committee of Ways and Means, but its Committee on Finance has charge of all business connected with the public revenue, taxation, banking, currency, etc., while a Senate Committee on Appropriations, constituted in 1867, has care of all appropriation bills. Conflicts have sometimes arisen regarding the power of the Senate to originate any measure connected with the revenue or the expenditure of money. Here, as in the Parliament of Great Britain, the Lower House has been tenacious of its immemorial privilege to originate all bills for raising revenue, confided by the constitution to the immediate representatives of the people.

## POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	1790.	1800.	1810.	1820.
The United States...	3,929,214	5,308,483	7,289,881	9,633,822
The States .....	3,929,214	5,294,390	7,215,853	9,600,783
1 Alabama.....				19 127,901
2 Arkansas.....				25 14,255
3 California.....				
4 Connecticut.....	8 237,946	8 251,003	9 261,942	14 275,148
5 Delaware.....	16 59,096	17 64,273	19 72,674	22 72,749
6 Florida.....				
7 Georgia.....	13 82,548	12 162,686	11 252,433	11 340,965
8 Illinois.....			23 12,282	24 55,162
9 Indiana.....		20 5,641	21 24,520	18 147,173
10 Iowa.....				
11 Kansas.....				
12 Kentucky.....	14 78,677	9 220,955	7 406,511	6 564,135
13 Louisiana.....			18 76,556	17 152,923
14 Maine.....	11 96,540	14 151,719	14 228,705	12 298,269
15 Maryland.....	6 319,728	7 341,548	8 380,546	10 407,350
16 Massachusetts.....	4 378,737	5 422,845	5 472,040	7 523,159
17 Michigan.....			24 4,732	26 8,765
18 Minnesota.....				
19 Mississippi.....		19 8,850	20 40,332	21 75,448
20 Missouri.....			22 20,845	23 66,557
21 Nebraska.....				
22 Nevada.....				
23 New Hampshire.....	10 141,885	11 183,856	16 214,460	15 244,022
24 New Jersey.....	9 184,139	10 211,149	12 245,562	13 277,426
25 New York.....	5 840,120	8 689,051	2 959,049	1 1,372,111
26 North Carolina.....	3 393,751	4 478,103	4 555,500	4 638,629
27 Ohio.....		18 45,365	13 230,780	5 581,295
28 Oregon.....				
29 Pennsylvania.....	2 494,373	2 602,365	3 810,091	3 1,047,507
30 Rhode Island.....	15 68,825	16 69,122	17 76,931	20 88,015
31 South Carolina.....	7 249,073	6 345,591	6 415,115	8 502,741
32 Tennessee.....	17 35,691	15 105,602	10 261,727	9 422,771
33 Texas.....				
34 Vermont.....	12 85,425	13 154,465	15 217,395	16 235,966
35 Virginia.....	1 747,610	1 880,200	1 974,600	2 1,065,116
36 West Virginia.....				
37 Wisconsin.....				
The States.....	3,929,214	5,294,390	7,215,853	9,600,783
1 Arizona.....				
2 Colorado.....				
3 Dakota.....				
4 District of Columbia.....		1 14,093	1 24,023	1 33,039
5 Idaho.....				
6 Montana.....				
7 New Mexico.....				
8 Utah.....				
9 Washington.....				
10 Wyoming.....				
The Territories.....		14,093	24,023	33,039
Total population....	3,929,214	5,308,483	7,289,881	9,633,822
		Increase per cent. 1790-1800, 35.10	Increase per cent. 1801-10, 36.38	Increase per cent. 1810-20, 33.06

NOTE.—The narrow column under each census year shows the order of the

## AT EACH CENSUS, 1790-1870.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	1830.	1840.	1850.	1860.	1870.
The United States	12,866,020	17,069,453	23,191,876	31,443,321	38,558,371
The States.....	12,830,868	17,019,641	23,067,262	31,183,744	38,115,641
Alabama.....	15 309,527	12 590,756	12 771,623	13 964,201	16 996,992
Arkansas.....	27 30,388	25 57,574	26 209,897	25 435,450	26 484,471
California.....	29 92,597	20 379,994	24 560,347	24 560,347	24 560,347
Connecticut.....	16 297,075	30 309,978	21 370,792	34 460,147	35 537,454
Delaware.....	24 78,748	26 78,085	30 91,532	32 112,216	34 125,015
Florida.....	25 34,730	27 54,477	31 87,445	31 140,424	33 187,748
Georgia.....	10 516,823	9 691,392	9 906,185	11 1,057,286	12 1,184,109
Illinois.....	20 157,445	14 476,182	11 851,470	4 1,711,951	4 2,539,891
Indiana.....	13 343,031	10 685,866	7 988,416	6 1,350,428	6 1,680,637
Iowa.....	28 43,112	27 192,214	30 674,913	11 1,194,020	11 1,194,020
Kansas.....	6 687,917	6 779,828	8 982,405	9 1,155,684	8 1,321,011
Kentucky.....	19 215,739	19 352,411	18 517,762	17 708,002	21 726,915
Louisiana.....	12 399,455	13 501,793	16 583,169	22 628,279	23 626,915
Maine.....	11 447,040	15 470,019	17 583,034	19 687,049	20 780,894
Massachusetts.....	8 610,408	8 737,699	6 994,514	7 1,231,066	7 1,457,351
Michigan.....	26 31,639	23 212,267	20 397,654	16 749,112	13 1,184,059
Minnesota.....	33 6,077	30 172,023	28 439,706	28 439,706	28 439,706
Mississippi.....	22 136,621	17 375,651	15 606,526	14 791,305	18 827,922
Missouri.....	21 140,455	16 383,702	13 682,044	8 1,182,012	5 1,721,295
Nebraska.....	35 28,841	35 122,993	35 122,993	35 122,993	35 122,993
Nevada.....	36 6,857	37 42,491	37 42,491	37 42,491	37 42,491
New Hampshire.....	18 269,328	22 284,574	22 317,976	27 326,073	31 318,200
New Jersey.....	14 320,823	18 373,306	19 489,555	21 672,035	17 906,006
New York.....	1 1,918,608	1 2,428,921	1 3,097,394	1 3,880,735	1 4,382,759
North Carolina.....	5 737,987	7 753,419	10 869,039	12 992,632	14 1,071,361
Ohio.....	4 987,903	3 1,519,467	3 1,980,349	3 2,339,511	3 2,665,260
Oregon.....	32 13,294	34 52,465	36 90,923	36 90,923	36 90,923
Pennsylvania.....	2 1,348,233	2 1,724,033	2 2,311,786	2 2,906,215	2 3,521,951
Rhode Island.....	23 97,199	24 108,830	28 147,545	29 174,620	32 217,353
South Carolina.....	9 581,185	11 594,398	14 668,507	18 703,708	22 705,606
Tennessee.....	7 681,904	5 829,210	5 1,002,717	10 1,109,801	9 1,258,520
Texas.....	25 212,502	23 604,215	19 618,579	19 618,579	19 618,579
Vermont.....	17 280,652	21 291,948	23 314,120	28 315,098	30 330,551
Virginia.....	3 1,211,405	4 1,239,797	4 1,421,661	5 1,596,318	10 1,225,163
West Virginia.....	27 442,014	27 442,014	27 442,014	27 442,014	27 442,014
Wisconsin.....	29 30,945	24 305,391	15 775,881	15 775,881	15 1,054,670
The States.....	12,820,868	17,019,641	23,067,262	31,183,744	38,115,641
Arizona.....	9 9,658	9 9,658	9 9,658	9 9,658	9 9,658
Colorado.....	4 39,864	4 39,864	4 39,864	4 39,864	4 39,864
Dakota.....	6 4,837	8 14,181	8 14,181	8 14,181	8 14,181
Dist. of Columbia.....	1 39,634	1 43,712	2 51,687	2 75,080	1 131,700
Idaho.....	7 14,999	7 14,999	7 14,999	7 14,999	7 14,999
Montana.....	6 20,595	6 20,595	6 20,595	6 20,595	6 20,595
New Mexico.....	1 93,516	2 91,874	2 91,874	2 91,874	2 91,874
Utah.....	3 86,786	3 86,786	3 86,786	3 86,786	3 86,786
Washington.....	5 23,955	5 23,955	5 23,955	5 23,955	5 23,955
Wyoming.....	10 9,118	10 9,118	10 9,118	10 9,118	10 9,118
The Territories ..	30,834	43,712	124,614	259,577	442,780
Total population..	12,866,020	17,069,453	23,191,876	31,443,321	38,558,371
Increase per cent, 1830-40, 32.51	Increase per cent, 1840-50, 33.52	Increase per cent, 1850-60, 35.83	Increase per cent, 1860-70, 35.11	Increase per cent, 1870-80, 22.65	

States and Territories when arranged according to magnitude of population.

## POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES IN 1870.

[From the Official Returns of the Ninth Census.]

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	AGGREGATE	WHITE.	COLORED.	CHINESE.	INDIANS (ESTIMATED).
1 Alabama .....	996,992	521,384	475,510	.....	93
2 Arkansas .....	484,471	382,115	122,169	96	89
3 California .....	532,031	499,424	4,272	43,310	29,025
4 Connecticut .....	537,454	527,549	9,668	2	235
5 Delaware .....	125,015	102,221	22,794	.....	.....
6 Florida .....	188,248	96,057	91,689	.....	502
7 Georgia .....	1,184,109	638,926	545,142	1	40
8 Illinois .....	2,539,891	2,511,096	28,762	1	82
9 Indiana .....	1,680,637	1,655,837	24,560	.....	240
10 Iowa .....	1,194,320	1,188,207	5,762	3	348
11 Kansas .....	373,399	346,377	17,108	.....	9,814
12 Kentucky .....	1,321,011	1,098,692	222,210	1	108
13 Louisiana .....	726,915	362,065	364,210	71	569
14 Maine .....	626,915	624,809	1,606	1	499
15 Maryland .....	780,394	605,497	175,391	2	4
16 Massachusetts .....	1,457,351	1,443,156	13,947	97	151
17 Michigan .....	1,187,334	1,167,282	11,849	2	8,101
18 Minnesota .....	446,056	438,257	7,759	.....	7,040
19 Mississippi .....	827,022	382,896	444,201	16	800
20 Missouri .....	1,731,395	1,603,146	118,071	3	75
21 Nebraska .....	129,322	122,117	789	.....	6,416
22 Nevada .....	58,711	38,959	357	3,152	16,243
23 New Hampshire .....	318,300	317,697	580	.....	23
24 New Jersey .....	909,096	875,407	30,658	15	16
25 New York .....	4,337,464	4,320,210	52,061	29	5,144
26 North Carolina .....	1,071,361	678,470	391,650	.....	1,241
27 Ohio .....	2,665,260	2,601,946	63,213	1	100
28 Oregon .....	101,883	86,929	346	3,330	11,278
29 Pennsylvania .....	3,522,050	3,456,609	65,294	14	133
30 Rhode Island .....	217,353	212,219	4,980	.....	154
31 South Carolina .....	705,006	289,667	415,814	1	124
32 Tennessee .....	1,258,520	986,119	322,331	.....	70
33 Texas .....	818,899	564,700	253,475	25	699
34 Vermont .....	330,351	329,613	924	.....	14
35 Virginia .....	1,325,163	712,069	512,841	4	229
36 West Virginia .....	442,014	424,083	17,980	.....	1
37 Wisconsin .....	1,064,985	1,051,351	2,113	.....	11,521
The States .....	38,205,598	33,208,128	4,835,106	56,179	111,183
1 Alaska .....	70,461	461	.....	.....	70,000
2 Arizona .....	41,710	9,581	26	20	32,083
3 Colorado .....	47,164	39,221	456	7	7,480
4 Dakota .....	40,501	12,887	94	.....	27,520
5 District of Columbia .....	131,700	68,278	43,404	8	15
6 Idaho .....	20,593	10,618	60	4,274	5,681
7 Indian Country .....	68,152	2,407	6,378	.....	59,367
8 Montana .....	39,895	18,306	183	1,949	19,457
9 New Mexico .....	111,308	90,393	172	.....	20,733
10 Utah .....	99,581	86,044	115	445	12,974
11 Washington .....	37,432	22,195	207	234	14,793
12 Wyoming .....	11,618	8,726	183	143	2,469
The Territories .....	720,000	389,117	51,281	7,075	272,527
Total in United States ..	38,925,598	33,592,245	4,886,387	63,254	383,712

NOTE.—The above figures of population vary from other tables given in the Census of 1870 by including in the aggregate the population of Alaska (estimated), and the Indian population (partly estimated and partly enumerated). No provision is made by law for taking the census of Indians not taxed, and the Superintendent of the Census therefore caused careful estimates to be made throughout the Indian agencies, and the result has been added to the enumerated population. This increases the aggregate population of the United States in 1870 from 38,558,371 (as in most of the tables) to 38,925,598.

**POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES, AS NATIVE, FOREIGN-BORN, AND OF FOREIGN PARENTAGE.**

[From the Official Returns of the United States Census of 1870.]

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	TOTAL POPULATION.	NATIVE.	FOREIGN-BORN.	HAVING ONE OR BOTH PARENTS FOREIGN-BORN.
1 Alabama.....	996,992	987,030	9,962	21,844
2 Arkansas.....	484,471	479,445	5,026	10,617
3 California.....	560,247	350,416	209,831	323,507
4 Connecticut.....	537,454	423,815	113,639	208,650
5 Delaware.....	125,015	115,879	9,136	20,361
6 Florida.....	187,748	182,781	4,967	9,295
7 Georgia.....	1,184,109	1,172,982	11,127	23,814
8 Illinois.....	2,539,891	2,024,693	515,198	986,035
9 Indiana.....	1,680,637	1,539,163	141,474	341,001
10 Iowa.....	1,194,020	989,328	204,692	416,139
11 Kansas.....	364,399	316,007	48,392	87,211
12 Kentucky.....	1,321,011	1,257,613	63,398	142,720
13 Louisiana.....	726,915	665,088	61,827	132,011
14 Maine.....	626,915	578,034	48,881	91,651
15 Maryland.....	780,894	697,482	83,412	181,362
16 Massachusetts.....	1,457,351	1,104,032	353,319	626,211
17 Michigan.....	1,184,059	916,049	268,010	488,159
18 Minnesota.....	439,706	279,009	160,697	285,516
19 Mississippi.....	827,922	816,731	11,191	18,756
20 Missouri.....	1,721,295	1,499,028	222,267	465,125
21 Nebraska.....	122,993	92,245	30,748	50,017
22 Nevada.....	42,491	23,690	18,801	25,117
23 New Hampshire.....	318,300	288,689	29,611	44,592
24 New Jersey.....	906,096	717,153	188,943	350,316
25 New York.....	4,382,759	3,244,406	1,138,353	2,225,627
26 North Carolina.....	1,071,361	1,068,332	3,029	6,464
27 Ohio.....	2,665,260	2,392,767	272,493	849,815
28 Oregon.....	90,923	79,323	11,600	20,705
29 Pennsylvania.....	3,521,951	2,976,642	545,309	1,151,208
30 Rhode Island.....	217,353	161,957	55,396	95,000
31 South Carolina.....	705,606	697,332	8,074	16,449
32 Tennessee.....	1,258,520	1,239,304	19,316	36,326
33 Texas.....	818,579	756,168	62,411	107,327
34 Vermont.....	530,551	283,396	47,155	83,615
35 Virginia.....	1,225,163	1,211,409	13,754	86,794
36 West Virginia.....	442,014	424,023	17,091	46,204
37 Wisconsin.....	1,064,870	690,171	364,499	717,832
The States.....	38,115,641	32,642,612	5,473,029	10,732,483
1 Arizona.....	9,658	3,849	5,809	6,766
2 Colorado.....	39,864	33,265	6,599	10,707
3 Dakota.....	14,181	9,366	4,815	7,819
4 District of Columbia.....	131,700	115,446	16,254	34,106
5 Idaho.....	14,999	7,114	7,885	9,305
6 Montana.....	20,595	12,616	7,979	10,246
7 New Mexico.....	91,874	86,254	5,620	8,677
8 Utah.....	86,786	56,084	30,702	59,024
9 Washington.....	23,955	18,931	5,024	8,382
10 Wyoming.....	9,118	5,605	3,513	5,000
The Territories.....	442,730	348,530	94,200	159,532
Total Population.....	38,558,371	32,991,142	5,567,220	10,892,015

# NATIVITY OF THE FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES IN 1870.

[Selected from the Official Returns of the Ninth Census.]

Living in.	All Foreign Countries	Austria.	Bohemia	British America.	China.	Denmark.	France.	Germany.
The U. S..	5,567,229	30,508	40,289	493,464	63,042	30,107	116,402	1,690,533
Alabama...	9,962	99	29	183	1	80	594	2,482
Arkansas...	5,026	41	21	342	93	55	237	1,563
California...	209,831	1,078	90	10,660	48,826	1,837	8,068	29,701
Connecticut...	113,639	154	95	10,861	11	116	821	12,443
Delaware...	9,136	8	1	112	.....	8	127	1,142
Florida...	4,967	17	3	174	1	41	126	597
Georgia...	11,127	84	23	247	4	42	312	2,761
Illinois...	515,198	2,090	7,350	32,550	8	3,711	10,911	208,758
Indiana...	141,474	443	141	4,765	6	315	6,363	78,060
Iowa...	204,692	2,601	6,766	17,907	3	2,327	3,180	66,162
Kansas...	48,392	448	105	5,324	.....	503	1,274	12,775
Kentucky...	63,398	146	40	1,082	8	53	2,057	30,318
Louisiana...	61,827	435	23	714	79	291	12,341	18,933
Maine...	48,881	10	1	26,788	4	102	137	506
Maryland...	83,412	266	789	644	6	107	649	47,045
Massachusetts...	353,319	255	110	70,055	115	267	1,629	13,072
Michigan...	268,010	796	1,179	89,590	4	1,354	3,121	64,143
Minnesota...	160,697	2,647	2,166	16,698	6	1,910	1,743	41,864
Mississippi...	11,191	85	9	375	16	193	630	2,960
Missouri...	222,367	1,493	3,517	8,448	4	665	6,293	113,618
Nebraska...	30,748	299	1,770	2,635	2	1,129	940	10,954
Nevada...	18,901	157	7	2,365	3,146	206	414	2,181
N. Hampshire...	29,611	9	4	12,955	5	11	60	436
New Jersey...	188,943	686	271	2,474	30	510	3,130	54,001
New York...	1,138,353	3,928	2,071	79,042	17 7	1,701	22,302	316,902
N. Carolina...	3,029	13	5	171	4	8	54	904
Ohio...	372,493	3,699	1,429	12,968	12	264	12,781	182,897
Oregon...	11,600	53	36	1,187	3,327	87	306	1,875
Pennsylvania...	545,309	1,536	590	10,022	32	561	8,695	160,146
Rhode Isl'd...	55,396	19	19	10,242	.....	24	167	1,201
S. Carolina...	8,074	10	1	77	6	60	143	2,754
Tennessee...	19,316	112	37	587	4	88	562	4,589
Texas...	62,411	1,743	781	597	20	169	2,232	23,965
Vermont...	47,155	2	.....	28,544	1	21	93	370
Virginia...	13,754	56	81	327	8	23	369	4,050
W. Virginia...	17,091	59	1	207	.....	21	223	6,282
Wisconsin...	364,490	4,486	10,570	25,666	.....	5,212	2,704	162,314
The States	5,473,829	30,110	40,071	487,605	55,974	24,574	115,140	1,679,146
Arizona...	5,809	24	2	142	21	19	69	379
Colorado...	6,599	51	15	753	7	77	209	1,456
Dakota...	4,815	171	153	906	.....	115	57	563
District of Columbia	16,254	26	9	290	4	29	233	4,920
Idaho...	7,885	26	1	334	4,268	88	144	590
Montana...	7,979	36	23	1,172	1,943	95	193	1,233
New Mexico...	5,630	10	2	125	.....	15	124	582
Utah...	30,702	4	3	637	446	4,957	63	353
Washington...	5,624	19	2	1,121	236	84	113	645
Wyoming...	3,513	25	8	329	143	54	57	632
Territories	94,200	392	218	5,859	7,068	5,533	1,262	11,387
Total, United States	5,567,229	30,508	40,289	493,464	63,042	30,107	116,402	1,690,533

## NATIVITY OF THE FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES IN 1870.

[Selected from the Official Returns of the Ninth Census.]

Living in.	Eng- land.	Ireland.	Scot- land.	Wales	Hol- land.	Italy.	Mexi- co.	Nor- way.	Swe- den.	Swit- zer- land.
The U. S. . . . .	550,924	1,855,827	140,835	74,533	46,802	17,157	42,435	114,246	97,332	75,153
Alabama . . . . .	1,041	3,893	458	39	14	118	13	21	105	168
Arkansas . . . . .	526	1,428	156	24	71	30	14	19	135	104
California . . . . .	17,699	54,421	4,949	1,517	452	4,660	9,339	1,000	1,944	2,927
Connecticut . . . . .	13,001	70,630	3,238	238	99	117	5	72	323	492
Delaware . . . . .	1,421	5,907	229	43	16	5	.....	.....	9	33
Florida . . . . .	399	737	144	6	7	56	41	16	30	14
Georgia . . . . .	1,088	5,093	420	61	42	50	9	14	35	103
Illinois . . . . .	53,871	130,162	15,737	3,146	4,180	761	73	11,880	29,979	8,980
Indiana . . . . .	9,945	28,698	2,507	556	873	95	17	123	2,180	4,287
Iowa . . . . .	16,660	40,124	5,248	1,967	4,513	54	14	17,556	10,796	3,937
Kansas . . . . .	6,161	10,940	1,531	1,021	300	55	63	588	4,954	1,323
Kentucky . . . . .	4,173	21,642	1,019	347	270	325	31	16	112	1,147
Louisiana . . . . .	2,811	17,068	814	114	232	1,889	409	76	358	873
Maine . . . . .	3,650	15,745	998	279	26	48	4	58	91	9
Maryland . . . . .	4,855	23,630	2,432	994	236	210	19	18	100	297
Massachu'ts . . . . .	34,099	216,120	9,003	576	480	454	20	302	1,386	491
Michigan . . . . .	35,051	42,013	8,552	558	12,559	110	25	1,516	2,406	2,116
Minnesota . . . . .	5,670	21,746	2,194	944	1,855	40	5	35,940	20,987	2,162
Mississippi . . . . .	1,088	3,859	494	25	35	147	32	78	970	266
Missouri . . . . .	14,314	54,983	3,283	1,524	1,167	936	90	297	2,302	6,597
Nebraska . . . . .	3,602	4,999	792	220	180	44	11	506	2,352	593
Nevada . . . . .	2,549	5,035	630	301	44	199	226	80	217	247
N. H'psire . . . . .	2,679	12,190	892	27	5	9	1	55	42	11
New Jersey . . . . .	26,614	86,784	5,710	804	2,944	257	46	90	554	2,061
New York . . . . .	110,071	528,806	27,282	7,837	6,426	3,592	127	975	5,522	7,916
N. Carolina . . . . .	490	677	420	10	13	19	2	5	38	80
Ohio . . . . .	26,561	82,674	7,819	12,933	2,018	564	41	64	252	12,727
Oregon . . . . .	1,347	1,967	394	63	39	31	51	76	205	160
Pennsylvania . . . . .	69,665	235,798	16,846	27,633	819	784	86	115	2,266	5,765
Rhode Isl'd . . . . .	9,291	31,534	1,948	56	45	58	2	22	106	74
S. Carolina . . . . .	617	3,262	310	15	32	63	2	.....	61	45
Tennessee . . . . .	2,085	8,048	555	314	100	483	17	37	349	802
Texas . . . . .	2,037	4,031	621	55	54	186	23,020	403	364	599
Vermont . . . . .	1,946	14,080	1,240	565	20	17	5	34	83	19
Virginia . . . . .	1,939	5,191	705	148	231	162	13	17	30	148
W. Virginia . . . . .	1,811	6,322	746	321	174	34	.....	1	5	325
Wisconsin . . . . .	28,192	48,479	6,590	6,550	5,990	104	47	40,046	2,799	6,069
The States . . . . .	523,990	1,833,725	136,846	74,607	46,561	16,766	33,920	112,116	94,447	73,972
Arizona . . . . .	134	495	54	3	11	12	4,348	7	7	23
Colorado . . . . .	1,358	1,685	188	165	17	16	129	40	180	140
Dakora . . . . .	248	888	77	3	8	4	6	1,179	380	31
District of Columbia . . . . .	1,432	8,218	352	29	23	182	17	5	22	175
Idaho . . . . .	540	986	114	325	9	11	46	61	91	52
Montana . . . . .	692	1,635	208	197	18	34	31	88	141	97
N. Mexico . . . . .	120	543	36	9	5	25	3,913	5	6	42
Utah . . . . .	16,073	502	2,391	1,783	122	74	8	613	1,790	509
Washington . . . . .	791	1,047	309	44	25	34	13	104	159	50
Wyoming . . . . .	536	1,102	290	58	5	9	4	28	109	60
Territories . . . . .	21,934	17,101	3,980	2,630	241	391	8,515	2,130	2,885	1,181
Total. United States . . . . .	550,924	1,855,827	140,835	74,533	46,802	17,157	42,435	114,246	97,332	75,153

# ILLITERACY BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: DISTINGUISHED INTO WHITE AND COLORED, NATIVE AND FOREIGN-BORN.

[Compiled from the Census of the United States for 1870.]

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	TOTAL POPULA- TION, 1870.	CANNOT WRITE.					CANNOT READ.
		White.	Colored.	Native.	Foreign Born.	Total.	
		10 years and up- ward.	10 years and up- ward.	10 years and up- ward.	10 years and up- ward.	10 years and up- ward.	
1 Alabama.....	996,992	92,059	290,898	382,142	870	383,012	349,771
2 Arkansas.....	484,471	64,005	68,533	133,043	296	133,339	111,799
3 California.....	560,247	26,158	586	9,520	22,196	31,716	24,877
4 Connecticut.....	537,454	27,913	1,675	5,678	23,938	29,616	19,680
5 Delaware.....	125,015	11,280	11,820	20,631	2,469	23,100	19,355
6 Florida.....	187,748	18,904	52,894	71,235	568	71,803	66,238
7 Georgia.....	1,184,109	124,939	333,637	467,503	1,090	468,593	418,553
8 Illinois.....	2,539,891	123,624	9,950	90,595	42,989	133,584	86,368
9 Indiana.....	1,080,637	120,761	8,258	113,185	13,939	127,124	76,634
10 Iowa.....	1,191,792	44,145	1,524	24,979	20,692	45,671	24,115
11 Kansas.....	354,399	16,978	7,213	20,449	4,101	24,550	16,369
12 Kentucky.....	1,331,011	201,077	131,050	324,945	7,231	332,176	249,567
13 Louisiana.....	726,915	50,749	284,993	268,773	7,585	276,158	257,184
14 Maine.....	638,915	18,754	171	7,986	11,066	19,052	13,486
15 Maryland.....	730,894	46,732	88,703	126,907	5,592	135,499	114,100
16 Massachusetts.....	1,457,351	95,576	2,148	7,912	89,830	97,742	74,935
17 Michigan.....	1,184,059	48,649	2,655	22,547	30,580	53,127	34,613
18 Minnesota.....	439,706	23,941	102	5,558	18,855	24,413	15,747
19 Mississippi.....	827,322	48,028	264,902	312,483	827	313,310	291,718
20 Missouri.....	1,731,295	161,763	60,622	206,827	15,584	232,411	146,771
21 Nebraska.....	122,993	4,630	205	3,552	1,309	4,861	2,365
22 Nevada.....	42,491	653	21	98	774	872	727
23 New Hampshire.....	318,300	10,181	95	1,992	7,934	9,926	7,618
24 New Jersey.....	906,096	46,380	8,297	29,726	21,961	54,687	37,057
25 New York.....	4,882,759	228,434	10,730	70,702	163,569	239,271	163,501
26 North Carolina.....	1,071,561	166,397	230,606	397,573	117	397,690	339,789
27 Ohio.....	2,665,260	132,383	30,766	134,102	20,070	173,172	92,720
28 Oregon.....	90,923	2,411	96	3,003	1,424	4,427	2,609
29 Pennsylvania.....	3,521,791	206,458	15,893	126,803	95,553	222,356	131,728
30 Rhode Island.....	217,353	20,031	870	4,444	17,477	21,921	15,416
31 South Carolina.....	707,006	55,167	235,164	289,726	653	290,379	265,892
32 Tennessee.....	1,258,530	178,727	185,952	363,955	1,742	364,697	290,549
33 Texas.....	818,579	70,895	150,617	203,334	18,369	221,703	189,423
34 Vermont.....	330,551	17,584	116	3,902	13,804	17,706	15,185
35 Virginia.....	1,225,163	123,538	322,236	444,623	1,270	445,893	390,913
36 West Virginia.....	442,014	71,493	9,997	73,389	3,101	81,490	48,802
37 Wisconsin.....	1,054,670	54,845	460	14,113	41,328	55,441	35,031
The States.....	38,115,641	776,158	2,765,370	4,791,935	760,553	5,552,488	4,438,206
1 Arizona.....	9,658	2,729	1	262	2,491	2,753	2,690
2 Colorado.....	39,664	6,564	146	6,568	255	6,823	6,297
3 Dakota.....	14,181	914	31	758	805	1,563	1,249
4 Dist. of Columbia.....	131,700	4,876	23,843	26,501	2,218	28,719	22,845
5 Idaho.....	14,999	486	16	138	3,250	3,388	3,293
6 Montana.....	20,595	643	65	394	524	918	667
7 New Mexico.....	91,874	51,130	109	49,311	2,909	52,220	48,836
8 Utah.....	86,786	7,097	22	3,334	4,029	7,363	2,515
9 Washington.....	23,955	823	34	804	503	1,307	1,018
10 Wyoming.....	9,118	481	49	266	336	602	453
The Territories.....	442,730	75,753	24,319	88,236	17,320	105,656	89,878
Total in the U.S.....	38,558,371	2,851,911	2,789,689	4,880,271	777,873	5,658,144	4,528,084

NOTE.—The second column shows the white population of ten years and over who are unable to write, in each State and Territory, and for the whole United States; the sixth column sums up all classes and nationalities over ten years who are unable to write; and the last column shows the aggregate of all classes and nationalities over ten years who are unable to read.



## CITIZENSHIP, WITH THE MALE POPULATION—1870. 95

## CITIZENSHIP, WITH THE TOTAL MALE POPULATION—1870.

[From the Official Returns of the United States Census, 1870.]

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	TOTAL MALE.	MALES 21 YEARS AND UPWARD.					21 AND UPWARD
		All Classes.	White.	Colored.	Chinese.	Indian.	Male Citizens.
The United States	19,493,565	9,439,306	8,353,719	1,082,475	47,531	5,481	8,425,941
1 Alabama	488,788	203,815	105,474	97,823	18	5	202,046
2 Arizona	6,887	5,353	5,311	18	19	5	3,397
3 Arkansas	248,261	104,083	77,195	26,789	83	16	100,403
4 California	349,479	227,256	186,823	1,731	36,890	1,812	145,802
5 Colorado	24,830	16,294	16,083	197	6	8	15,515
6 Connecticut	265,270	150,415	147,659	2,700	1	56	127,499
7 Dakota	8,878	5,794	5,496	28	200	5	5,234
8 Delaware	62,628	30,085	24,811	5,224	1	1	28,307
9 Dist. of Columbia	62,192	32,320	23,178	10,143	1	7	31,622
10 Florida	94,548	39,907	21,064	18,842	1	1	38,854
11 Georgia	578,055	237,640	129,065	107,962	1	12	234,910
12 Idaho	12,184	10,313	10,313	0	38	3,766	8
13 Illinois	1,316,537	625,139	617,435	7,604	1	9	542,833
14 Indiana	857,994	388,231	382,070	6,113	1	48	376,780
15 Iowa	625,917	290,717	289,162	1,543	1	11	285,802
16 Kansas	202,224	105,671	101,480	3,985	1	206	99,060
17 Kentucky	665,675	289,471	245,133	44,221	1	17	282,305
18 Louisiana	362,165	174,187	87,066	86,913	68	140	159,001
19 Maine	313,103	169,821	169,192	407	1	131	153,160
20 Maryland	384,984	184,742	145,619	29,120	1	2	169,845
21 Massachusetts	703,779	398,157	394,081	4,072	20	23	312,770
22 Michigan	617,745	315,937	311,712	3,130	2	1,093	274,459
23 Minnesota	235,299	114,739	114,344	246	1	149	75,274
24 Mississippi	413,421	174,845	84,784	89,929	15	120	169,737
25 Missouri	896,347	408,206	384,314	23,882	2	8	380,235
26 Montana	16,771	13,424	12,545	108	742	29	11,523
27 Nebraska	70,425	39,080	38,782	290	1	8	36,169
28 Nevada	22,379	26,920	24,345	203	2,467	5	18,652
29 New Hampshire	155,640	91,016	90,834	176	1	6	83,261
30 New Jersey	449,672	231,862	223,983	7,870	5	4	194,109
31 New Mexico	47,135	33,332	23,176	85	1	71	21,442
32 New York	2,163,229	1,158,901	1,144,165	14,586	23	127	951,587
33 North Carolina	518,704	217,513	139,535	78,019	1	259	214,224
34 Ohio	1,337,550	640,820	625,179	15,614	1	29	592,350
35 Oregon	33,131	25,616	25,640	143	2,789	44	24,608
36 Pennsylvania	1,735,499	865,883	848,730	17,072	9	12	776,345
37 Rhode Island	104,736	58,752	57,312	1,404	1	36	43,996
38 South Carolina	343,902	148,052	62,547	85,475	1	39	146,614
39 Tennessee	623,347	263,200	199,056	64,131	1	13	259,016
40 Texas	423,557	184,064	132,390	51,575	14	115	169,215
41 Utah	44,121	18,042	17,654	36	316	36	10,147
42 Vermont	165,721	90,806	90,522	278	1	6	74,867
43 Virginia	597,058	269,242	161,500	107,691	4	47	260,680
44 Washington	14,990	9,341	8,750	57	185	239	7,902
45 West Virginia	222,843	95,317	91,345	3,972	1	1	98,435
46 Wisconsin	544,866	255,159	254,362	642	1	255	203,077
47 Wyoming	7,219	6,107	5,908	101	97	1	5,297
Totals	19,493,565	9,439,306	8,353,719	1,082,475	47,531	5,481	8,425,941

NOTE.—The last column on the right indicates the total number of citizens under the Constitution, born or naturalized in the United States, who have reached the age qualifying them for the right of suffrage.

# ACREAGE AND VALUE OF FARMS IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1860 AND 1870.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	LAND IN FARMS.			Value of Farms, 1870.	Value of Farms, 1860.	AVERAGE SIZE OF FARMS.	
	Total Acres.	Improved, Acres.	Unim- proved, Acres.			1870 Acres	1860 Acres
The U.S.	407,735,041	188,921,099	218,813,942	Dollars. 9,262,803,861	Dollars. 6,645,045,007	153	199
Alabama.	14,961,178	5,062,204	9,898,974	67,739,086	175,834,622	222	346
Arizona.	21,807	14,585	7,222	161,340	.....	127	.....
Arkansas.	7,597,296	1,859,821	5,737,475	40,029,608	91,649,773	154	245
California.	11,427,105	6,218,123	5,208,972	141,240,028	48,726,804	482	466
Colorado.	320,346	95,594	224,752	3,385,748	.....	184	.....
Connect't.	2,364,416	1,646,752	717,664	124,241,382	90,830,005	93	99
Dakota.	302,376	42,645	259,731	2,085,265	96,445	176	215
Delaware.	1,052,322	698,115	354,207	46,712,870	31,426,357	138	151
D. of Col.	11,677	8,266	3,411	3,800,230	2,989,267	56	144
Florida.	2,373,541	736,172	1,637,369	9,947,920	16,435,727	232	444
Georgia.	23,647,941	6,831,856	16,816,085	94,559,468	157,072,803	338	430
Idaho.	77,129	26,603	50,526	492,860	.....	186	.....
Illinois.	25,892,861	19,329,952	6,562,909	920,506,346	408,944,033	122	146
Indiana.	18,119,648	10,104,279	8,015,369	634,804,189	356,712,175	112	124
Iowa.	15,541,793	9,396,467	6,145,326	392,662,441	119,890,547	134	165
Kansas.	5,656,879	1,971,003	3,685,876	90,327,040	12,258,239	148	171
Kentucky.	18,660,106	8,103,850	10,556,256	311,238,916	291,496,955	158	211
Louisiana.	7,023,817	2,045,640	4,980,177	68,215,421	204,789,662	247	536
Maine.	5,838,038	2,917,793	2,920,245	102,961,951	75,688,525	98	103
Maryland.	4,512,578	2,914,007	1,598,572	170,269,684	145,973,677	167	190
Mass'tts.	2,730,283	1,736,221	994,062	116,432,784	123,255,948	103	94
Michigan.	10,019,142	5,096,989	4,922,203	398,240,378	160,836,495	101	113
Min'n'sota.	6,483,828	2,322,102	4,161,726	97,847,442	27,505,822	130	149
Mississ'pi.	13,121,113	4,309,146	8,811,967	51,716,576	160,760,367	193	370
Missouri.	21,707,220	9,130,615	12,576,605	392,908,047	230,632,126	146	215
Montana.	139,537	84,674	54,863	729,193	.....	164	.....
Nebraska.	2,073,781	647,031	1,426,750	30,242,186	3,878,320	201	226
Nevada.	208,510	92,644	115,866	1,485,505	802,340	201	617
N. H'shire.	3,605,994	2,334,487	1,271,507	80,589,313	69,689,761	122	123
N. Jersey.	2,989,511	1,976,474	1,013,037	257,523,376	180,250,398	98	108
N. Mexico.	893,549	143,007	650,542	2,300,139	2,707,386	186	278
New York.	22,190,810	15,627,206	6,563,604	1,272,857,766	808,343,563	103	106
N. Carol'a.	19,835,410	5,258,742	14,576,668	78,211,085	143,301,065	212	316
Ohio.	21,712,421	14,469,133	7,243,287	1,054,465,226	678,132,991	111	114
Oregon.	2,389,252	1,116,290	1,272,962	22,332,969	15,300,593	315	325
Penn's'nia.	17,994,200	11,515,965	6,478,235	1,043,481,582	668,060,707	103	109
Rhode Is.	502,308	289,030	213,278	21,574,968	19,550,553	94	106
S. Carol'a.	12,105,280	3,010,539	9,094,741	44,808,763	139,632,508	223	488
Tenn'es'se.	19,581,214	6,843,278	12,737,936	218,743,747	271,358,985	166	251
Texas.	18,396,523	2,964,836	15,431,687	60,149,950	88,101,320	301	501
Utah.	148,361	118,755	29,606	2,297,222	1,333,355	50	25
Vermont.	4,328,804	3,073,257	1,255,547	139,367,075	94,289,045	154	185
Virginia.	18,145,911	8,165,040	9,980,871	213,030,845	371,761,661	246	324
Wash'ton.	649,139	192,016	457,123	3,978,341	2,217,842	308	275
W. Vir'g'a.	8,528,394	2,580,254	5,948,140	101,604,381	.....	214	.....
Wis'consin.	11,715,321	5,899,343	5,815,978	200,414,064	131,117,164	114	114
Wyoming.	4,341	338	4,003	18,187	.....	25	.....
Total in the U.S.	407,735,041	188,921,099	218,813,942	9,262,803,861	6,645,045,007	153	199

## VALUES OF FARM PRODUCTIONS AND WAGES—1870.

From the Tables of the Ninth Census.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	All Farm productions including betterments and stock added.	Animals Slaughtered.	Forest Products.	Market Garden Products.	Orchard Products.	Wages paid, including value of board.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
United States	2,447,538,658	398,956,376	36,803,277	50,719,229	47,335,189	310,386,585
Alabama.....	67,532,335	4,670,146	85,032	139,636	37,590	11,351,870
Arizona.....	277,998	9,400	.....	2,850	.....	104,620
Arkansas.....	40,701,699	3,843,928	34,325	55,697	157,219	4,061,552
California.....	49,856,024	6,112,503	566,017	1,059,779	1,384,480	10,309,247
Colorado.....	2,335,106	252,394	.....	55,020	0	416,236
Connecticut....	26,482,150	4,881,858	1,224,107	599,718	535,594	4,405,064
Dakota.....	485,657	22,066	700	500	.....	71,156
Delaware.....	8,171,667	997,402	111,810	198,075	1,236,898	1,696,571
Dist. Columbia	319,517	455	.....	112,094	6,781	124,338
Florida.....	8,909,746	520,966	7,065	31,983	53,639	1,537,060
Georgia.....	80,390,228	6,854,382	1,281,623	193,296	252,936	19,787,086
Idaho.....	637,797	57,932	.....	24,577	725	153,007
Illinois.....	210,880,585	56,718,944	1,087,144	765,902	3,571,789	22,338,767
Indiana.....	122,914,302	30,246,962	2,645,679	487,479	2,858,086	9,675,348
Iowa.....	114,386,441	25,781,223	1,200,468	244,963	1,075,169	8,377,878
Kansas.....	27,630,651	4,156,386	368,947	129,013	158,046	2,519,452
Kentucky.....	87,477,374	24,121,861	574,994	527,329	1,231,385	10,709,382
Louisiana.....	52,006,622	817,831	92,596	176,969	142,129	11,042,789
Maine.....	33,470,044	4,939,071	1,531,741	236,397	874,509	2,903,292
Maryland.....	35,343,927	4,621,418	613,209	1,039,782	1,319,495	8,560,367
Massachusetts..	32,192,378	4,324,658	1,616,818	1,980,231	939,854	5,821,092
Michigan.....	81,508,623	11,711,624	2,559,682	352,658	3,447,985	8,421,161
Minnesota.....	33,446,360	3,076,650	811,528	115,234	15,818	4,459,301
Mississippi.....	73,137,953	4,090,818	29,975	61,735	71,018	10,326,794
Missouri.....	103,035,759	23,626,784	793,343	406,655	2,617,462	8,797,487
Montana.....	1,676,660	169,092	918	25,129	.....	325,213
Nebraska.....	8,604,742	154,850	26,307	20,642	9,932	682,478
Nevada.....	1,659,713	104,471	26,700	31,225	900	438,350
N. Hampshire..	22,473,547	3,720,243	1,743,944	119,997	743,552	2,319,164
New Jersey.....	42,725,198	6,982,161	322,704	2,978,250	1,295,282	8,314,548
New Mexico....	1,905,060	224,765	500	61,132	13,609	523,888
New York.....	253,526,153	28,225,720	6,689,179	3,432,354	8,347,417	34,451,362
North Carolina	57,845,940	7,963,132	1,089,115	48,499	394,749	8,942,856
Ohio.....	198,256,907	40,498,375	2,719,140	1,289,272	5,843,679	16,480,778
Oregon.....	7,123,790	1,365,737	259,220	105,871	310,041	719,873
Pennsylvania..	183,946,027	28,412,903	2,670,370	1,810,016	4,208,094	23,181,944
Rhode Island..	4,761,163	755,552	254,683	316,133	43,096	1,124,118
South Carolina.	41,909,402	2,507,149	167,253	127,459	47,960	7,404,297
Tennessee.....	86,472,847	15,856,580	335,317	201,093	571,520	7,118,003
Texas.....	69,185,170	4,885,284	66,841	74,924	69,172	4,777,638
Utah.....	1,973,142	172,282	500	8,700	43,628	139,665
Vermont.....	34,647,027	4,320,619	1,228,929	42,225	682,241	4,155,363
Virginia.....	51,774,801	8,375,975	686,862	505,117	891,231	9,763,041
Washington....	2,111,902	292,280	10,705	74,462	71,863	155,522
W. Virginia....	23,379,692	4,214,792	263,665	69,974	848,773	1,903,788
Wisconsin.....	75,027,032	11,914,643	1,327,618	226,665	819,368	8,126,110
Wyoming.....	42,760	11,712	.....	.....	.....	3,075
Total—U. S..	2,447,538,658	398,956,376	36,803,277	50,719,229	47,335,189	310,386,585

NOTE.—The Census of Agriculture in the United States must be received with many grains of allowance, because of the very imperfect character of the forms or schedules under which it was taken. The schedule required the products of each farm in the United States for the year ending June 1. But there is no agricultural year ending June 1. Moreover, there were excluded from the enumeration the produce of all farms of less than three acres in extent, unless producing vegetables, etc., to the amount of \$500, or upwards, in value. Very large products must therefore have been excluded from the Census of Agriculture by its very terms.

# **PRINCIPAL CEREAL PRODUCTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES, 1870.**

[From the Official Report of the Ninth Census, 1870.]

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Wheat.	Indian Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.	Buck-wheat.
	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>
The U. S. ....	287,745,626	760,944,549	282,107,157	29,761,305	16,918,795	9,821,721
1 Alabama .....	1,055,048	16,977,948	770,866	5,174	18,977	141
2 Arizona .....	27,052	32,041	25	55,077	.....	.....
3 Arkansas .....	741,735	13,383,145	532,777	1,921	27,645	216
4 California .....	16,676,702	1,321,222	1,757,507	8,793,490	26,373	21,923
5 Colorado .....	258,474	211,903	332,940	33,141	5,235	178
6 Connecticut .....	33,144	1,570,364	1,114,595	26,458	289,057	148,155
7 Dakota .....	170,662	133,140	114,327	4,118	.....	179
8 Delaware .....	845,477	3,010,390	554,388	1,799	10,222	1,949
9 Dist. of Columbia .....	3,782	28,020	8,500	.....	3,724	7
10 Florida .....	.....	2,225,050	114,304	12	545	.....
11 Georgia .....	2,127,017	17,616,459	1,904,601	5,640	82,549	402
12 Idaho .....	75,540	5,750	100,119	72,316	1,756	.....
13 Illinois .....	30,128,405	129,921,395	42,780,851	2,490,400	2,456,578	168,862
14 Indiana .....	27,747,222	51,094,533	8,590,409	356,262	457,468	80,231
15 Iowa .....	29,435,692	68,935,065	21,005,142	1,960,779	505,807	109,432
16 Kansas .....	2,391,198	17,025,525	4,097,925	98,405	85,207	27,826
17 Kentucky .....	5,738,704	51,091,006	6,620,103	238,496	1,108,933	3,443
18 Louisiana .....	9,906	7,596,628	17,782	1,226	984	260
19 Maine .....	278,793	1,089,889	2,351,354	658,816	31,115	466,635
20 Maryland .....	5,774,509	11,701,817	3,221,643	11,315	307,089	77,867
21 Massachusetts .....	34,648	1,897,807	797,664	133,071	239,227	58,049
22 Michigan .....	16,265,773	14,086,238	8,954,466	834,558	144,508	436,755
23 Minnesota .....	18,869,073	4,743,117	10,678,261	1,032,024	78,088	52,438
24 Mississippi .....	274,479	15,637,316	414,586	3,073	14,862	1,619
25 Missouri .....	14,315,926	66,084,075	16,578,313	269,240	559,532	36,252
26 Montana .....	181,184	320	149,367	85,756	1,141	998
27 Nebraska .....	2,125,086	4,736,710	1,477,562	216,481	13,592	3,471
28 Nevada .....	228,866	9,660	55,916	295,452	310	935
29 New Hampshire .....	193,621	1,277,768	1,145,451	105,822	47,420	100,094
30 New Jersey .....	2,301,433	8,745,384	4,009,890	8,283	566,775	353,933
31 New Mexico .....	352,822	640,822	67,660	3,876	42	10
32 New York .....	12,178,472	16,462,825	25,293,625	7,494,621	2,478,125	3,904,030
33 North Carolina .....	2,859,879	18,454,215	3,220,105	3,186	352,066	20,109
34 Ohio .....	27,882,159	67,501,144	25,347,549	1,715,221	846,890	180,341
35 Oregon .....	2,340,746	72,138	2,029,909	210,736	8,890	1,645
36 Pennsylvania .....	19,672,907	34,702,006	36,478,585	529,562	3,577,641	2,532,173
37 Rhode Island .....	784	811,957	157,010	33,559	20,214	1,444
38 South Carolina .....	784,610	7,614,207	613,593	4,752	36,165	812
39 Tennessee .....	6,188,916	41,343,614	4,513,315	75,068	223,335	77,437
40 Texas .....	415,112	20,554,538	762,663	44,351	28,521	44
41 Utah .....	558,473	95,557	65,050	49,117	1,312	178
42 Vermont .....	454,703	1,690,882	3,602,430	117,333	73,346	415,096
43 Virginia .....	7,398,787	17,649,304	6,857,555	7,259	582,264	45,075
44 Washington .....	217,043	21,781	255,169	55,787	4,453	316
45 West Virginia .....	2,483,543	8,197,865	2,418,749	50,323	277,746	82,016
46 Wisconsin .....	25,606,344	15,033,908	20,180,016	1,645,019	1,325,294	408,897
47 Wyoming .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total—U. S. ....	287,745,626	760,944,549	282,107,157	29,761,305	16,918,795	9,821,721

NOTE.—The production of the six cereals above named, at the two preceding censuses, was as follows :

	Wheat.	Indian Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.	Buck-wheat.
	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>
Census of 1850 .....	100,435,944	592,071,104	146,584,179	5,167,015	14,183,813	8,966,912
Census of 1860 .....	173,104,924	883,792,742	172,643,185	15,826,898	21,101,850	17,571,818

## DOMESTIC ANIMALS IN THE U. S. IN 1870.



## DOMESTIC ANIMALS IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1870.

[From the Official Tables of the Ninth Census.]

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Horses.	Mules and Asses.	Neat Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.
1 Alabama.....	92,807	76,675	500,206	241,984	719,757
2 Arizona.....	4,432	401	38,633	803	720
3 Arkansas.....	102,240	36,202	379,023	161,077	841,129
4 California.....	241,146	17,533	669,290	2,768,187	444,617
5 Colorado.....	13,317	1,173	159,456	120,928	5,509
6 Connecticut.....	54,139	190	231,094	83,884	51,983
7 Dakota.....	3,243	225	56,724	1,901	2,033
8 Delaware.....	18,633	3,584	53,990	22,714	39,818
9 District of Columbia..	6,029	124	1,801	604	577
10 Florida.....	14,451	8,835	453,451	26,599	158,908
11 Georgia.....	110,237	87,428	809,667	419,465	988,566
12 Idaho.....	2,775	371	59,996	1,021	2,316
13 Illinois.....	1,017,645	85,075	1,944,573	1,568,286	2,703,343
14 Indiana.....	553,203	43,259	1,182,998	1,612,680	1,672,280
15 Iowa.....	482,786	25,485	1,137,045	855,439	1,353,908
16 Kansas.....	152,000	11,786	996,347	109,088	206,587
17 Kentucky.....	351,200	99,230	812,890	936,765	1,858,227
18 Louisiana.....	62,584	61,338	383,364	118,602	338,236
19 Maine.....	79,732	336	428,826	434,666	45,760
20 Maryland.....	102,216	9,890	231,399	129,697	257,893
21 Massachusetts.....	86,266	103	271,315	78,560	49,173
22 Michigan.....	258,670	2,353	635,134	1,965,906	417,811
23 Minnesota.....	102,673	2,350	365,241	132,348	143,473
24 Mississippi.....	104,600	85,886	581,247	232,732	814,381
25 Missouri.....	545,822	111,502	1,369,065	1,352,001	2,306,430
26 Montana.....	6,733	475	83,380	2,024	2,599
27 Nebraska.....	33,901	2,632	392,716	22,725	59,449
28 Nevada.....	14,400	990	40,969	11,018	3,295
29 New Hampshire.....	43,335	37	236,169	248,760	33,137
30 New Jersey.....	108,663	8,853	229,086	120,067	142,563
31 New Mexico.....	26,500	6,141	186,301	619,438	11,287
32 New York.....	856,241	4,407	2,066,230	2,181,578	518,251
33 North Carolina.....	114,406	50,684	618,263	468,435	1,075,215
34 Ohio.....	704,664	16,065	1,521,421	4,928,635	1,728,968
35 Oregon.....	64,625	2,581	150,246	318,123	119,455
36 Pennsylvania.....	611,488	18,009	1,505,897	1,794,301	867,548
37 Rhode Island.....	11,113	43	40,105	23,938	14,007
38 South Carolina.....	54,052	41,327	269,207	124,594	395,999
39 Tennessee.....	273,200	102,963	692,318	836,783	1,629,090
40 Texas.....	574,641	61,322	3,990,158	714,351	1,202,445
41 Utah.....	14,281	2,879	190,984	59,672	3,150
42 Vermont.....	69,015	252	346,501	580,347	46,345
43 Virginia.....	168,988	26,903	573,153	370,145	674,670
44 Washington.....	13,923	943	51,979	44,063	17,491
45 West Virginia.....	99,362	2,139	337,881	532,327	263,081
46 Wisconsin.....	270,063	4,195	831,953	1,069,282	512,778
47 Wyoming.....	3,753	283	36,472	6,409	146
Total—United States.	8,090,219	1,125,415	28,074,582	28,477,951	25,134,569

# **ASSESSED VALUE AND ESTIMATED TRUE VALUE OF PROPERTY IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1870.**

[From the Returns of the Ninth Census, 1870.]

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	ASSESSED VALUE.			TRUE VALUE.
	Total.	Real Estate	Personal Estate.	Real and Personal Estate.
<b>The United States.</b>	<b>\$ 14,178,986,732</b>	<b>\$ 9,914,780,825</b>	<b>\$ 4,264,205,907</b>	<b>\$ 30,068,518,507</b>
1 Alabama	155,582,595	117,223,043	38,359,552	201,855,841
2 Arkansas	94,528,843	63,102,304	31,426,539	156,394,691
3 California	260,644,068	176,527,160	83,116,908	638,767,017
4 Connecticut	425,433,337	204,110,509	221,322,728	777,681,524
5 Delaware	64,787,323	48,744,783	16,042,540	97,180,833
6 Florida	32,480,543	20,197,491	12,283,152	44,163,655
7 Georgia	227,219,519	143,948,216	83,271,303	268,169,207
8 Illinois	482,899,575	348,433,006	134,466,569	2,121,600,579
9 Indiana	663,455,444	460,130,374	203,324,070	1,268,180,543
10 Iowa	302,515,418	236,610,038	75,905,380	717,644,750
11 Kansas	92,125,761	65,459,365	26,666,396	188,892,014
12 Kentucky	409,544,334	311,479,094	98,065,240	604,318,552
13 Louisiana	243,371,780	191,343,376	62,028,514	323,125,666
14 Maine	204,253,790	124,530,157	69,773,623	348,155,671
15 Maryland	423,834,918	286,910,332	136,924,586	643,748,976
16 Massachusetts	1,501,953,112	901,037,541	600,915,571	2,132,148,741
17 Michigan	272,242,917	224,663,067	47,579,850	179,208,118
18 Minnesota	84,185,332	62,079,587	22,055,745	228,909,550
19 Mississippi	177,378,590	118,278,460	59,000,430	209,197,345
20 Missouri	556,129,969	418,527,535	137,602,434	1,284,922,897
21 Nebraska	74,584,616	38,365,399	16,218,617	69,277,453
22 Nevada	25,740,373	14,594,722	11,146,351	31,134,012
23 New Hampshire	149,065,390	85,231,488	63,834,002	232,624,112
24 New Jersey	624,868,071	448,832,127	176,036,844	940,976,664
25 New York	1,967,001,185	1,532,730,907	434,280,278	6,500,841,264
26 North Carolina	130,378,622	83,322,012	47,056,610	260,757,244
27 Ohio	1,167,731,097	707,846,896	459,884,861	2,235,480,300
28 Oregon	31,798,510	17,674,202	14,124,308	51,558,932
29 Pennsylvania	1,813,236,042	1,071,680,934	741,555,108	3,808,340,112
30 Rhode Island	244,278,854	132,876,531	111,402,323	296,965,646
31 South Carolina	183,913,337	119,494,675	64,418,662	208,146,989
32 Tennessee	253,782,151	223,035,375	30,746,786	498,237,724
33 Texas	149,732,929	97,186,538	52,546,361	159,052,542
34 Vermont	102,548,528	80,993,100	21,555,428	235,349,553
35 Virginia	365,439,917	279,116,017	86,323,900	409,588,138
36 West Virginia	140,538,273	95,924,774	44,612,499	190,651,491
37 Wisconsin	333,209,538	252,322,107	80,887,731	702,307,329
<b>The States.</b>	<b>14,021,297,071</b>	<b>9,804,637,462</b>	<b>4,216,659,609</b>	<b>29,322,535,140</b>
1 Arizona	1,410,295	538,355	871,940	3,440,791
2 Colorado	17,338,101	8,840,811	8,497,290	20,243,503
3 Dakota	2,924,469	1,695,723	1,228,766	5,599,752
4 District of Columbia	74,271,693	71,437,468	2,834,225	126,873,618
5 Idaho	5,292,205	1,926,565	3,365,640	6,552,681
6 Montana	9,943,411	2,728,128	7,215,283	15,184,522
7 New Mexico	17,784,014	9,917,991	7,866,023	31,349,793
8 Utah	12,565,842	7,047,881	5,517,961	16,159,995
9 Washington	10,642,863	5,146,776	5,496,087	13,562,164
10 Wyoming	5,516,748	363,665	4,653,083	7,016,748
<b>The Territories.</b>	<b>157,689,661</b>	<b>110,143,363</b>	<b>47,546,298</b>	<b>245,983,367</b>
<b>Total—The U. S.</b>	<b>14,178,986,732</b>	<b>9,914,780,825</b>	<b>4,264,205,907</b>	<b>30,068,518,507</b>

## PUBLIC INDEBTEDNESS OF THE STATES IN 1870. 101

## PUBLIC INDEBTEDNESS OF THE STATES IN 1870.

[From the Official Report of the Ninth Census, 1870.]

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Total.	State.	County.	Town, City, etc.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
The United States.....	868,676,758	352,866,698	187,565,540	328,244,520
Alabama.....	13,377,154	8,477,018	1,704,173	3,094,963
Arkansas.....	4,151,152	3,459,557	536,649	154,946
California.....	18,089,082	3,429,027	13,807,741	842,344
Connecticut.....	17,088,906	7,375,000	7,003	9,806,903
Delaware.....	526,125	.....	139,875	386,250
Florida.....	2,185,838	1,278,697	443,041	454,100
Georgia.....	21,753,712	6,544,500	561,735	14,647,477
Illinois.....	42,191,869	4,890,937	12,817,922	24,483,010
Indiana.....	7,818,710	4,187,507	1,127,369	2,528,934
Iowa.....	8,043,133	534,498	3,732,929	3,774,706
Kansas.....	6,442,282	1,592,306	3,736,901	1,112,075
Kentucky.....	18,953,484	3,892,480	7,173,644	7,897,360
Louisiana.....	53,087,441	25,021,734	1,326,635	26,739,072
Maine.....	16,324,624	8,067,900	274,153	8,282,571
Maryland.....	29,082,577	13,317,475	1,565,779	14,149,323
Massachusetts.....	69,211,538	28,270,881	680,123	40,233,534
Michigan.....	6,725,231	2,285,028	1,275,479	3,064,724
Minnesota.....	2,788,797	350,000	472,694	1,966,103
Mississippi.....	2,594,415	1,796,230	655,535	141,600
Missouri.....	46,909,865	17,886,000	11,819,012	17,224,853
Nebraska.....	2,089,264	244,300	1,769,564	70,600
Nevada.....	1,986,093	642,594	987,423	355,776
New Hampshire.....	11,153,373	2,817,869	745,070	7,590,434
New Jersey.....	22,854,394	2,896,300	6,935,315	12,922,789
New York.....	159,808,234	22,409,144	50,679,784	76,719,306
North Carolina.....	32,474,095	29,900,045	1,732,773	841,218
Ohio.....	22,241,988	9,732,078	4,237,548	8,272,367
Oregon.....	218,486	106,583	105,908	6,000
Pennsylvania.....	89,027,131	31,111,682	49,173,540	8,711,619
Rhode Island.....	5,938,642	2,913,500	.....	3,025,142
South Carolina.....	13,075,229	7,665,909	97,112	5,312,208
Tennessee.....	48,827,191	33,539,802	2,729,659	7,557,730
Texas.....	1,613,907	508,641	426,806	678,400
Vermont.....	3,594,700	1,002,500	5,042	2,584,148
Virginia.....	55,921,355	47,290,839	1,365,736	7,164,630
West Virginia.....	561,767	(a)	329,833	231,934
Wisconsin.....	5,903,632	2,252,057	1,077,325	2,574,247
The States.....	864,785,067	352,866,698	186,297,043	325,621,326
Arizona.....	10,500	.....	10,500	.....
Colorado.....	681,158	.....	708,829	2,329
Dakota.....	5,761	.....	5,671	90
District of Columbia.....	2,596,545	.....	.....	2,596,545
Idaho.....	222,621	.....	218,523	4,699
Montana.....	278,719	.....	276,219	2,500
New Mexico.....	7,560	.....	7,560	.....
Utah.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington.....	88,827	.....	71,196	17,630
Wyoming.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
The Territories.....	3,891,691	.....	1,268,497	2,623,194
The United States.....	868,676,758	352,866,698	187,565,540	328,244,520

(a) Included in Virginia.

**AMOUNT RAISED BY LOCAL TAXATION IN THE UNITED STATES IN  
1860 AND 1870.**

	1870.					1860.
	Popula- tion.	Total Taxes.	State.	County.	Town and City.	Total Taxation.
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
The U. S. . . . .	38,558,371	280,591,521	68,051,298	77,740,115	134,794,108	94,186,746
Alabama. . . . .	996,992	2,982,932	1,450,024	1,122,971	403,937	851,171
Arkansas. . . . .	484,471	2,866,890	950,894	1,738,760	177,236	635,893
California. . . . .	560,247	7,817,115	2,540,383	5,008,041	208,691	2,981,122
Connecticut. . . . .	537,454	6,064,843	1,875,024	20,113	169,706	1,015,037
Delaware. . . . .	125,015	418,092	83,606	159,994	144,492	205,891
Florida. . . . .	187,748	496,166	248,768	168,389	79,009	159,121
Georgia. . . . .	1,184,109	2,627,029	945,394	906,270	775,365	797,885
Illinois. . . . .	2,539,891	21,825,008	3,620,681	5,242,137	962,190	6,121,766
Indiana. . . . .	1,680,637	10,791,121	2,943,078	4,654,466	3,197,577	3,701,352
Iowa. . . . .	1,191,792	9,055,614	832,918	3,052,931	5,169,765	2,378,400
Kansas. . . . .	364,399	2,673,992	809,608	1,160,138	701,246	195,857
Kentucky. . . . .	1,321,011	5,730,118	2,254,412	1,307,833	2,167,872	2,148,241
Louisiana. . . . .	726,915	7,060,722	2,671,632	4,109,999	279,030	4,960,780
Maine. . . . .	626,915	5,348,645	1,350,505	315,159	3,683,141	2,257,213
Maryland. . . . .	780,291	6,632,942	1,781,252	1,542,218	3,209,372	2,158,895
Massachusetts. . . . .	1,437,351	24,922,900	7,408,962	653,500	16,860,438	7,426,678
Michigan. . . . .	1,184,039	5,412,957	896,352	1,565,163	3,451,442	1,764,694
Minnesota. . . . .	439,706	2,648,312	511,126	1,070,944	1,066,302	666,007
Mississippi. . . . .	827,922	3,736,432	1,309,655	2,299,699	127,078	954,806
Missouri. . . . .	1,721,245	18,908,498	2,778,697	4,402,227	6,727,574	4,100,653
Nebraska. . . . .	122,993	1,067,327	262,505	753,622	11,500	91,863
Nevada. . . . .	42,491	830,308	298,411	408,062	23,835	.....
New Hampshire. . . . .	318,300	3,255,793	955,126	318,696	1,982,001	1,261,866
New Jersey. . . . .	906,096	7,416,724	373,046	2,397,248	4,646,332	1,457,506
New York. . . . .	4,382,759	48,550,308	8,720,156	15,102,761	24,727,390	15,353,422
North Carolina. . . . .	1,071,361	2,352,809	1,300,854	923,604	228,351	1,044,732
Ohio. . . . .	6,665,260	23,526,548	4,727,318	6,501,941	12,297,289	9,611,021
Oregon. . . . .	90,923	580,956	177,653	362,753	40,550	199,056
Pennsylvania. . . . .	3,521,791	24,531,397	5,800,172	4,263,898	14,467,327	8,729,736
Rhode Island. . . . .	217,353	2,170,152	489,253	.....	1,680,899	686,133
South Carolina. . . . .	705,606	2,767,675	1,321,837	575,005	870,833	1,280,886
Tennessee. . . . .	1,238,520	3,381,579	1,056,261	1,302,896	1,022,482	1,102,793
Texas. . . . .	818,579	1,129,577	589,393	312,335	227,879	533,265
Vermont. . . . .	530,551	1,547,128	688,792	40,329	918,007	908,080
Virginia. . . . .	1,225,163	4,613,798	2,847,635	842,069	924,094	3,672,689
West Virginia. . . . .	442,014	1,722,158	734,722	555,885	431,551	.....
Wisconsin. . . . .	1,054,670	5,387,970	874,677	1,507,605	3,005,688	2,320,011
The States. . . . .	38,115,641	277,802,495	67,786,674	76,849,111	133,166,710	93,774,421
Arizona. . . . .	9,658	31,323	7,782	23,541	.....	.....
Colorado. . . . .	29,864	362,197	63,425	267,201	31,571	.....
Dakota. . . . .	14,181	13,867	1,269	12,598	.....	.....
Dist. of Col. . . . .	131,700	1,581,569	.....	49,975	1,531,594	260,218
Idaho. . . . .	14,999	174,711	40,594	132,171	1,946	.....
Montana. . . . .	20,595	198,527	38,131	157,396	3,000	.....
New Mexico. . . . .	91,874	61,014	34,115	26,101	798	29,790
Utah. . . . .	86,786	167,355	39,402	80,419	47,534	65,000
Washington. . . . .	23,955	163,992	33,743	119,294	10,955	57,311
Wyoming. . . . .	9,118	34,471	6,163	28,308	.....	.....
The Territories. . . . .	442,730	2,789,026	264,624	897,004	1,627,398	412,325
Total U. S. . . . .	38,558,371	280,591,521	68,051,298	77,746,115	134,794,108	94,186,746



## MANUFACTURES IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1870.

[Compiled from the Tables of the Ninth Census.]

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	No. of Establishments.	No. of Hands Employed	Capital Invested. Dollars.	Wages Paid. Dollars.	Value of Products. Dollars.
The United States.	252,148	2,053,996	2,118,208,769	775,584,343	4,232,325,442
1 Alabama.....	2,198	8,248	5,714,082	2,227,968	13,040,644
2 Arizona.....	18	84	150,700	45,580	185,410
3 Arkansas.....	1,079	3,306	1,782,913	673,963	4,629,284
4 California.....	3,994	25,392	39,728,202	13,136,722	66,594,556
5 Colorado.....	256	876	2,835,605	528,221	2,832,820
6 Connecticut.....	5,128	89,523	95,281,278	38,987,187	161,065,474
7 Dakota.....	17	91	79,300	21,106	178,570
8 Delaware.....	800	9,710	10,889,093	3,692,195	16,791,832
9 District of Columbia.	952	4,685	5,021,923	2,007,600	9,222,173
10 Florida.....	659	2,749	1,679,930	989,592	4,685,408
11 Georgia.....	3,836	17,871	13,980,125	4,844,508	31,196,115
12 Idaho.....	101	285	742,300	112,372	1,047,624
13 Illinois.....	12,597	82,979	94,368,087	31,100,344	205,620,672
14 Indiana.....	11,847	58,852	52,052,425	18,366,780	108,617,278
15 Iowa.....	6,566	26,032	22,420,188	6,893,292	46,524,322
16 Kansas.....	1,477	6,844	4,319,060	2,377,511	11,776,833
17 Kentucky.....	5,390	30,636	22,277,809	9,444,324	54,625,809
18 Louisiana.....	2,557	30,071	18,313,974	4,553,470	24,161,905
19 Maine.....	5,550	49,180	39,736,190	14,282,305	79,497,521
20 Maryland.....	5,812	44,960	36,438,729	12,682,317	76,598,013
21 Massachusetts.....	13,212	279,880	281,677,862	118,081,866	558,912,568
22 Michigan.....	9,455	63,694	71,712,283	21,365,355	118,894,076
23 Minnesota.....	2,270	11,290	11,993,729	4,052,837	23,110,700
24 Mississippi.....	1,731	5,941	4,501,714	1,547,428	8,154,758
25 Missouri.....	11,871	65,354	80,237,244	31,055,445	206,218,459
26 Montana.....	201	701	1,794,300	370,943	2,494,511
27 Nebraska.....	670	2,665	2,169,968	1,429,913	5,768,512
28 Nevada.....	330	2,859	5,127,790	2,438,473	15,870,539
29 New Hampshire.....	3,342	40,783	36,023,743	13,823,091	71,068,249
30 New Jersey.....	6,638	75,552	79,606,719	32,648,409	169,237,732
31 New Mexico.....	182	427	1,450,695	167,281	1,489,868
32 New York.....	36,206	351,800	366,994,320	142,466,758	785,194,651
33 North Carolina.....	3,642	13,622	8,140,473	2,195,711	19,021,337
34 Ohio.....	24,773	187,202	141,923,964	49,066,488	269,718,610
35 Oregon.....	960	2,884	4,376,849	1,120,173	6,877,887
36 Pennsylvania.....	37,200	319,487	406,821,845	127,976,594	711,894,844
37 Rhode Island.....	1,850	49,417	66,557,322	19,354,256	111,418,354
38 South Carolina.....	1,584	8,141	5,400,418	1,543,715	9,858,981
39 Tennessee.....	5,317	19,412	15,595,295	5,390,630	24,362,686
40 Texas.....	2,399	7,927	5,284,110	1,787,535	11,517,302
41 Utah.....	533	1,534	1,391,898	395,965	2,343,019
42 Vermont.....	3,270	18,686	20,329,637	6,264,531	32,184,606
43 Virginia.....	5,933	26,974	18,455,400	5,843,099	38,364,322
44 Washington.....	269	1,026	1,893,674	574,036	2,851,052
45 West Virginia.....	2,444	11,673	11,084,520	4,322,164	24,102,201
46 Wisconsin.....	7,013	43,910	41,981,872	13,575,642	77,214,326
47 Wyoming.....	32	502	889,400	347,578	765,424
Total—United States	252,148	2,053,996	2,118,208,769	775,584,343	4,232,325,442

See remarks of the Superintendent of the Census on these statistics, p. 2.

## STATISTICS OF CHURCHES IN THE UNITED STATES.

## I.—By States.

[From the Returns of the U. S. Census, 1870.]

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Aggregate Population.	Church Organizations.	Church Edifices.	Church Sitzings.	Church Property.
The United States.	38,558,871	72,459	63,082	21,665,062	\$354,482,551
1 Alabama.	996,962	2,005	1,958	510,810	\$2,414,515
2 Arizona.	9,658	4	4	2,400	24,000
3 Arkansas.	484,471	1,371	1,141	264,225	854,975
4 California.	560,247	643	532	195,588	7,404,235
5 Colorado.	39,864	55	47	17,495	207,230
6 Connecticut.	537,454	826	902	338,735	13,428,109
7 Dakota.	14,181	17	10	2,800	16,300
8 Delaware.	125,015	267	252	87,599	1,823,950
9 District of Columbia.	131,700	111	112	63,655	3,398,100
10 Florida.	187,748	420	390	78,920	428,520
11 Georgia.	1,184,109	2,873	2,698	801,148	3,561,955
12 Idaho.	14,999	15	12	2,150	18,200
13 Illinois.	2,539,891	4,298	3,459	1,301,403	22,664,238
14 Indiana.	1,680,637	3,698	3,106	1,008,380	11,942,227
15 Iowa.	1,194,020	2,763	1,446	481,709	5,730,352
16 Kansas.	364,399	530	301	102,135	1,722,700
17 Kentucky.	1,321,011	2,969	2,696	878,039	9,524,465
18 Louisiana.	726,915	698	599	213,955	4,048,525
19 Maine.	626,915	1,328	1,104	376,738	5,200,853
20 Maryland.	780,894	1,420	1,389	499,770	12,088,650
21 Massachusetts.	1,457,351	1,848	1,764	882,317	24,488,285
22 Michigan.	1,184,059	2,239	1,415	456,226	9,138,816
23 Minnesota.	439,706	877	582	158,266	2,401,750
24 Mississippi.	827,922	1,829	1,800	435,398	2,360,800
25 Missouri.	1,721,295	3,229	2,082	691,520	9,709,358
26 Montana.	20,595	15	11	3,850	99,300
27 Nebraska.	122,993	181	108	32,210	886,000
28 Nevada.	42,491	32	19	8,000	212,000
29 New Hampshire.	318,300	633	624	210,090	3,303,780
30 New Jersey.	906,093	1,402	1,384	573,303	18,347,150
31 New Mexico.	91,874	158	152	81,560	322,621
32 New York.	4,382,759	5,627	5,474	2,282,876	66,073,755
33 North Carolina.	1,071,361	2,683	2,497	718,310	2,487,877
34 Ohio.	2,665,260	6,488	6,284	2,085,556	25,554,725
35 Oregon.	90,923	220	135	39,425	471,100
36 Pennsylvania.	3,521,951	5,984	5,668	2,332,283	52,758,384
37 Rhode Island.	217,253	295	283	125,183	4,117,200
38 South Carolina.	705,606	1,457	1,308	491,425	3,276,982
39 Tennessee.	1,228,520	3,180	2,842	878,524	4,697,675
40 Texas.	818,579	843	647	199,100	1,085,430
41 Utah.	86,786	165	164	86,110	674,600
42 Vermont.	230,551	699	744	270,614	3,713,580
43 Virginia.	1,225,183	2,582	2,405	765,127	5,277,368
44 Washington.	23,955	47	36	6,000	62,450
45 West Virginia.	442,014	1,529	1,018	297,315	1,836,720
46 Wisconsin.	1,054,670	1,864	1,466	423,015	4,890,781
47 Wyoming.	9,118	12	12	3,500	46,000

## STATISTICS OF CHURCHES IN THE UNITED STATES.

## II.—BY DENOMINATIONS.

[From the Returns of the U. S. Census, 1870.]

DENOMINATIONS	Church Organi- zations.	Church Edifices.	Church Sittings.	Church Property.
TOTAL—ALL DENOMINATIONS..	72,450	63,082	21,665,062	\$354,483,581
1 Baptist (regular).....	14,474	12,857	3,997,116	\$39,229,221
2 Baptist (other).....	1,355	1,105	363,019	2,378,977
3 Christian.....	3,578	2,892	865,603	6,425,137
4 Congregational.....	2,887	2,715	1,117,212	25,069,698
5 Episcopal (Protestant).....	2,835	2,601	991,051	36,514,549
6 Evangelical Association.....	815	641	193,796	2,301,650
7 Friends.....	692	662	224,664	3,939,560
8 Jewish.....	189	152	73,265	5,155,284
9 Lutheran.....	3,032	2,776	977,332	14,917,747
10 Methodist.....	25,278	21,337	6,528,209	69,854,191
11 Miscellaneous.....	27	17	6,985	135,650
12 Moravian (Unitas Fratrum).....	72	67	25,700	709,100
13 Mormon.....	189	171	87,838	656,750
14 New Jerusalem (Swedenborgian).....	90	61	18,755	899,700
15 Presbyterian (regular).....	6,262	5,683	2,196,900	47,823,732
16 Presbyterian (other).....	1,562	1,388	490,344	5,436,524
17 Reformed Church in America (late Dutch Reformed).....	471	468	227,228	10,359,255
18 Reformed Church in the U. S. (late German Reformed).....	1,256	1,145	431,700	5,775,215
19 Roman Catholic.....	4,127	3,906	1,990,514	60,985,568
20 Second Advent.....	225	140	34,555	306,240
21 Shaker.....	18	18	8,850	86,940
22 Spiritualist.....	95	22	6,970	100,150
23 Unitarian.....	331	310	155,471	6,282,675
24 United Brethren in Christ.....	1,445	937	265,025	1,519,810
25 Universalist.....	719	602	210,884	5,692,325
26 Unknown (Local Missions).....	26	27	11,925	637,800
27 Unknown (Union).....	409	552	163,202	965,296

NOTE.—“Baptist (other),” consists of *Free-will, German* (also called *Dunkers* or *Tunkers*—styling themselves “Brethren”), *Mennonite*, *Seventh-day*, *Ex-Principle*, and *Winebrenearian*. “Presbyterian (other),” consists of *Cumberland*, *Reformed* (General Synod of the United States), *Associated Reformed*, and *United*.

Extract from the Report of the Superintendent of the Ninth Census, regarding the accuracy of the Statistics of Churches therein embodied :

“The principal inquiry, under the head of religion, in the schedule of the census law, viz.: ‘Number of churches,’ is, unfortunately, ambiguous. As the censuses of 1850 and 1860 were taken, it is impossible to feel any assurance, in any particular case, whether church organizations or church edifices are returned in answer to the inquiry, ‘Number of Churches.’ In preparation for the Ninth Census (1870), this inquiry was divided into ‘Number of church organizations. Number of church edifices.’”



## IMMIGRATION INTO THE UNITED STATES, 1820-1878.

Prior to the year 1820, no statistics of immigration were officially kept. By the act of Congress of March 2d, 1819, Collectors of Customs were required to keep a record and make a quarterly return to the Treasury of all passengers arriving in their respective districts from foreign ports; and these reports, published from time to time by the officers of the Treasury Department, constitute the sources of information as to the growth and progress of immigration. The total number of foreign-born passengers arriving at the ports of the United States, in the several years from 1820 to 1870 inclusive, is given below.

Year.	Total Immigration.	Year.	Total Immigration.
1820.....	8,385	1850.....	369,980
1821.....	9,127	1851.....	379,466
1822.....	6,911	1852.....	371,808
1823.....	6,354	1853.....	368,645
1824.....	7,912	1854.....	427,583
1825.....	10,199	1855.....	300,687
1826.....	10,887	1856.....	300,496
1827.....	18,875	1857.....	251,906
1828.....	21,352	1858.....	123,126
1829.....	22,530	1859.....	121,282
1830.....	23,322	1860.....	153,640
1831.....	22,653	1861.....	91,920
1832.....	60,452	1862.....	91,957
1833.....	58,640	1863.....	173,282
1834.....	65,365	1864.....	198,416
1835.....	45,374	1865.....	249,061
1836.....	76,242	1866.....	318,494
1837.....	79,340	1867.....	298,353
1838.....	33,914	1868.....	297,215
1839.....	63,069	1869.....	295,922
1840.....	84,066	1870.....	373,796
1841.....	80,289	1871.....	267,789
1842.....	104,565	1872.....	449,453
1843.....	52,496	1873.....	437,004
1844.....	78,615	1874.....	277,593
1845.....	114,371	1875.....	209,086
1846.....	154,416	1876.....	182,027
1847.....	234,968	1877.....	146,020
1848.....	266,527	1878 (6 months, Jan. to June).....	83,241
1849.....	297,024		
		Total.....	9,754,068

NOTE.—The above figures, from 1850 to 1877, are for calendar years—January 1st to December 31st. Other statements of immigration vary, being for fiscal years ending June 30th. Another source of variation is that some tables give the total number of aliens arriving in the United States; others what is called the *net* immigration only. As the latter is not ascertainable for all the years, the figures above given represent the total immigration of aliens in each year.

## Chinese Immigration into the United States for each Calendar Year from 1855 to 1876, inclusive.

Year.	No.	Year.	No.	Year.	No.
1855.....	3,596	1864.....	2,795	1873.....	18,154
1856.....	4,738	1865.....	2,942	1874.....	18,651
1857.....	5,944	1866.....	2,385	1875.....	19,033
1858.....	5,128	1867.....	3,863	1876.....	16,379
1859.....	3,457	1868.....	10,684	1877.....	10,379
1860.....	5,467	1869.....	14,902	1878 (Jan. to June).....	6,209
1861.....	7,518	1870.....	11,943		
1862.....	3,633	1871.....	6,039	Total.....	200,110
1863.....	7,214	1872.....	10,642		

NOTE.—The statement is made that nearly one half of all the Chinese who have arrived in the United States have returned to their native country.

Population of all Cities and Towns in the United States having a  
Population of over 10,000 in 1870, with Population by State  
or Local Census of Later Date.

CITIES.	STATES	Population.		CITIES.	STATES	Population.	
		1870.	1875.			1870.	1875.
Adams . . . . .	Mass.	12,090	15,760	Evansville . . . . .	Ind.	21,830	
Akron . . . . .	O.	10,006		Fall River . . . . .	Mass.	26,766	45,340
Albany . . . . .	N. Y.	76,216	86,013	Fitchburg . . . . .	Mass.	11,360	12,389
Alexandria . . . . .	Va.	13,570		Fond du Lac . . . . .	Wis.	12,764	15,308
Allegheny . . . . .	Penn.	53,180		Fort Wayne . . . . .	Ind.	17,718	
Allentown . . . . .	Penn.	13,884		Galesburg . . . . .	Ill.	10,158	
Altosna . . . . .	Penn.	10,610		Galveston . . . . .	Tex.	13,818	
Atlanta . . . . .	Ga.	21,789		Georgetown . . . . .	D. C.	11,384	
Auburn . . . . .	N. Y.	17,325	18,359	Gloucester . . . . .	Mass.	15,389	16,754
Augusta . . . . .	Ga.	15,389		*Grand Rapids . . . . .	Mich.	16,307	25,923
Aurora . . . . .	Ill.	11,162		Greenburgh . . . . .	N. Y.	10,790	10,997
Baltimore . . . . .	Md.	267,354		Hamilton . . . . .	O.	11,081	
Bangor . . . . .	Me.	18,389		Hannibal . . . . .	Mo.	10,125	
*Bay City . . . . .	Mich.	7,064	13,690	Harrisburg . . . . .	Penn.	23,104	
Biddeford . . . . .	Me.	10,382		Hartford . . . . .	Conn.	37,180	
Binghamton . . . . .	N. Y.	12,692	15,550	Haverhill . . . . .	Mass.	13,092	14,628
Bloomington . . . . .	Ill.	14,590		Hoboken . . . . .	N. J.	20,397	24,766
Boston . . . . .	Mass.	250,526	341,919	Holyoke . . . . .	Mass.	10,733	16,260
Bridgeport . . . . .	Conn.	18,969		Indianapolis . . . . .	Ind.	48,344	
Brookhaven . . . . .	N. Y.	10,159	11,451	*Jackson . . . . .	Mich.	11,447	13,859
Brooklyn . . . . .	N. Y.	396,099	484,616	Janesville . . . . .	Wis.	8,789	10,115
Buffalo . . . . .	N. Y.	117,714	134,573	Jersey City . . . . .	N. J.	82,546	109,227
Burlington . . . . .	Iowa.	14,930	19,987	*Kansas City . . . . .	Mo.	32,360	32,736
Burlington . . . . .	Vt.	14,387		Keokuk . . . . .	Iowa.	12,766	11,841
Cambridge . . . . .	Mass.	39,634	47,838	Kingston City . . . . .	N. Y.	[new]	20,474
Camden . . . . .	N. J.	20,045	33,852	La Crosse . . . . .	Wis.	7,785	11,102
Charleston . . . . .	S. C.	48,956	56,540	Lafayette . . . . .	Ind.	13,506	
Charlestown . . . . .	Mass.	28,323	[Bost'n]	Lancaster . . . . .	Penn.	20,333	
Chelsea . . . . .	Mass.	18,647	20,737	Lawrence . . . . .	Mass.	28,921	34,916
Chicago . . . . .	Ill.	298,977		Leavenworth . . . . .	Kan.	17,873	
Chicopee . . . . .	Mass.	9,607	10,335	Lewiston . . . . .	Me.	13,600	
Cincinnati . . . . .	O.	216,339		Lexington . . . . .	Ky.	14,801	
Cleveland . . . . .	O.	92,829		Little Rock . . . . .	Ark.	12,380	
Cohoes . . . . .	N. Y.	15,357	17,516	Lockport . . . . .	N. Y.	12,426	12,624
Columbus . . . . .	O.	31,374		Logansport . . . . .	Ind.	12,191	
Concord . . . . .	N. H.	12,341		Long Isl'd City . . . . .	N. Y.	[new]	15,609
Council Bluffs . . . . .	Iowa.	10,020	9,287	Louisville . . . . .	Ky.	100,753	
Covington . . . . .	Ky.	24,205		Lowell . . . . .	Mass.	40,528	49,688
Davenport . . . . .	Iowa.	20,083	21,234	Lynn . . . . .	Mass.	28,333	32,600
Dayton . . . . .	O.	30,473		Macon . . . . .	Ga.	10,510	
Des Moines . . . . .	Iowa.	12,035	14,443	Madison . . . . .	Ind.	10,709	
*Detroit . . . . .	Mich.	79,577	101,255	Malden . . . . .	Mass.		10,843
Dubuque . . . . .	Iowa.	18,434	23,605	Manchester . . . . .	N. H.	23,536	
Easton . . . . .	Penn.	10,987		Memphis . . . . .	Tenn.	40,226	
*East Saginaw . . . . .	Mich.	11,350	17,894	Meriden . . . . .	Conn.	10,495	
Elizabeth . . . . .	N. J.	20,632	25,923	Milwaukee . . . . .	Wis.	71,440	100,775
Elmira . . . . .	N. Y.	15,663	20,538	Minneapolis . . . . .	Minn.	13,066	32,721
Erie . . . . .	Penn.	19,646		Mobile . . . . .	Ala.	32,034	

\* Census of 1874.

† Census of 1876.

## POPULATION OF CITIES AND TOWNS IN THE U. S.—(Continued).

CITIES.	STATES	Population.		CITIES.	STATES	Population.	
		1870.	1875.			1870.	1875.
Montgomery	Ala.	10,388		Rockford	Ill.	11,049	
*Morrisania	N. Y.	19,009		Rome	N. Y.	11,000	11,992
Nashville	Tenn.	23,845		Rondout	N. Y.	10,114	(Kingst'n)
Nashua	N. H.	10,543		Sacramento	Cal.	16,388	
New Albany	Ind.	13,396		*St. Joseph.	Mo.	19,565	23,049
Newark	N. J.	109,659	123,310	*St. Louis	Mo.	310,864	498,182
New Bedford	Mass.	21,220	25,805	St. Paul	Minn.	20,080	33,178
N. Brunswick	N. J.	15,658	16,660	Salem	Mass.	24,117	
Newburgh	N. Y.	17,014	17,327	Salt Lake City	Utah T.	12,554	
Newburyport	Mass.	15,915	13,323	San Antonio	Tex.	12,356	25,959
Ncw Haven.	Conn.	5,240		Sandusky	O.	13,000	
New Orleans	La.	191,418		San Francisco	Cal.	149,473	
Newport	Ry.	13,067		Saratoga Spr's	N. Y.	8,337	10,775
Newport	R. I.	12,221	14,028	Savannah	Ga.	25,325	
Newton	Mass.	18,235	16,105	Schenectady	N. Y.	11,026	12,748
New York	N. Y.	943,292	1,046,037	Scranton	Penn.	35,092	
Norfolk	Va.	10,229		Serrville	Mass.	14,685	1,868
Norristown	Penn.	10,753		Springfield	Ill.	14,685	
Norristown	Mass.	10,160	11,108	Springfield	Mass.	26,708	31,053
Norwich	Conn.	16,653		Springfield	O.	12,652	
Norwalk	Conn.	12,119		Syracuse	Cal.	10,066	
Oakland	Cal.	10,500		Syracuse	N. Y.	45,000	48,315
Ogdensburg	N. Y.	10,076	13,204	Tatouan	Ind.	18,220	20,445
Oakha	Neb.	16,663		Terre Haute	O.	16,103	
Oshkosh	Wis.	12,663	17,015	Toledo	O.	31,584	
Oswego	N. Y.	20,010	22,455	Trenton	N. J.	22,374	25,031
Paterson	N. Y.	33,579	38,814	Troy	N. Y.	46,465	48,821
Pawtucket	R. I.	26,019	16,620	Utica	N. Y.	28,804	32,070
Peoria	Ill.	26,449		Vicksburg	Miss.	12,443	
Petersburg	Va.	1,950		Washington†	D. C.	109,199	131,947
+Philadelphia	Penn.	674,222	817,448	Waterbury	Conn.	10,826	
Pittsburg	Penn.	8,076		Watertown	N. Y.	9,336	10,041
Pittsfield	Mass.	11,112	12,267	West Troy	N. Y.	10,893	
Portland	Me.	31,413		Wheeling	W. Va.	19,280	
Portsmouth	O.	10,592		Wilkesbarre	Penn.	10,174	
Portsmouth	Va.	10,492		William-port	Penn.	16,080	
Pottsville	Penn.	12,384		Wilmington	Del.	30,841	
Poughkeepsie	N. Y.	20,080	19,859	Wilmington	N. C.	13,446	
Providence	R. I.	68,904	100,675	Winona	Minn.	7,192	10,737
Quincy	Ill.	22,652		Woonsocket	R. I.	11,527	13,168
Racine	Wis.	9,880	13,274	Worcester	Mass.	41,105	49,317
Reading	Penn.	33,030		Yonkers	N. Y.	12,733	17,269
Richmond	Va.	51,038		York	Penn.	11,008	
Rochester	N. Y.	62,386	81,673	Zanesville	O.	10,011	

\* Annexed to New York City in 1873.

† Census of 1876.

‡ Census of 1878.

### Classification of the Landholders of Great Britain.

[illegible]

# LOWEST AND HIGHEST PRICES OF COMMODITIES FOR FIFTY-THREE YEARS—1825-1877.

(Compiled from the Reports of the Secretary of the Treasury for 1863 and 1873, the Commercial and Financial Chronicle, Reports of the N. Y. Chamber of Commerce, and the N. Y. Shipping List and Price Current.)

NOTE.—In the American Almanac and Treasury of Facts for 1878, pp. 278-9, appeared a table of prices compiled on the basis of the average price of each article in New York, the 1st of January of each year. Such a table, however useful, fails to give the data which are important in forming a judgment of the whole range of prices for each year. The following table, carefully compiled from the sources indicated, takes the prices of the twelve months in each year, selecting the highest and lowest quotation for each article. It is to be understood, where no mention of quality is made, that the price quoted is for the cheapest grade of each commodity.

The prices are those of the New York market.

Year.	Beef, Mess.		Butter.		Cheese.		Coal, Anthracite.		Coffee, Rio.		Corn.		Cotton, Upland.		Flour, West.		Hams.	
	Bbl.		lb.		lb.		Ton.		lb.		Bush.		lb.		Bbl.		lb.	
	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.
1825.	8 00	10 00	8	22	5	10	8 00	11 00	16	19	42	75	13	27	3 25	4 25	7	11
1826.	8 00	10 00	13	18	6	12	11 00	12 00	14	17	62	83	9	14	4 25	5 75	8	11
1827.	8 50	9 75	12	22	6	10	10 50	12 50	14	15	54	75	8	12	4 37	6 50	10	12
1828.	8 50	10 00	13	18	4	7	10 00	12 00	12	15	46	62	9	13	4 58	8 00	8	11
1829.	8 00	10 50	12	16	4	8	10 00	12 00	12	13	48	64	8	11	5 00	8 87	9	10
1830.	7 62	10 00	12	16	5	8	7 00	12 00	10	12	48	65	8	13	4 75	6 00	9	11
1831.	7 00	9 25	12	18	5	8	6 00	9 00	10	13	54	75	7	11	5 00	7 25	9	11
1832.	8 37	10 75	12	18	5	7	8 50	16 00	12	14	50	87	7	12	5 60	7 00	9	11
1833.	8 50	11 00	14	20	6	9	5 50	10 00	11	14	65	86	9	17	5 50	6 50	8	10
1834.	8 50	10 00	12	17	5	9	5 50	6 50	11	12	53	76	10	16	4 81	5 75	8	10
1835.	8 75	13 50	13	22	6	9	5 50	9 00	11	13	70	1 12	15	20	5 37	7 87	8	12
1836.	9 25	13 50	10	26	7	12	7 00	11 00	11	13	63	1 12	12	20	6 87	10 25	9	17
1837.	11 00	15 00	12	24	7	12	8 50	11 00	9	12	100	1 15	7	17	7 00	11 62	9	15
1838.	14 00	16 00	17	27	6	10	7 00	9 50	9	12	76	1 00	9	12	7 00	9 00	10	15
1839.	12 50	16 00	12	25	8	12	6 50	9 00	9	12	75	98	11	16	5 75	9 12	10	14
1840.	9 75	14 75	12	21	5	9	6 00	8 50	9	12	46	63	8	10	4 62	6 50	4	10
1841.	7 00	10 25	8	15	3	7	6 50	9 00	9	11	47	81	9	11	4 68	7 50	4	9
1842.	6 25	8 25	9	15	5	9	5 00	9 00	6	10	54	68	7	9	4 25	6 37	4	9
1843.	6 00	8 37	6	11	4	6	4 50	6 00	6	9	48	60	5	8	4 43	5 62	3	9
1844.	5 00	6 75	8	14	3	7	4 25	6 00	6	7	43	54	5	9	4 25	5 00	3	9
1845.	5 50	9 75	9	17	6	8	4 50	6 00	5	8	45	85	4	9	4 31	7 00	5	10
1846.	6 25	8 50	10	17	6	8	5 00	7 00	6	8	55	80	6	9	4 00	6 00	5	11
1847.	8 25	13 75	13	22	6	8	5 00	7 00	6	8	64	1 10	7	12	5 50	8 25	6	11
1848.	7 75	13 00	13	20	5	8	4 50	6 00	5	8	52	78	5	8	5 25	6 62	5	11
1849.	8 75	14 00	10	18	5	7	5 00	6 00	5	10	57	70	6	11	4 93	6 12	6	11
1850.	8 00	9 75	12	18	4	6	5 00	7 00	7	14	55	72	11	14	4 93	6 25	6	11
1851.	7 50	9 75	10	18	4	6	4 25	7 00	7	11	58	68	8	14	4 00	5 12	7	11
1852.	8 25	17 00	15	29	6	9	5 00	7 00	7	10	62	78	8	10	4 25	6 00	8	10
1853.	7 00	11 25	13	24	8	10	5 00	7 00	8	12	64	82	10	11	4 87	7 50	8	10
1854.	8 00	13 00	15	24	6	12	6 00	7 50	8	12	76	98	8	10	7 25	10 75	7	11
1855.	8 25	14 00	17	28	6	12	5 50	7 50	8	12	98	1 15	7	11	7 50	10 18	8	11
1856.	8 00	12 00	13	28	6	11	5 50	6 50	9	12	48	94	9	12	5 20	8 31	9	11
1857.	9 50	15 00	16	28	5	14	6 00	7 00	10	12	71	98	13	15	4 25	6 70	6	10
1858.	9 00	12 00	13	25	3	10	5 00	6 00	9	12	58	1 03	9	13	3 75	5 25	9	13
1859.	5 00	9 75	14	27	2	11	5 25	5 50	10	13	76	1 05	11	12	4 00	6 50	9	12
1860.	4 50	5 50	10	21	9	12	5 50	6 00	11	15	64	95	10	11	4 25	5 50	10	13
1861.	5 00	6 25	8	22	2	10	4 20	6 00	11	17	48	74	11	28	3 90	5 65	7	11
1862.	5 00	10 75	10	26	4	13	4 25	8 50	10	33	50	75	20	68	4 20	5 85	5	9
1863.	5 00	9 00	14	30	8	16	7 00	11 00	26	33	63	1 23	54	88	5 10	8 00	5	8
1864.	5 00	16 00	21	48	12	27	9 00	15 00	33	52	1 25	1 97	72	1 90	7 15	11 75	11	17
1865.	9 00	14 00	20	38	10	16	8 50	13 50	21	22	70	97	33	1 22	5 00	8 80	11	23
1866.	11 00	21 50	25	60	5	23	8 50	13 00	18	21	80	1 32	32	52	5 25	11 70	11	22
1867.	12 00	23 00	15	48	7	20	6 50	8 50	17	19	101	1 40	15	36	6 25	11 30	10	16
1868.	11 00	24 75	28	60	7	19	6 50	11 50	16	17	101	1 41	16	33	5 50	9 75	11	18
1869.	5 00	16 50	16	55	11	23	6 50	10 50	11	13	75	1 16	25	35	4 95	6 40	17	24
1870.	5 00	10 00	18	46	5	18	4 50	5 50	11	13	76	1 15	15	26	4 50	6 05	9	14
1871.	8 00	18 00	12	42	5	16	5 00	13 00	12	17	65	90	15	25	4 60	7 00	6	13
1872.	4 00	12 00	30	39	10	19	3 75	6 25	16	19	61	80	18	25	5 25	6 80	6	9
1873.	8 00	12 00	18	50	8	16	5 00	6 50	19	23	50	77	13	21	4 62	7 25	5	10
1874.	8 25	11 50	18	39	12	17	4 55	5 55	16	28	53	84	15	19	4 25	7 00	8	11
1875.	8 00	10 00	17	28	9	16	4 40	5 55	17	21	49	76	13	17	4 00	6 50	9	11
1876.	8 50	11 00	15	33	8	18	3 75	5 55	16	20	38	49	11	13	4 00	6 00	7	13
1877.	9 50	11 25	13	24	8	16	3 25	8 75	15	21	41	58	11	13	4 75	8 00	10	14



# LOWEST AND HIGHEST PRICES OF COMMODITIES FOR FIFTY-THREE YEARS—1825-1877.

These tables of prices have been compiled upon the basis of selecting the leading articles entering into general consumption, whether as semi-luxuries or the necessaries of life. The prices quoted being those of the New York market, still wider variations would in some cases have been exhibited if other markets, near the centres of production of some leading staples, had been collated with these. The tables exhibit the violent fluctuations of the civil war period in the United States—1861-65—and the years of expansion immediately succeeding, in contrast with the general decline of the past few years, which has not yet reached, however, save in a few articles, the minimum prices which prevailed before the war.

Year.	Hops.		Iron, Bar.		Iron, Scotch Pig.		Lard.		Leather Hem.		Mackerel, No. 1.		Molasses, N. O.		Oats.									
	lb.		Ton.		Ton.		lb.		lb.		Bbl.		Gal.		Bush.									
	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.								
	cts.						cts.		cts.				cts.		cts.									
1825	13	25	85	00	120	00	35	00	75	00	7	10	21	25	5	00	5	75	28	43	26	40		
1826	10	25	85	00	100	00	50	00	70	00	7	9	18	24	4	50	5	75	28	36	42	60		
1827	8	18	77	00	95	00	50	03	55	00	7	10	17	24	4	75	6	12	31	39	31	56		
1828	5	10	77	50	82	50	50	00	55	00	6	9	18	24	4	75	6	50	30	36	24	37		
1829	4	11	72	50	82	50	40	00	55	00	4	6	18	23	4	87	6	00	27	33	27	46		
1830	10	15	72	50	77	50	40	00	50	00	5	13	18	22	5	00	6	37	28	33	26	40		
1831	8	17	70	00	80	00	40	00	47	50	8	11	19	24	5	50	6	75	25	34	27	48		
1832	12	37	70	00	75	00	40	00	47	50	6	10	17	25	4	75	6	50	26	35	33	56		
1833	17	38	71	00	75	00	37	50	47	50	7	11	16	20	6	25	7	00	27	36	30	48		
1834	10	20	67	50	75	00	37	50	48	00	7	9	14	19	6	62	27	81	31	28	48			
1835	11	19	67	50	76	00	38	00	43	50	7	11	14	20	6	00	8	25	26	36	33	75		
1836	12	17	75	00	105	00	38	00	62	50	11	17	14	23	8	00	10	62	32	48	40	75		
1837	5	9	85	00	103	00	40	00	70	00	6	15	15	21	8	00	10	75	32	45	40	75		
1838	4	17	85	00	97	51	37	50	55	00	7	15	16	22	10	50	12	18	28	45	25	60		
1839	15	18	82	50	95	00	37	50	45	00	8	15	17	25	12	00	14	62	26	36	30	60		
1840	18	62	70	00	82	50	32	50	40	00	7	12	17	22	11	00	14	50	20	30	24	43		
1841	12	40	60	00	75	00	32	00	37	50	6	9	19	22	12	00	14	75	20	28	37	50		
1842	10	16	50	00	62	50	23	50	35	00	5	8	16	20	8	00	12	36	16	24	25	53		
1843	6	12	55	00	60	00	22	50	32	00	5	8	15	18	7	62	11	00	18	31	27	34		
1844	7	15	57	50	65	00	30	00	35	00	5	7	14	17	9	75	12	25	27	35	31	27	37	
1845	12	33	62	50	85	00	30	00	52	50	6	8	14	16	11	50	14	00	22	37	29	51		
1846	11	35	75	00	80	00	35	00	42	50	5	8	11	14	8	37	13	50	22	34	28	48		
1847	8	15	70	00	77	50	30	00	42	50	6	11	11	18	8	12	11	75	30	38	39	65		
1848	3	7	50	03	70	00	25	03	37	50	6	9	12	16	7	00	11	00	20	28	32	51		
1849	6	17	40	00	55	00	22	50	27	50	6	8	13	17	8	12	13	20	32	33	49			
1850	8	19	40	00	45	00	21	00	24	00	6	7	14	17	8	50	12	50	22	33	37	51		
1851	24	63	33	50	41	00	19	00	25	00	7	10	13	16	8	50	11	75	28	33	65	80		
1852	17	47	34	00	55	00	19	00	31	00	9	12	12	18	8	37	12	50	27	35	75	86		
1853	18	40	55	00	75	00	28	50	38	00	9	12	17	21	11	50	16	00	26	33	41	52		
1854	22	46	62	50	77	50	33	00	42	50	9	11	18	25	15	12	19	00	19	29	45	75		
1855	5	27	55	00	65	00	26	50	37	00	9	12	19	25	18	50	22	00	23	40	42	82		
1856	4	13	50	00	65	00	29	03	37	00	9	14	24	30	19	00	23	00	42	75	35	50		
1857	3	12	52	00	62	50	28	00	37	50	10	16	25	33	19	20	22	00	35	80	40	66		
1858	4	10	44	00	55	00	22	00	27	00	8	12	21	26	9	50	14	00	26	52	40	53		
1859	8	18	42	50	50	00	22	00	31	50	10	12	20	27	15	25	16	75	36	51	36	58		
1860	6	25	41	00	44	00	20	50	27	00	10	13	20	22	15	00	18	50	36	55	37	47		
1861	6	32	38	00	50	00	20	00	24	50	8	10	17	22	7	50	14	75	30	55	30	47		
1862	12	23	50	00	70	00	21	00	33	00	7	10	20	31	9	00	16	50	32	55	37	67		
1863	15	30	65	00	76	00	32	50	45	00	9	12	26	32	15	50	18	50	35	62	53	90		
1864	20	52	105	00	220	00	43	00	80	00	12	24	31	46	18	00	28	00	65	1	25	86	1	02
1865	10	65	100	00	130	00	40	00	55	00	15	29	30	40	15	25	25	00	65	1	50	45	90	
1866	25	70	94	00	115	00	42	00	55	00	12	22	30	39	20	26	00	00	66	1	25	55	85	
1867	40	70	80	00	100	00	38	00	49	00	11	14	28	33	14	50	21	50	65	1	20	67	94	
1868	5	55	80	30	95	00	35	00	45	75	12	20	25	30	14	25	23	50	60	1	05	Nominal.		
1869	8	28	85	00	95	00	34	50	45	00	16	21	28	32	21	50	28	00	65	1	05	62	84	
1870	3	27	70	00	90	00	31	00	37	00	12	18	27	31	27	00	30	50	65	1	20	52	69	
1871	8	65	70	00	95	00	30	00	39	00	9	13	26	30	13	00	27	50	50	75	42	70		
1872	20	75	85	00	120	00	33	50	61	00	7	10	27	31	10	00	25	00	48	86	42	57		
1873	35	55	75	00	110	00	37	00	52	00	7	9	25	31	12	00	24	00	61	97	42	58		
1874	22	45	55	00	80	00	33	00	45	00	8	16	28	30	8	50	22	00	60	85	38	53		
1875	15	45	50	00	62	50	29	00	41	00	13	16	27	30	7	00	24	00	54	80	30	64		
1876	15	37	40	00	54	00	27	50	34	00	12	14	21	29	11	50	23	00	50	68	28	35		
1877	10	32	44	80	48	72	25	00	28	00	8	12	23	30	8	50	15	00	40	59	22	46		

# LOWEST AND HIGHEST PRICES OF COMMODITIES FOR FIFTY-THREE YEARS—1825-1877.

(Compiled from the Reports of the Secretary of the Treasury for 1863 and 1873, the Commercial and Financial Chronicle, Reports of the N. Y. Chamber of Commerce, and the N. Y. Shipping List and Price Current.)

NOTE.—In the American Almanac and Treasury of Facts for 1878, pp. 278-9, appeared a table of prices compiled on the basis of the average price of each article in New York, the 1st of January of each year. Such a table, however useful, fails to give the data which are important in forming a judgment of the whole range of prices for each year. The following table, carefully compiled from the sources indicated, takes the prices of the twelve months in each year, selecting the highest and lowest quotation for each article. It is to be understood, where no mention of quality is made, that the price quoted is for the cheapest grade of each commodity.

Year.	Pork, Mess.		Rice.		Salt, Liverpool.		Sugar, Raw.		Tobacco, Ky. Leaf.		Wheat.		Whiskey.		Wool.	
	Bbl.		100 lbs.		Sack.		lb.		lb.		Bush.		Gal.		lb.	
	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.
1825.	12 00	14 75	2 00	4 00	2 37	3 00	6 11	3 9	75	1 06	25	31	30	38		
1826.	10 00	12 00	2 00	3 87	2 12	2 60	6 10	3 8	81	1 02	26	36	28	28		
1827.	11 25	15 25	2 50	4 00	2 15	2 35	6 10	3 6	90	1 25	25	35	20	30		
1828.	12 00	15 00	2 50	4 00	2 25	3 25	6 10	3 6	95	1 62	20	26	20	30		
1829.	11 00	13 75	2 50	3 75	2 12	3 00	5 9	5 7	1 00	1 75	20	26	18	27		
1830.	11 00	15 50	2 00	3 50	1 75	2 20	6 9	8 7	1 00	1 15	21	32	16	30		
1831.	12 00	15 25	2 50	4 00	1 75	2 25	4 7	8 7	1 06	1 35	27	37	20	35		
1832.	12 50	14 25	2 75	4 25	1 75	2 50	5 7	8 6	1 19	1 35	26	36	20	35		
1833.	12 50	17 00	2 75	3 75	1 60	2 00	5 9	8 8	1 15	1 28	29	36	27	35		
1834.	12 75	15 00	2 25	3 62	1 40	1 80	5 8	4 8	1 02	1 10	20	29	25	35		
1835.	13 50	18 50	2 75	4 50	1 47	2 25	6 9	6 11	1 04	1 50	30	38	25	40		
1836.	18 00	30 00	3 00	4 25	1 60	2 12	7 11	6 10	1 37	2 12	31	44	35	50		
1837.	16 00	24 50	3 12	5 00	1 20	2 62	5 8	8 9	1 55	2 10	20	48	28	50		
1838.	16 50	25 50	3 25	5 37	1 62	2 37	6 8	4 13	1 35	2 00	30	43	28	40		
1839.	14 50	22 50	3 00	5 00	1 44	2 12	6 8	8 16	1 15	1 37	28	46	37	40		
1840.	13 00	16 00	2 75	4 00	1 40	1 75	4 8	3 16	95	1 25	21	30	20	35		
1841.	8 75	13 50	2 87	4 12	1 40	1 98	4 7	4 14	90	1 50	19	25	20	30		
1842.	6 75	10 25	2 00	3 31	1 37	2 25	3 7	2 9	83	1 30	16	21	18	22		
1843.	7 50	11 50	1 87	3 00	1 35	1 62	3 7	2 7	84	1 30	18	24	18	24		
1844.	8 50	10 25	2 25	3 62	1 25	1 52	5 7	2 6	82	1 12	21	29	25	37		
1845.	9 25	14 12	2 62	4 75	1 32	1 47	3 7	2 7	85	1 40	20	28	24	30		
1846.	9 62	13 37	2 87	4 50	1 25	1 50	5 8	2 7	80	1 35	18	25	18	28		
1847.	10 25	16 00	2 25	3 75	1 20	1 55	5 8	2 8	1 05	1 95	24	34	22	30		
1848.	9 00	13 00	2 75	3 80	1 25	1 55	10 15	3 8	95	1 40	21	27	20	30		
1849.	9 87	14 25	2 25	3 50	1 20	1 40	4 6	3 8	1 20	1 35	20	28	25	32		
1850.	10 00	11 87	2 25	3 37	1 15	1 75	4 7	5 14	1 09	1 50	23	27	30	35		
1851.	12 06	15 50	2 75	3 12	1 02	1 60	4 6	3 14	93	1 22	30	27	30	41		
1852.	14 62	19 75	2 75	5 00	1 05	1 55	3 5	3 9	1 03	1 15	20	25	26	42		
1853.	13 01	19 75	3 37	4 50	1 12	1 62	4 6	4 10	1 22	1 80	22	32	38	44		
1854.	12 12	16 00	4 12	4 62	1 47	1 70	3 6	5 11	1 75	2 50	36	41	25	40		
1855.	12 50	23 00	2 50	5 87	90	1 22	4 8	6 13	1 96	2 80	30	43	24	34		
1856.	16 25	21 00	3 62	4 87	80	1 05	6 10	6 16	1 30	2 17	25	36	30	38		
1857.	16 50	25 70	3 25	5 37	70	84	9 11	7 20	1 25	1 95	21	37	30	44		
1858.	15 35	19 00	2 75	3 75	62	80	5 8	6 16	1 30	1 50	21	35	27	32		
1859.	14 60	18 12	3 00	4 50	75	1 07	5 8	4 14	1 30	1 65	23	29	34	45		
1860.	16 12	19 75	3 00	4 62	68	1 15	6 8	3 13	1 35	1 70	19	27	34	40		
1861.	12 35	18 00	3 00	7 25	50	95	4 9	3 16	1 20	1 60	15	21	22	45		
1862.	11 00	14 50	6 62	7 75	85	1 52	7 11	6 30	1 30	1 55	19	39	40	65		
1863.	11 50	18 25	3 75	8 50	1 20	1 70	7 14	8 96	1 25	2 00	44	78	62	80		
1864.	19 50	43 25	7 00	15 50	1 75	3 50	11 25	8 55	1 72	2 75	60	2 03	75	1 10		
1865.	19 00	31 50	9 75	14 00	1 55	2 50	11 17	7 45	1 25	1 68	1 92	2 35	70	77		
1866.	21 15	33 65	11 65	15 25	2 50	4 10	10 15	8 18	2 20	3 45	2 00	2 33	25	27		
1867.	18 90	24 10	8 50	12 50	2 60	2 75	9 10	9 16	2 30	3 40	2 10	2 32	25	37		
1868.	21 10	29 50	8 25	11 25	2 50	2 60	9 12	8 15	2 05	3 25	91	2 30	34	37		
1869.	26 50	33 37	7 25	10 00	2 50	3 00	9 13	8 13	1 45	2 18	90	1 14	32	35		
1870.	20 00	30 00	5 50	9 50	2 40	3 25	9 10	7 12	1 40	1 90	82	1 05	34	45		
1871.	12 85	23 00	6 75	9 75	2 80	3 25	7 10	6 11	1 45	2 00	85	95	32	68		
1872.	12 80	16 00	7 50	9 50	2 80	3 25	7 9	9 16	1 65	2 10	82	91	45	67		
1873.	13 00	19 00	7 00	9 50	3 00	3 50	7 9	9 16	1 55	2 25	86	1 05	35	57		
1874.	13 85	24 25	6 75	10 00	1 10	3 00	7 8	7 25	93	1 35	92	1 08	36	48		
1875.	18 00	22 75	6 50	8 50	1 15	2 35	7 9	9 28	92	1 57	93	1 19	35	43		
1876.	15 70	22 37	5 00	7 50	1 15	2 50	7 10	7 19	84	1 37	1 04	1 10	25	43		
1877.	11 75	17 37	5 00	7 00	1 10	2 50	7 10	7 16	1 06	1 65	1 04	1 09	32	43		

# II.—OCCUPATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES: NUMBER OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN EACH CLASS, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES—1870.

[From the Official Returns of the Ninth Census, 1870.]

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Whole populat'n 10 years and over.	Engaged in all kinds of occupations.	Engaged in agriculture.	Engaged in professional and personal service.	Engaged in trade & transportation.	Engaged in manufactures, mechanical trades and mining.
The U. S. ....	23,228,945	12,505,923	5,922,471	2,684,793	1,191,238	2,707,421
Alabama .....	706,802	365,258	291,628	42,125	14,435	17,070
Arizona .....	8,237	6,030	1,285	3,115	591	1,039
Arkansas .....	341,737	135,949	109,310	14,877	5,491	6,271
California .....	430,444	238,648	47,863	76,112	33,165	81,508
Colorado .....	30,349	17,583	6,462	3,625	2,815	4,681
Connecticut .....	425,896	193,421	43,653	38,704	24,730	86,344
Dakota .....	10,640	5,887	2,522	2,704	204	457
Delaware .....	92,586	40,313	15,973	11,389	3,437	9,514
District Columbia ..	100,453	49,041	1,365	29,845	6,126	11,705
Florida .....	131,119	60,703	42,492	10,897	3,023	4,291
Georgia .....	835,929	444,678	336,145	64,083	17,410	27,040
Idaho .....	13,189	10,879	1,462	1,423	731	7,273
Illinois .....	1,809,606	742,015	376,441	151,931	80,422	133,221
Indiana .....	1,197,936	459,369	266,777	80,018	26,517	76,057
Iowa .....	837,959	344,276	210,263	58,484	28,210	47,319
Kansas .....	253,051	123,552	73,228	20,736	11,762	18,136
Kentucky .....	930,136	414,593	261,080	84,024	25,292	44,197
Louisiana .....	526,392	256,452	141,467	65,347	23,831	25,807
Maine .....	493,847	208,225	82,011	35,092	28,115	62,007
Maryland .....	575,439	258,543	80,449	79,226	35,542	63,325
Massachusetts .....	1,160,666	579,844	72,810	131,291	83,078	292,665
Michigan .....	873,703	404,164	187,211	104,728	29,588	62,637
Minnesota .....	305,568	132,657	75,157	28,330	10,582	18,585
Mississippi .....	581,306	318,850	259,199	40,522	9,148	9,981
Missouri .....	1,205,568	505,556	263,918	106,903	54,885	79,880
Montana .....	18,170	14,048	2,111	2,674	1,333	8,050
Nebraska .....	88,265	49,837	23,115	10,331	4,628	5,763
Nevada .....	56,655	26,911	2,070	7,431	8,621	13,789
New Hampshire .....	260,426	120,168	46,573	18,528	8,514	46,553
New Jersey .....	630,687	296,036	63,128	83,380	40,206	103,322
New Mexico .....	66,464	29,361	18,668	7,535	663	2,295
New York .....	3,378,359	1,491,018	374,323	405,339	234,581	476,775
North Carolina .....	769,629	351,299	269,238	51,290	10,179	20,592
Ohio .....	1,953,374	840,889	397,024	169,308	78,547	197,010
Oregon .....	64,685	30,651	13,248	6,090	2,610	8,694
Pennsylvania .....	2,597,809	1,020,544	260,051	283,000	121,253	356,240
Rhode Island .....	173,731	88,574	11,780	19,679	10,108	47,007
South Carolina .....	503,763	263,301	206,654	34,383	8,470	13,794
Tennessee .....	890,872	367,987	267,020	54,396	17,510	29,061
Texas .....	571,075	237,126	166,753	40,882	13,612	15,879
Utah .....	56,515	21,517	10,428	5,317	1,865	4,107
Vermont .....	258,751	108,763	57,983	21,032	7,132	22,616
Virginia .....	890,056	412,665	244,550	98,521	20,181	49,413
Washington .....	17,334	9,760	3,771	2,207	1,129	2,653
West Virginia .....	308,424	115,229	73,960	16,669	6,897	17,673
Wisconsin .....	751,704	292,808	159,687	58,070	21,534	53,517
Wyoming .....	8,069	6,643	165	3,170	1,646	1,664
Total .....	23,228,945	12,505,923	5,922,471	2,684,793	1,191,238	2,707,421

# RECORD OF BUSINESS FAILURES IN ALL THE STATES IN 1873 AND 1875-77.

[From the Quarterly Circulars of Dun, Barlow & Co., N. Y.]

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	1873.		1875.		1876.		1877.		Number of traders, 1877.
	No. of failures.	Amount of liabilities.	No. of failures.	Amount of liabilities.	No. of failures.	Amount of liabilities.	No. of failures.	Amount of liabilities.	
<b>EASTERN STATES.</b>		\$		\$		\$		\$	
Maine.....	80	752,600	130	1,537,500	138	1,916,450	149	2,037,400	10,026
New Hampshire.....	27	513,000	73	1,076,400	48	659,250	70	762,728	7,483
Vermont.....	21	350,000	63	772,700	73	1,410,930	96	738,269	6,893
Massachusetts.....	309	11,224,000	772	27,494,943	492	12,994,829	480	6,659,054	25,543
Boston City.....						10,510,000	130	6,469,300	9,592
Rhode Island.....	58	15,559,000	106	6,281,685	138	6,079,056	114	3,599,607	4,999
Connecticut.....	104	1,452,000	191	2,851,926	197	4,186,548	314	6,821,649	12,283
<b>Total Eastern States.</b>	<b>599</b>	<b>29,550,000</b>	<b>1,385</b>	<b>40,015,164</b>	<b>1,814</b>	<b>37,657,068</b>	<b>1,383</b>	<b>26,088,007</b>	<b>77,724</b>
<b>MIDDLE STATES.</b>									
New York.....	644	18,721,000	706	11,220,822	998	19,311,633	1,019	15,994,846	50,037
New York City.....	644	92,053,000	951	42,263,667	887	33,344,018	805	32,490,974	39,299
New Jersey.....	119	2,482,000	134	2,380,485	159	2,273,141	177	3,313,968	18,807
Pennsylvania.....	576	31,445,000	683	13,247,872	545	10,731,890	632	15,540,795	52,314
Philadelphia City.....						4,281,495	175	4,946,445	18,539
Delaware.....	31	663,000	21	259,500	19	209,600	15	193,000	3,644
Maryland.....	63	1,229,000	107	9,084,690	145	2,104,637	129	3,603,624	12,003
District of Columbia.....	18	240,000	18	164,924	18	87,977	44	1,090,100	2,459
<b>Total Middle States.</b>	<b>1,990</b>	<b>142,416,000</b>	<b>2,520</b>	<b>92,771,960</b>	<b>2,909</b>	<b>72,844,681</b>	<b>3,049</b>	<b>77,173,750</b>	<b>224,707</b>
<b>SOUTHERN STATES.</b>									
Virginia.....	125	2,188,000	138	3,296,507	172	3,351,259	159	1,812,705	9,833
West Virginia.....									4,321
North Carolina.....	65	672,000	56	828,429	126	994,918	70	439,569	6,313
South Carolina.....	37	1,227,000	131	2,791,048	89	1,590,114	66	1,168,501	4,591
Georgia.....	26	2,113,000	166	6,128,464	147	3,110,145	108	1,181,931	7,598
Florida.....	10	228,000	16	262,500	14	121,000	11	149,000	1,720
Alabama.....	52	1,397,000	42	1,118,100	51	771,821	49	690,000	5,108
Mississippi.....	79	909,000	45	913,665	81	738,258	86	1,079,926	5,660
Louisiana.....	74	2,831,000	58	2,937,094	80	1,438,143	61	893,519	7,540
Texas.....	116	1,761,000	250	2,495,549	167	1,900,515	138	1,890,696	10,062
Arkansas.....	17	367,000	31	391,800	35	263,257	23	270,775	3,806
Kentucky.....	125	2,287,000	146	3,669,753	241	6,669,247	227	6,994,428	16,496
Tennessee.....	77	1,636,000	136	1,121,839	152	2,229,353	91	1,201,119	8,416
<b>Total South'n States.</b>	<b>841</b>	<b>13,216,000</b>	<b>1,207</b>	<b>26,045,143</b>	<b>1,361</b>	<b>23,083,360</b>	<b>1,078</b>	<b>17,271,920</b>	<b>91,783</b>
<b>WESTERN STATES.</b>									
Ohio.....	321	11,320,000	289	7,993,582	371	5,414,593	373	5,866,818	39,850
Cincinnati City.....									5,404
Indiana.....	134	2,260,000	332	4,804,062	262	3,191,349	126	3,710,284	25,459
Illinois.....	329	7,109,000	409	3,215,470	434	6,079,710	352	5,718,700	37,689
Chicago City.....									11,644
Michigan.....	248	3,917,000	283	4,123,718	376	9,736,351	350	8,692,962	23,180
Wisconsin.....	81	1,574,000	245	2,130,346	209	4,807,314	154	2,128,710	20,219
Iowa.....	141	1,917,000	189	1,610,393	491	3,909,089	350	2,604,100	22,759
Minnesota.....	61	944,000	140	1,803,406	132	1,565,684	114	1,291,892	6,906
Missouri.....	188	5,897,000	180	3,743,793	391	1,723,757	81	717,332	18,022
St. Louis City.....									7,545
Kansas.....	94	821,000	88	839,400	48	435,900	50	835,635	7,614
Nebraska.....	22	311,000	38	197,400	37	93,600	45	333,260	4,056
<b>Total West'n States.</b>	<b>1,619</b>	<b>36,040,000</b>	<b>2,220</b>	<b>35,459,172</b>	<b>3,122</b>	<b>52,577,977</b>	<b>2,756</b>	<b>56,187,074</b>	<b>231,557</b>
<b>PACIFIC STATES &amp; TER.</b>									
Oregon.....	18	210,448	54	422,416	29	422,416	29	596,170	2,364
California.....	70	1,500,000	237	5,231,111	169	1,674,978	288	3,232,862	10,487
San Francisco C'y.....									4,704
Colorado.....	70	918,351	45	505,582	58	505,582	58	808,103	2,239
Nevada.....	45	1,011,700	25	206,167	56	206,167	56	629,736	1,490
Utah.....	8	240,500	1	6,000	11	6,000	11	44,200	1,155
New Mexico.....									359
Wyoming.....									301
Idaho.....									829
Dakota.....									572
Montana.....									240
Washington.....									703
Arizona.....									178
Ter. not before separ.	44	893,000							
<b>Total Pac. St's &amp; Ter.</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>2,365,000</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>7,768,914</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>5,555,500</b>	<b>636</b>	<b>13,949,185</b>	<b>26,235</b>
<b>GRAND TOTALS.</b>	<b>5,189</b>	<b>228,499,000</b>	<b>7,740</b>	<b>201,060,353</b>	<b>9,092</b>	<b>191,117,786</b>	<b>8,872</b>	<b>190,669,936</b>	<b>632,006</b>
<b>Dominion of Canada &amp;c.</b>	<b>994</b>	<b>12,394,192</b>	<b>1,968</b>	<b>28,843,067</b>	<b>1,728</b>	<b>25,517,991</b>	<b>1,892</b>	<b>25,723,963</b>	<b>56,284</b>

### AGGREGATE NUMBER AND AMOUNT OF FAILURES IN THE UNITED STATES FOR 21 YEARS: 1857-1878.

[Compiled from Hunt's Merchants' Magazine, and Dun, Barlow & Co.'s Circulars.]

Year.	In Northern States only.		In all the States.		Year.	In all the States.		No. of traders.	Per-centage of failures.
	No.	Liabilities.	No.	Liabilities.		No.	Liabilities.		
1857.	4,257	\$265,818,000	4,532	\$291,750,000	1868.	2,608	\$63,694,000	.....	.....
1858.	3,113	73,608,747	4,225	95,749,000	1869.	2,799	75,054,000	.....	.....
1859.	2,950	51,314,000	3,913	64,394,000	1870.	3,551	88,242,000	426,000	1 in 120
1860.	2,733	61,739,000	3,676	79,807,000	1871.	2,915	85,252,000	475,145	1 in 103
1861.	5,935	188,632,000	6,993	207,210,000	1872.	4,069	121,036,000	523,971	1 in 130
1862.	1,652	23,049,000	.....	.....	1873.	5,183	228,499,000	559,764	1 in 108
1863.	495	7,890,000	.....	.....	1874.	5,890	155,239,000	600,490	1 in 103
1864.	520	8,579,000	.....	.....	1875.	7,740	201,060,000	642,423	1 in 83
1865.	530	17,625,000	.....	.....	1876.	9,002	191,117,000	690,992	1 in 76
1866.	632	47,333,000	1,505	53,783,000	1877.	8,872	190,669,000	647,656	1 in 73
1867.	2,386	86,218,000	2,780	96,666,000	1878.	8,678	197,211,120	(3 mos., Jan.-Oct.)	.....

NOTE.—The larger proportional number of failures in 1878 is attributed to the repeal of the National Bankrupt Law, taking effect September 1, 1878, and availed of by many seeking a discharge from their obligations.

### SPECIE RESUMPTION IN ENGLAND.

WHAT is commonly known as the suspension of specie payment in Great Britain, which continued twenty-four years, from 1797 to 1821, was called in parliamentary language a Restriction of Cash Payments. While the paper of the Bank of England was never made a legal tender, it was effectually kept from being redeemed in coin by a "Bank Restriction Act," annually renewed, and constantly regarded as a mere temporary necessity growing out of war exigencies. The average amount of Bank of England notes circulated during ten years before the restriction, was only £10,800,000, with coin on hand varying from £3,000,000 to £6,000,000. There were also in 1797, in England and Wales, a large number of country banks, variously stated at from two hundred to three hundred and fifty, most of which were required to redeem their notes either in gold, in Bank of England notes, or in bills of exchange on London.

No exact statement exists of the amount of country bank note paper. Several years of war had brought the British Government into distressing financial embarrassments, during which it had drawn heavily upon the Bank of England in the form of temporary loans. A drain of gold to the continent set in, and the treasure of the Bank fell from £6,000,000 in 1795 to £1,200,000 at the close of 1796. The country banks rushed to the Bank of England for assistance or for gold, and a universal panic pervaded London. The Bank had contracted its issues from nearly £11,000,000 to £8,640,000, notwithstanding which its treasure bore the proportion to its paper promises to pay of only about 12 per cent. Hopeless of continuing, the bank directors informed Mr. Pitt, then Prime Minister, that suspension was inevitable, and on the 27th of February, 1797, an Order in Council was posted on the door of the Bank prohibiting further payments in cash.

When Parliament met, the crisis was not passed, and it became

necessary to legalize, in some way, what had been done by the administration. Parliament, while never recognizing any incapacity on the part of the Bank to meet its obligations, passed an indemnity act, and added to it clauses prohibiting it from issuing cash except in sums under one pound, obliging the collectors of the revenue to receive bank notes in payment. The operation of the Restriction was limited to one year, which was subsequently converted into an act to continue the measure until the conclusion of peace. The Bank now increased its issues, and commerce returned to its old channels. During all this time, the pleasant fiction was kept up by the government that there was no suspension of specie payments, and no irredeemable currency. The idea of an inconvertible currency was associated at the close of the eighteenth century only with the continental paper of the American Congress and with the *assignats* put forth in the French Revolution. Although there were found advocates on the floor of Parliament and among commercial men for a strictly irredeemable currency, that idea found no lodgment among the mass of those who controlled public opinion. The forbearance of Mr. Pitt, under pressure of the most enormous financial difficulties, from issuing paper money when his power was almost unlimited, has been regarded as one of the chief merits of that distinguished minister.

Yet the finance-minister under whose reign England was fated to become for a time an irredeemable-paper-money country, was thus satirised in a current epigram of the day :

"Of Augustus and Rome  
The poets still warble ;  
How he found it of brick,  
And left it of marble :

So of Pitt and of England  
We may say without vapor,  
That he found it of gold,  
And left it of paper."

The issues of the Bank (for they were never direct paper issues by the government) during the whole time of the Restriction of cash payments never rose above 28 million pounds (\$140,000,000), and the premium on gold fluctuated from 3 per cent to 34 per cent. At one time, in 1799-1800, foreign exchanges being very favorable, there was an accumulation of nearly 8 million pounds of specie in the Bank vaults against a circulation of less than 13 million pounds. But the solidity of this position was soon reversed by deficient harvests, continued war, and a perpetual demand for gold on the continent. This was thought to compel an increase of issues, and the circulation rose to 16½ million pounds in 1801. The price of gold also rose until it stood at 10 per cent premium. Importations increased greatly, gold flowed abroad incessantly, and the Bank issues continued to swell until in 1810 the circulation had risen to 25 millions of pounds. In that year occurred a prodigious financial and commercial panic, through which half the traders in the Kingdom became bankrupt, many country banks were swept out of existence, and the distress, which amounted to a universal collapse of credit, spread through Europe and even extended to America. A thorough parliamentary inquiry into the currency question followed, resulting in the notable Bullion Report of Mr. Francis Horner and his associates, the whole aim of which was to bring England back to a currency founded on a gold basis and redeemable in specie. But the continued costliness of the war, the drain upon British resources by its great armies fighting against Napoleon, with the condition of domestic industry and production, prevented for years any serious attempt to return to the gold basis.

On the approach of peace in 1814, it was thought that the restriction might safely be repealed, and an act was introduced in that year to continue the restriction for one year only. The war being ended in 1815, though prosperity was not fully restored, another renewal of the restriction of cash payments was passed for another year. Again, in 1816, after the conclusion of the peace of Paris, the country being in an exhausted state, and the waste of resources by war both in England and on the Continent having prostrated the market for English manufactures, the nation was in great commercial distress, amounting to a panic in the money market. It was under these circumstances that the ministry of the day carried through Parliament a continuation of the restriction of cash payments for two years longer, or until 1818. The bill was intended to give time to the Bank of England for preparation.

Gold had begun to fall in 1814 on the first success of the allied armies, but with the return of Napoleon from Elba, threatening a new and prolonged war, to be waged on paper money issues, gold rose to 1.37, falling on the news of Waterloo, in June, 1815, to 1.28, and by September declining to 1.15. By July, 1816, the premium had actually fallen to 1 per cent. At about the same time Parliament had passed the memorable act establishing the single gold standard in Great Britain, which has continued to this day. This act, which refused to silver the quality of legal tender in sums above two pounds sterling, was passed, like the American silver demonetization act of 1873, in a season of the suspension of cash payments.

The year 1818 having arrived, the Earl of Liverpool, the head of the ministry, brought into the House of Lords a bill for the continuance of the bank restriction still another year. The alleged ground for this measure and for the consequent delay in the resumption of cash payments was the great loans then being raised in France to pay off the war indemnity, which it was expected would seriously disturb the London money market. So the timid capitalists joined hands with the paper-money party, who held that the circumstances of the country were so changed that they never could return to cash payments. The Earl of Harrowby declared, in the House of Lords, that there was no reason for asserting that the quantity of paper then forming a part of the circulating medium was excessive. He held that the rise in prices was not owing to the suspension of cash payments, but to other adequate causes, among which was the great increase in the amount of taxation. Too early a date fixed for resumption would entail highly injurious consequences upon the country. He held that there was much greater apprehension among the moneyed classes lest the Bank might be called on to pay in cash one year too soon, rather than one year too late. The French loan would drain the country of its gold, and the time was most unpropitious to return to the policy of paying in specie.

To these arguments the Marquis of Lansdowne replied, that no resumption of cash payments could possibly produce so great evils as those under which the whole commerce, agriculture, and industry of the country were actually suffering. The French loan had little to do with the ability of England to pay specie on demand. The exportation of the precious metals could only be carried to a certain extent.

There would always be some reason for continuing the suspension. Now it was a French loan, next it would be some other pretext. There would never be any want of a reason for persevering in this dangerous course.

The Earl of Harrowby said :

"He was one of a great majority who held, that without the bank restriction this country could never have attained the eminence it had acquired; without it, it never could have reached that height of mercantile prosperity which had made it the envy of the world. . . . If at too early a date an artificial circulation were abandoned, the consequence might be that it would be found necessary to return to it, and the consequences of such a proceeding must be highly injurious."

"It was incorrect to say that human misery had been increased by the restriction of cash payments. . . . The supporters of the bill were asked when would the proper time come for resuming cash payments? The only proper moment, in his opinion, to remove the restrictions would be when no person in the country could perceive they were removed, and when things would slide naturally into their old train. The water should be level on both sides when the flood-gate was opened, otherwise it would rush with such violence as to shut the gate again. He thought the dangers of recurring to cash payments, at the present critical moment, much greater than any attendant on a continuance in a system under which the country had flourished so long."

Mr. Hudson Gurney said :

"I confess I consider it fortunate that the bank did not resume its cash payments in 1816; and I am even inclined to consider it fortunate that it does not resume them now: as I lean most strongly to the opinion that, before the bank can ever pay in specie, with safety to the State, the government must rectify what appears to me to have been no small error. . . . To the pound of account of the times existing, you must adjust your coinage: or on reverting to payments in specie after so long a cessation, your embarrassment will be, I fear, unbounded. It is upon that pound all outstanding contracts were calculated. If, on either side, the scale of justice must incline, the creditor can receive, as he has received, gradually, somewhat less than has been his due. The debtor cannot suddenly be made to pay him more, because he has it not. . . . Previously to the Bank of England being again opened for the payment of specie, after a cessation of so many years, it will be necessary to readjust the coinage to the value of the pound contemplated in the mass of outstanding contracts."

Earl Bathurst was fearful of the most serious injury to commerce if the restriction of cash payments were not continued another year. If the Bank were now to resume cash payments and pay gold, it must diminish its issues of paper in proportion. The consequence would be the gold would be taken out of the country, and the paper circulation contracted at the same time.

The Earl of Lauderdale said that the opponents of cash payments used arguments which, if they believed in them, ought to induce them forever to oppose a return to payments in specie. Why did they favor putting an end to the restriction in July, 1819, rather than in July, 1818? The loans to be negotiated in France were a pretext which could be made the same use of next year as the present. He would support an amendment limiting the restriction to six weeks after the next meeting of Parliament.

The Earl of Liverpool (representing the ministry) though sincerely desirous of putting a speedy end to the restriction of cash payments, thought the present was not a proper time for carrying such a measure into effect. Nevertheless, he was anxious to put an end to the restriction, because the tendency of an incontrovertible paper currency was to create fictitious wealth; bubbles, which by their bursting, produced inconveniences. It was because he wished the restriction to be put an end to, that he was desirous to have cash payments resumed at a time favorable to such an operation, and when it might be likely that it would be well received by the community.

Lord Grenville said :

"Satisfied as he was then, and confirmed as he was now, that there never had been a more fatal measure than the commencing and continuing the suspension of cash payments, he looked with the greatest anxiety to the time when we should be again free from that clog. He confidently believed that Parliament had given the country a sacred pledge which nothing but the most urgent necessity, such as a general failure of the bank, at least, could tempt them to forego—a pledge which he



deemed so inviolable that nothing but insuperable difficulties could tempt them to renew the restriction. . . . In former times they were told that the existence and safety of the country were at stake, and the suspension of cash payments was justified as a necessary provision against the most fatal consequences. It was then adopted for a short period; but since then it had been renewed at different periods, until now it had assumed an indefinite character, being defended in a manner which placed it beyond the power of any man to assign a probable limit to its operation. It was admitted upon all hands that the banks should pay their notes in cash; but it was attempted to be inferred that on the slightest possible ground—on such a ground, for instance, as that France was about to make a grant—no one knew to what amount—the practice of cash payments should be interrupted. Parliament should do away with the landmarks of public credit, and blindly persevere in a system which had already brought the country to the verge of destruction, and which, if still adhered to, must lead it, not to the verge, but inevitably down the precipice. There was this evil attending the state of our circulation under its influence, that no class of society, from the highest to the lowest, could know what were their means, what their income, or their wages. . . . They issued paper at one period until it was depreciated to the extent of twenty-five per cent. below the currency it represented, so that no man received his rent without suffering a loss of twenty-five per cent. or more. The grievance was then felt; the mockery of receiving only seventy-five per cent. in payment of private debts was felt; the mockery, and cruelty, and gross injustice of exposing the public creditor to the same hardship in a transaction with the State itself were felt. But how was it encountered, after all? Not by retracing the steps which were so taken, but by forcing a circulation—by enacting a law which made that depreciated currency a legal tender, imitating thereby the worst conduct of the worst government that had ever disgraced the country.

"He was confident that the principal, the *sine qua non* cause of all our late calamities rose from the extensive issue of bank paper, and the ruin consequent on the depreciation of that issue. To that was to be ascribed the tears and want of families reduced from comfort to dependence, and the distress, which, embracing all orders, from the highest to the lowest, had almost ground to destruction the middle classes of society."

The House of Commons again passed the Restriction-of-cash-payments Bill, on May 18th, 1818, postponing resumption until July 5th, 1819, by a vote of 88 yeas to 27 nays, and it went through the House of Lords without a division.

The repeated postponement of resumption in Great Britain, after it had been fully resolved upon, is a matter which still continues the subject of controversy. The main causes assigned which brought about this postponement were the great speculations of the year 1817, the excess of imports, and the large number of European loans draining English capital abroad, followed by stagnation in business and a great decline in prices. This state of things had in 1819 produced such an effect in and out of Parliament, that the Bank directors, after paying out 4 million pounds in redemption of their notes, under the conditions fixed by the statutes of 1816, and fearing the entire exhaustion of their treasure, applied to Parliament to be relieved from the further performance of their own promises.

And now there arose a considerable party in Parliament which insisted that a return to specie payment under the original standard of value would be a monstrous injustice to the community. The fundholders alone, it was said, would be benefited by it. The people would be taxed to pay in gold debts which had been created in paper. Capital should not be thus favored at the expense of the labor of the country. If Parliament were determined to restore specie payments, it was said, it should in justice establish a new standard; the value of sterling money should be reduced by 25 per cent., or else resumption should be coupled by the allowance of an equivalent reduction to every debtor on the amount of his obligations. On the other hand, a large party in the House of Commons insisted that the national honor was involved in paying every obligation at its face value, penny for penny. Parliament, while consenting to renew the suspension law from year to year, had repeatedly pledged itself

to ultimate resumption. The government had borrowed largely on the faith of these pledges; every debt, public or private, had been contracted with full knowledge of the acts of Parliament fixing the time of resumption; and every bank note bore a promise to pay specie upon its face.

Early in 1819, each House of Parliament appointed a secret committee "respecting the Bank of England resuming cash payments." These committees, after a protracted examination of witnesses on the financial question from all classes of the kingdom, brought in their reports. The report in the House of Lords on cash payments set forth the fact that at the suspension in 1797, the amount of circulating medium had been about forty-two millions of pounds, or \$210,000,000. This was made up of Bank of England notes to the amount of £10,500,000, country notes (including Scotland) £7,000,000, and gold coin in circulation, estimated at £25,000,000 sterling. The gold in circulation thus exceeded the paper in the ratio of about twenty-five to seventeen. In 1817 the paper emissions of the Bank of England had risen to almost £29,000,000 sterling, or very nearly three times their amount before the suspension of cash payment. At the same time the country banks had notes in circulation amounting to from fifteen to twenty million pounds; so that the whole paper currency varied from forty-five to fifty million pounds sterling, against only seventeen millions in the year 1797, when the first suspension of specie payments took place, being thus nearly three times the amount of paper currency before the war. The report of the committee recommended that provision should be made for the restoration of cash payment; first, by a repayment of the debt of government to the bank to a considerable amount, such payment to precede resumption; and second, that the bank should be required to redeem its notes in gold bullion for two years, and that on the 1st of May, 1823, cash payments should be resumed in full. This, as will be seen, was giving four years for preparing for resumption, as was done by the act of Congress of January 14, 1875, providing for the resumption of specie payments on the 1st of January, 1879.

No sooner were these reports fairly before Parliament than that body was besieged by remonstrances on the part of some mercantile interests. On the 21st of May, 1819, the Earl of Lauderdale presented a petition of merchants, bankers, traders, and others, of the city of London, remonstrating against the passage of any law for the termination of the restriction upon payments in cash by the Bank of England. The following is an extract from this petition:

"That your petitioners have reason to apprehend that measures are in contemplation with reference to the resumption of cash payments by the Bank of England, which, in the opinion of your petitioners, will, as they humbly submit to your lordships, tend to a forced, precipitate, and highly injurious contraction of the circulating medium of the country.

"That the consequences of such contraction will, as your petitioners humbly conceive, be to add to the burthen of the public debt, greatly to increase the pressure of the taxes, to lower the value of all landed and commercial property, seriously to affect both public and private credit, to embarrass and reduce all the operations of agriculture, manufactures and commerce, and to throw out of employment a great proportion of the industrious and laboring men of the community."

The debate in Parliament on specie resumption was long and interesting. The Earl of Liverpool cogently argued that while in the last three years of the war gold had risen from the standard of £3 17s. 10d. per ounce, to the enormous price of £5 4s. 0d. per ounce, being a rise of between twenty and thirty per cent above the standard of

the country, yet when peace came the price of gold was greatly lowered, until now, in the year 1819, it had varied only from three to ten per cent above the standard. The Earl of Liverpool declared :

"This fact was unquestionable at least, that no country in the world had ever established a currency without a fixed standard of value. The standard might be altered as their circumstances changed—as they became richer or poorer. It might be gold, it might be silver, it might be copper, or even iron. It might be anything that had real value in it: though the metals had been preferred for this purpose by the general consent of all nations. But it could not be paper, which has no value, and is only promise of value; and there was no principle in morals nor in politics that could be more clear than that in time of peace, and without the existence of the dangers to which they were exposed by war, they should not precipitate a system which could only be justified by the difficulties of the country."

He continued to urge the expediency and practicability of returning to the universal standard of value as required by policy, good faith, and common honesty.

Lord Granville said he had found occasion to lament the part he had himself taken in prolonging the suspension of cash payments during the term of the lately existing war. He now could not help expressing his joy and satisfaction that the country had at last arrived at a period when it could look forward with certainty to the repeal of this injudicious and unfortunate measure. He referred to the tendency of an inflated paper currency to produce speculation and commercial failures :

"As an illustration of his argument, he would refer their lordships to a list of bankrupts from the year 1790 to the present time; and their lordships could not fail to remark the striking coincidence of increased bankruptcies with the system of increased facilities. While the bank was lending money with one hand, with the other it was shaking the foundations of contracts, affecting all prices and involving the country in distress and individuals in ruin, and in a proportion ten-fold greater than any advantage that would arise from their liberal issues."

Lord Granville challenged the opponents of specie payments to deny that paper money had been depreciated more than thirty per cent. He declared that there was no security whatever against the recurrence of such an evil. Parliament had by repeated acts first fixed the termination of the system; then prorogued it, and then prorogued it again. No man ventured to deny that at some period cash payments should be resumed. Every postponement of the obligation to pay in specie led to fresh issues of paper by the Bank. The question now was, would Parliament perform its duty?

In the House of Commons Sir Robert Peel, who brought in the bill for resumption, took the lead in the debate. He first referred to his own opposition at a former period (1810-11) to the resumption of cash payments.

"He was ready to avow, without shame or remorse, that he went into the committee with a very different opinion from that which he at present entertained; for his views of the subject were most materially different, when he voted against the resolutions, brought forward in 1811, by Mr. Horner, as the chairman of the Bullion Committee. Having gone into the inquiry, determined to dismiss all former impressions that he might have received, and to obliterate from his memory the vote which he had given some years since, when the same question was discussed, he had resolved to apply to it his undivided and unprejudiced attention, and adopt every inference that authentic information or mature reflection should offer to his mind. . . . From the nature of the evidence of practical men before the Committees of Parliament, and of the other information he had received, he felt himself called upon to state candidly and honestly that he was a convert to the doctrines regarding our currency which he had once opposed. . . .

"New and extraordinary opinions had been promulgated, which, if the House was prepared to act on them, must inevitably lead to an indefinite suspension of

cash payments. When he recollected that the necessity for a resumption of cash payments was recognized in the preamble of different acts of Parliament—when he knew that no objection was formerly made to the principle of doing so, he confessed he was not exactly prepared to hear that a principle the very reverse would be contended for. But judging from certain publications, by which he feared the public mind was influenced, it did appear that the return to cash payments was viewed in some quarters with alarm; and he came to this conclusion, that if weight and authority were given to the principles and sentiments contained in those works, amongst the various propositions which have been advanced on the subject, was one which at first appeared very plausible, and was made by those who admitted the advantage of reverting to a metallic standard of value. The argument they used was, that a variable standard exposed the country to great danger; but at the same time, as we had now been twenty-two years without a metallic circulation, it would be extremely difficult and hazardous to revert to the ancient system. These persons maintained, that we ought to regulate the value of gold by the market price; and their plan amounted to neither more nor less than this—we ought to extricate ourselves from our present difficulties by depreciating the precious metals. They proposed that the bank should regulate the payment of its notes, not by a fixed standard, but by the price of gold, whatever it might be. In other words, in place of the ancient system of the country, by which paper was placed on a par with gold, they would reduce gold to a par with paper. That was a proposition which could be viewed in no other light than as a fraud on the public creditor.

He felt himself bound to caution the House against all arguments in support of a course which, though fraudulent, would not accomplish its own objects, while it aggravated present difficulties. The House must be prepared to legislate for an indefinite suspension. It was, therefore, absolutely necessary, in the outset, that Parliament should make up its mind on this point, whether a metallic standard of value should or should not be resorted to? On this account it was that, in a second resolution, he had called on the House to affirm the necessity for the adoption of a metallic standard. The House must now make up its mind upon the question whether the old metallic standard should be restored or not, and after an experience of twenty-two years, it was in his mind impossible that any considerate man should hesitate upon that question, or upon the expediency of returning to the ancient system of fixing upon some standard of value. Upon the necessity of establishing such a standard he could appeal to the opinion of all writers on political economy, and to the practice of every civilized country, as well as to that of our own, antecedent to the year 1797. All the witnesses, indeed, examined before the committee, strongly recommended the establishment of this standard, one witness alone excepted (Mr. Smith, a very respectable man), who was an advocate for the indefinite suspension of cash payments.

"Sir Isaac Newton, returning from the sublime study in which he chiefly passed his life—from the contemplation of the heavenly bodies—from an investigation of the laws by which their motions were guided—entered on the examination of this subject; but that great man came back at last to the old, the vulgar doctrine, as it was called by some, that the true standard of value consisted in a definite quantity of gold bullion. Every sound writer on the subject came to the same conclusion, that a certain weight of gold bullion, with an impression on it denoting it to be of that certain weight and of a certain fineness, constituted the only true, intelligible and adequate standard of value; and to that standard the country must return, or the difficulties of our situation would be aggravated as we proceeded. . . . It was notorious that the restoration of a metallic standard of value was essential to our relief from those difficulties.

"But it was said the Bank was safe; their affairs were prosperous; the utmost confidence prevailed; their issues were made upon the best security, and the public faith was pledged to them. This was perfectly true, and clearly distinguished the Bank of England from all other establishments of the like nature. But did it follow that, because the Bank was solvent, there could be no over-issue of its paper? If solvency alone was a sufficient proof that there was no excess of circulation, the theory of Mr. Law was just, and the land as well as the funds, might be safely converted into a circulating medium.

"In the year 1815, our commerce was in full activity, a great impulse had been given, speculation was at its height, and the exports were great beyond example. But in 1816 and in 1817 came the natural result of these overstrained hopes and exertions. A languor, proportionate to the degree of excitation, succeeded. An immense accumulation of property had taken place for which there was no demand. Prices fell, the country banks stopped their issues, and thousands were in a moment stricken to the ground by a blow which they could not foresee, and against which it was impossible to provide. The amount of Bank of England notes in circulation previous to 1814 was about £23,000,000; in 1815 it was about £25,000,000; in 1816, £26,000,000; and at the end of 1817, £29,000,000."

Peel further declared to the House of Commons that it would answer no good purpose to promise a resumption of cash payments

without fixing upon some definite period, because such a promise had been made no less than five times, and every time had proved delusive. The country, in order to be satisfied, must see that a serious resolution to be carried into effect existed upon this subject.

After protracted discussions, of which the above is the barest outline, the resistance to the principle of resumption was beaten by a great majority. Though the immediate resumptionists, not being sustained by the Ministry, won no victory, Mr. Peel's bill was adopted by the House of Commons without a dissenting voice amid loud cheers. In the House of Lords it was also passed without a division, and received the royal assent July 2d, 1819. It provided for a gradual return to specie payment in four years. When the bill passed in 1819, gold stood at 5 per cent premium. The bill required that after the 1st of February, 1820, the Bank should be liable to deliver on demand gold for paper at the rate of £4 1s. per ounce—that is to say, any party presenting bank-notes to the amount of £243 should receive in return a bar of gold worth £238. After October 1st, 1820, he was to pay only £238 for the same quantity of gold, and after May 1st, 1821, gold ingots were to be made purchasable at their par value in notes. Two years more were allowed for the full trial of this experiment, and the Bank was required, on May 1, 1823, to begin the redemption of its notes in coin.

This rather clumsy graduation scheme of resumption, it will be seen, did not require the payment of actual coin, but of gold ingots or bullion, and the act itself contained an admission or official acknowledgment of depreciation in attempting to force the price of gold down. Within a few months after the adoption of this resumption act, gold fell to par, where it has ever since remained. The Bank got ready its bullion bars to redeem its notes, but no one wanted them. On the contrary, large amounts of gold were poured into its vaults, evincing the familiar fact that when specie is to be had for convertible paper, the public prefers the paper. Early in 1821, the directors asked Parliament to pass a new act providing for the entire resumption of cash payments on the 1st of May of that year—two years in advance of the time originally fixed for resumption. This brought about the result silently and without shock, the Bank circulation remaining actually undiminished except so far as gold sovereigns were substituted for the one and two pound notes, which were retired.

And it was the suppression of these small notes, which had played a prominent part during the whole time of suspension, and had been put forth by the country banks even more freely than by the Bank of England, which led to grave financial troubles after resumption. From 1819 to 1822 there was a steady and sharp decline in prices throughout England, a decline attributed generally to the contraction brought about by Peel's bill. The contraction in credits and business enterprises then much complained of, was doubtless due to the "dis-counting" of the effects of resumption in specie, and how much of this contraction was wholesome and how much disastrous is still the subject of controversy. Though the agricultural and the shipping interests were much depressed—a fact attributed by some to their undue previous expansion—manufacturing interests extended and prospered, and there were fewer bankruptcies in the three years ending in 1821 than in any corresponding period since 1809. Yet the shrinkage in prices and the difficulty of doing business at a profit was such as to create an agitation against contraction, and especially

against the suppression of the one-pound and two-pound notes—one of the great features of resumption. Parliament at length yielded to the pressure, and in 1822 passed an act postponing, for the long term of eleven years, the prohibition of the small notes. The result was a general reissue of one and two-pound notes by the bankers, a stimulus to joint stock and all other enterprises, and a great speculation in goods, stocks, and foreign loans. The increasing plethora of small paper-money, with the long term before the banks of its legalized currency, produced all the effects of a great inflation. In 1825 the issues of the country bankers were 50 per cent more than in 1822. Prices continually rose—on some commodities 25 per cent, and on others 50 per cent. Five hundred and thirty-two new joint-stock companies were created in one year, with a nominal capital amounting to £441,649,600, or more than two thousand millions of dollars. The crisis came in 1825. Credit, which had been pushed to the utmost, began to weaken, private banking-houses in London tumbled, and the financial ruin of multitudes followed. There were 1,100 bankruptcies in 1825, and in 1826 the number rose to 2,600. Gold was drained abroad to an enormous amount to pay for the government loans and other enterprises in which sanguine Englishmen had invested. Wages fell, employment fell off, and wide distress spread through all classes of community. The government was besieged for an order in council to restrain payments in specie, but Mr. Canning firmly refused. The Bank of England met the crisis by doubling its discounts, instead of fanning the flame of distrust by refusing credit. Still, the insatiable demand for gold which had set in would have led to the worst results, but for the fact that the Bank paid it out promptly and resolutely as fast as its notes were offered. On Dec. 4th, 1825, the coin and bullion in its vaults was reduced to only £1,024,000; this, too, with an outstanding circulation in paper of £25,709,000. The directors of the Bank then bethought them of a box of one pound notes which had been put by, and application was made to the government for permission to issue them, which was granted (the power already existing by law) on condition that it should be strictly temporary. The issue of the small notes worked wonders. It proved, first, that the money famine was rather a want of small change than a necessity for gold; and, secondly, that the run on the banks, firmly met as it had been by specie, had nearly spent its force, when the public were glad to receive one pound notes for their large bills, in place of sovereigns.

Parliament met a month later, when the panic was investigated, and attributed by its committees to the inflation produced by the heavy issues of small notes by the country banks in the two preceding years. It was insisted by the majority that the restoration of a metallic issue could not be effected so long as small notes were permitted; that wherever there was a paper circulation of the same denomination as the specie currency, the coin was sure to be expelled by the paper; and the chancellor of the exchequer brought in a bill limiting the circulation of small notes issued by the Bank of England or other banks to three years, (or from Nov. 26, 1826 to Nov. 26, 1829), after which they were to be extinguished. Parliament promptly acted by passing an act requiring the withdrawal of the small-note circulation, to be substituted by metallic currency, and the panic having spent its force, prosperity was once more re-established in England.

Table showing the Issues of Paper by the Bank of England during the Suspension of Cash Payments; also, the amount of Specie on hand each Year, and the price of Gold.

YEAR.	Circulation.	Bank treasure.	Price of gold.	YEAR.	Circulation.	Bank treasure.	Price of gold.
	£	£			£	£	
1797....	9,074,780	1,086,170	100	1813 ..	23,210,980	2,884,500	130
1798....	13,095,880	5,823,940	100	1814....	24,801,080	2,204,430	134
1799....	12,959,800	7,563,900	100	1815....	27,261,050	2,036,910	115
1800....	16,844,470	6,144,350	109	1816....	27,013,620	4,640,880	105
1801....	16,213,380	4,640,120	107.85	1817....	27,397,900	9,680,970	100.8
1802....	15,186,880	4,152,950	106.2	1818....	27,770,970	10,055,460	104.5
1803....	15,319,980	3,776,750	108	1819....	25,126,700	4,184,620	104
1804....	17,077,880	3,372,140	103	1820....	23,484,110	4,911,050	100
1805....	17,871,170	5,883,800	103	1821....	23,884,920	11,869,900	100
1806....	17,730,120	5,987,190	108	1822....	18,665,350	11,057,150	100
1807....	16,950,680	6,142,840	108	1823....	18,033,635	10,384,000	100
1808....	18,188,860	7,855,470	108	1824....	19,927,120	14,200,000	100
1809....	18,542,860	4,448,700	115.5	1825*....	25,709,000	1,024,000	100
1810....	21,019,600	3,501,410	115	1826....	23,515,000	2,460,000	100
1811....	23,360,320	3,350,940	118.75	1827....	21,891,000	10,159,000	100
1812....	23,408,320	2,983,190	122				

\* Dec. 24.

Area of the Coal Fields of the United States, and Annual Production.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Area, square miles.	Tons produced in 1869 (U.S. census, 1870).	Value, 1870.	Tons produced, 1877. (Saward's estimate).
			\$	
1 Pennsylvania, (Anthracite.....	472	15,664,275	38,436,745	23,619,911
2 Ohio.....	12,302	7,738,518	13,921,069	12,500,000
3 Illinois.....	10,000	2,527,285	5,482,952	5,250,000
4 Maryland, Bituminous.....	35,800	2,624,163	6,097,432	3,500,000
5 West Virginia.....	550	1,819,821	2,409,208	1,574,339
6 Iowa.....	16,000	608,878	1,035,862	1,000,000
7 Indiana.....	18,000	263,487	874,374	1,500,000
8 Missouri.....	6,450	437,870	988,621	1,000,000
9 Kentucky.....	26,887	621,930	2,011,820	900,000
10 Tennessee.....	12,871	150,582	446,795	850,000
11 California.....	5,100	123,418	320,498	750,000
12 Colorado.....				600,000
13 Kansas.....		4,500	16,500	300,000
14 Oregon.....	22,256	32,938	114,278	200,000
15 Alabama.....				200,000
16 Washington.....	5,330	11,000	30,000	175,000
17 Wyoming.....		17,844	107,064	150,000
18 Virginia.....		50,000	800,000	100,000
19 Michigan.....	185	61,803	226,114	90,000
20 Nebraska.....	6,700	28,150	104,200	20,000
21 Utah.....	3,000	1,425	8,550	50,000
22 Rhode Island.....		5,800	14,950	45,000
23 Arkansas.....	500	14,000	59,000	14,000
24 Texas.....	12,000			
	20,000			
		32,863,600	79,524,932	54,398,250

## STATISTICS OF COAL.

THE first coal discovered in America was by Father Hennepin, in 1669, in what is now Ottawa, Illinois. It appears from the figures given by Macfarlane in "The Coal Regions of America," 1873, that Illinois has a larger area of coal fields than any other of the United States. The coal of the Western States, and a very large share of that produced in the Middle States, is bituminous, generally called soft coal. Anthracite, or hard coal, is found only in an area of about four hundred and seventy square miles, in Pennsylvania, in the counties of Schuylkill, Carbon, Luzerne, Northumberland, Dauphin, and Columbia. The first mining of coal was in the year 1813, when five ark loads of flinty coal were floated down the Lehigh River, and sold at Philadelphia for twenty-one dollars a ton. The fuel of the country was then almost wholly wood, Liverpool coal being a rare luxury. The entire importation of coal as late as the year 1821 was only 22,122 tons for the whole United States.

The first regular shipments of coal from the mines of Pennsylvania began in 1820, and the table of the annual product since is given herewith. The coal industry of Pennsylvania is one of enormous proportions, the annual product being valued at fifty millions of dollars. Besides more than twenty million tons of anthracite coal, there are mined in this State nearly ten million tons of bituminous coal per annum. Of the latter, the States of Ohio and Illinois produce the next most extensive yield, estimated for each at about three million tons annually. Maryland comes next with something more than two million tons annually, of bituminous, or Cumberland coal. This great coal field, located in Alleghany County, the extreme western part of Maryland, was first worked in 1842. It finds the sea-board market through the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal (from Cumberland to Alexandria, D.C.), and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The coal is of high quality for bituminous, producing from fifty to sixty-five per cent of carbon; thirty-one to forty-seven per cent of volatile combustible matter; and three to eleven per cent of ashes. The Ohio soft coal averages about fifty-seven per cent of carbon; Pennsylvania anthracite has from eighty-eight to ninety-one per cent of carbon, two and a half to five per cent of volatile combustible matter, and five to seven per cent of ashes.

Number of collieries in the United States in 1870.....	1,566
Number of hands employed.....	92,454
Capital invested in coal mining.....	\$110,006,029

**Production of Cumberland Coal from the commencement of the Trade.—Shipments only—Tons of 2,240 lbs.**

[Compiled from official sources in the office of the Cumberland and Pennsylvania R.R. Co.]

Year.	Tons.	Year.	Tons.	Year.	Tons.	Year.	Tons.
1842...	1,708	1852..	334,178	1862..	817,684	1872..	2,355,471
1843...	10,082	1853..	538,979	1863..	748,345	1873..	2,674,101
1844...	14,890	1854..	659,681	1864..	657,996	1874..	2,410,895
1845...	24,653	1855..	662,272	1865..	908,496	1875..	2,342,773
1846...	29,795	1856..	706,450	1866..	1,079,331	1876..	1,835,081
1847...	52,940	1857..	562,496	1867..	1,193,822	1877..	1,574,339
1848...	79,571	1858..	649,656	1868..	1,330,443		
1849...	142,449	1859..	724,354	1869..	1,682,669		
1850...	196,848	1860..	788,909	1870..	1,717,075	Total..	22,090,877
1851...	257,679	1861..	269,674	1871..	2,345,153		



**THE ANTHRACITE COAL PRODUCTION OF PENNSYLVANIA. 1820-1877.**

[From The Engineering and Mining Journal, New York.]

YEAR.	1. THE SCHUYLKILL REGION. Schuylkill, Northumberland, Columbia, Danphin, and Lebanon counties.	2. THE WYOMING REGION. Luzerne and Sullivan counties.	3. THE LEHIGH REGION. Carbon, Columbia, and Luzerne counties.	All the regions.
Before	Tons, 2,240 lbs.	Tons, 2,240 lbs.	Tons, 2,240 lbs.	Tons, 2,240 lbs.
1820....	5,000	10,000	3,000	18,000
1820....	500	800	665	1,965
1821....	800	1,000	1,473	3,273
1822....	1,000	1,200	2,740	4,940
1823....	1,200	1,300	6,523	9,023
1824....	1,500	1,700	10,441	13,641
1825....	7,006	2,000	29,408	38,499
1826....	19,335	2,700	32,780	54,815
1827....	32,893	4,000	34,274	71,167
1828....	53,481	6,200	33,233	91,914
1829....	87,298	16,800	21,110	133,203
1830....	104,584	58,200	46,850	209,634
1831....	104,854	78,300	47,166	230,320
1832....	243,771	121,700	82,700	448,171
1833....	296,383	161,777	132,100	592,210
1834....	174,977	53,008	128,874	456,859
1835....	410,805	108,900	158,812	678,517
1836....	521,473	125,360	178,891	825,729
1837....	690,398	139,041	269,802	1,099,241
1838....	521,951	94,083	256,970	873,013
1839....	545,446	146,760	265,220	957,426
1840....	560,421	177,867	269,932	1,008,220
1841....	725,973	229,955	171,073	1,127,005
1842....	679,047	301,856	325,692	1,306,595
1843....	819,276	310,441	319,209	1,478,926
1844....	1,015,023	435,434	448,633	1,899,090
1845....	1,296,336	536,320	509,761	2,344,426
1846....	1,490,247	614,291	612,733	2,707,321
1847....	1,889,185	689,185	748,805	3,327,155
1848....	1,973,185	808,531	790,970	3,572,695
1849....	1,942,168	862,635	920,000	3,724,812
1850....	2,079,387	972,692	811,236	3,863,315
1851....	2,705,591	1,355,023	1,130,071	5,190,690
1852....	2,967,884	1,502,865	1,254,899	5,725,148
1853....	2,984,705	1,723,655	1,231,433	5,939,833
1854....	2,572,133	1,868,032	1,406,373	5,846,558
1855....	4,130,853	2,060,267	1,493,423	7,684,542
1856....	4,143,288	2,228,194	1,568,285	7,939,767
1857....	3,906,857	2,261,114	1,526,871	7,694,842
1858....	3,741,790	2,527,126	1,595,815	7,864,731
1859....	3,979,809	3,151,846	1,879,071	9,010,726
1860....	4,319,578	3,888,973	2,098,560	10,307,111
1861....	3,634,916	3,513,411	1,990,134	9,147,461
1862....	3,987,175	3,608,198	1,540,658	9,095,071
1863....	4,478,877	4,304,754	2,169,446	10,953,077
1864....	4,756,532	4,526,625	2,348,223	11,631,400
1865....	4,979,457	3,720,717	2,069,858	13,769,082
1866....	6,245,599	5,418,958	2,423,280	14,092,837
1867....	5,899,505	6,069,272	2,356,867	14,345,644
1868....	6,067,947	6,846,699	2,865,880	15,810,466
1869....	6,738,146	7,279,543	2,813,989	16,831,678
1870....	5,516,812	8,514,024	3,489,364	17,519,700
1871....	7,130,340	7,690,251	2,568,764	17,379,355
1872....	7,131,300	10,750,050	4,202,824	22,084,183
1873....	7,335,333	11,744,141	3,801,447	22,880,521
1874....	7,266,793	10,241,032	4,139,561	21,647,386
1875....	6,713,113	11,062,520	2,867,876	20,643,509
1876....	6,500,000	8,500,000	3,970,000	19,000,000
1877....	8,000,000	8,323,000	4,400,000	21,323,000
Total....	157,770,230	151,639,360	72,422,227	331,887,833

## THE IRON INDUSTRY.

[Condensed chiefly from "Statistics of the American and Foreign Iron Trades," by the Secretary of the American Iron and Steel Association, Philadelphia, 1878.]

THE iron industry of the United States centres most largely in Pennsylvania, and forms one of the chief sources of wealth to that State, so rich in mineral productions.

Of the aggregate American product of pig iron in 1877, 2,314,585 tons, Pennsylvania produced 1,153,356, or almost precisely fifty per cent. of the whole product of the country. Ohio came next with 400,398 tons, and New York third with 230,442 tons. At the average price of \$19 per ton, the value of Pennsylvania's product of pig iron was nearly \$22,000,000 in 1877, while in 1872, with a product of 1,401,497 tons, and an average price of \$40 per ton, the value of the product was \$68,673,380, or more than three times as much. These figures forcibly exhibit the violent contrasts in the wealth realized from mining industry in a season of flush times and high prices, and one of low prices and hard times. In the whole history of the iron trade, prices have never ruled quite so low as during the years 1877-78. The highest average price for any period during the last 35 years, obtained for pig iron, was \$59.25 in 1864. The lowest average was in 1878, ruling within a fraction of \$18 per ton, for No. 1 anthracite in Philadelphia. Tables, elsewhere given, show the price of Scotch pig in the New York market from 1825 to 1877. Scotch pig commands the highest price of any leading manufacture of crude iron, ruling generally from 20 to 25 per cent. higher than Pennsylvania iron. Taking the average price of the latter for thirty-five years past, would be somewhat deceptive. The following table gives the highest and lowest price of Pennsylvania pig iron each year in the Philadelphia market :

1844...	24	26	1853...	22½	27½	1862...	20	31½	1871...	30½	37½
1845...	26½	34½	1854...	23½	33	1863...	31½	43½	1872...	27	58½
1846...	27	29	1855...	26½	31½	1864...	43½	78½	1873...	32½	45½
1847...	23	35½	1856...	26	23	1865...	35	58½	1874...	24	32
1848...	24½	31	1857...	23½	27½	1866...	41½	50½	1875...	23½	27
1849...	20	25	1858...	21½	23½	1867...	41	48½	1876...	21½	23½
1850...	20	21½	1859...	24½	24½	1868...	37	43½	1877...	18	20½
1851...	21	22	1860...	22½	23	1869...	39½	42	1878...	16½	18½
1852...	20½	28½	1861...	18½	21½	1870...	31½	36½	(10 mo.)		

The cost of Pennsylvania pig iron, as stated by Mr. W. E. S. Baker, Secretary of the Eastern Iron Masters' Association, was as follows for each year from 1850 to 1875 inclusive :

1850...	\$15.30	1857...	\$18.71	1864...	\$22.56	1870...	\$31.89
1851...	14.35	1858...	18.95	1865...	33.82	1871...	31.47
1852...	15.49	1859...	17.42	1866...	29.52	1872...	32.83
1853...	16.10	1860...	18.21	1867...	29.68	1873...	34.49
1854...	17.37	1861...	18.18	1868...	27.93	1874...	29.25
1855...	20.16	1862...	17.68	1869...	23.54	1875...	25.11
1856...	19.26	1863...	17.93				

The average cost of the 26 years is put at \$23.15 per ton, divided thus : ore, 40 per cent ; coal, 25 per cent ; labor, 12 per cent ; limestone, 7 per cent ; interest, 6 per cent ; contingencies, 10 per cent.

Although the market price of this great staple has reached an un-

exampled depression, and more than half the furnaces, and many rolling mills, remain idle, with frequent failures and suspensions, the year was an eminently favorable one for the consumers of American iron, and the era of low prices has brought in an increase of consumption. The production of pig iron for 1877 exceeded that of 1876 by 221,849 tons, or about ten and one-half per cent, evincing a decided reaction from extreme depression; but still falling far short of the heavy products of 1872-73, in the midst of the railroad expansion era. The following table exhibits the statistics of pig iron production for six years, divided by States, and showing the number of furnaces working or out of blast in 1876 and 1877 respectively:

**PRODUCTION OF PIG IRON IN THE SIX YEARS, 1872 TO 1877, BY STATES.**

[Statistics collected from the manufacturers by The American Iron and Steel Association.]

STATES.	Furnaces, Dec. 31.	Condition of Furnaces on De- cember 31.				Make of Pig Iron in Tons of 2,000 pounds.						
		1876.		1877.		1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	
		In Bl't	Out of Bl't	In Bl't	Out of Bl't							
Pennsylvania.	278	113	166	131	147	1,401,497	1,389,573	1,213,133	960,884	1,009,613	1,153,856	
Ohio.....	107	33	62	49	58	329,743	406,029	425,001	415,393	403,277	400,393	
New York....	59	23	34	24	35	291,155	296,818	326,721	266,431	181,620	230,442	
Michigan.....	32	7	27	9	23	100,222	123,506	136,662	114,305	95,177	82,216	
Missouri.....	18	6	13	2	16	101,159	85,552	75,817	59,717	63,223	73,565	
Illinois.....	12	3	9	2	10	78,627	53,796	37,946	49,762	54,165	61,358	
New Jersey....	19	4	14	7	12	103,858	102,341	99,150	64,053	25,349	52,909	
Kentucky.....	22	4	19	7	15	67,396	60,829	61,227	43,327	34,686	47,607	
Alabama.....	13	5	8	7	6	12,512	22,283	32,363	25,108	24,732	41,241	
West Virginia.	12	1	11	2	10	20,796	23,056	30,131	25,277	41,165	34,903	
Maryland.....	24	5	19	6	18	63,031	55,936	54,536	38,744	19,376	26,959	
Tennessee.....	22	5	19	6	16	42,454	43,134	48,770	28,311	24,535	25,949	
Wisconsin.....	15	5	9	4	11	65,036	74,148	50,792	62,132	51,261	22,205	
Indiana.....	8	3	6	1	7	39,221	32,456	13,732	22,031	14,517	15,499	
Connecticut....	10	4	6	5	5	22,700	26,977	14,518	10,280	10,160	14,413	
Georgia.....	11	2	9	2	9	2,945	7,401	9,736	16,508	10,313	17,223	
Virginia.....	31	6	27	5	28	21,445	26,475	29,451	29,985	13,046	12,434	
Massachusetts.	6	1	5	...	6	17,070	21,196	27,991	21,255	5,040	2,904	
Maine.....	1	1	...	1	...	...	730	1,651	2,046	3,002	1,960	
Texas.....	1	...	1	...	1	619	230	1,012	...	426	525	
N. Carolina....	7	...	7	...	7	1,973	1,492	1,540	890	400	325	
Vermont.....	2	...	2	...	2	2,000	3,100	3,450	2,400	550	210	
Oregon.....	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	2,500	1,000	1,700	...	
Utah.....	3	...	2	...	3	...	...	230	150	60	...	
Total.....	716	236	476	270	446	2,854,538	2,833,278	2,580,413	2,265,581	2,093,236	2,514,585	

At the close of 1877 there were in twenty-five States and the Territory of Wyoming 383 rolling mills, containing 4,531 single puddling furnaces, each double furnace being counted at two single furnaces. There were also 51 single puddling furnaces connected with steel works and forges, the total number of puddling furnaces in the United States in 1877 being 4,582. Of the whole number of mills, 253 were in operation during the whole or a part of the year. Of the whole number, including those connected with Bessemer steel establishments, 99 were built to make rails—60 heavy and 39 light rails; and of these, 38 heavy and 17 light rail mills—55 in all—made rails in 1877. The rolling-mill capacity of the country, like its blast furnace capacity, is double the production of 1877.

A remarkable development has attended the introduction of Besse-

mer steel rails in this country, as in all others where that excellent and economical substitute for iron rails has been introduced. The following table shows in detail the production of iron and steel rails in this country since the beginning of the manufacture of Bessemer steel rails :

Years.	Iron Rails all kinds. Net tons.	Bessemer Steel Rails. Net tons.	Total. Net tons.	Years.	Iron Rails all kinds. Net tons.	Bessemer Steel Rails. Net tons.	Total. Net tons.
1867 ...	453,558	2,550	462,108	1878....	761,032	129,015	890,077
1868 ...	493,489	7,223	506,714	1874 ...	584,439	144,044	729,413
1869 ...	533,686	9,639	593,586	1875 ...	501,619	290,893	792,512
1870 ...	583,007	34,000	630,000	1876....	467,163	412,471	879,629
1871 ...	737,483	33,253	775,733	1877....	333,540	433,163	764,709
1872....	905,930	91,070	1,000,000				

The above table exhibits the remarkable fact that steel rails are crowding out the old-fashioned iron material with great rapidity. It has been estimated abroad on trustworthy evidence that the replacement of track required on a railway worked to its full capacity is 70 per cent less when steel rails are used, than when iron is employed.

Of the railroad iron made in the United States in 1877, Pennsylvania made 45½ per cent ; Illinois, 16 per cent ; Ohio, 11 per cent ; Indiana, 4½ per cent ; New York, 4½ per cent ; and Missouri, 4 per cent ; twelve other States contributing small quotas to the aggregate product. The price of iron rails and Bessemer steel rails exhibits a similar decline to that of pig iron. American iron rails were sold in Philadelphia in 1872 at the average price of \$85 per ton. In 1877 the average was \$35.25 per ton. The price of Bessemer steel rails is seen in the following yearly average :

Years.	Yearly average.	Years.	Yearly average.	Years.	Yearly average.	Years.	Yearly average.
1868..	158¼	1870..	106¼	1872..	112	1874..	94¼
1869..	132¼	1871..	102¼	1873..	130¼	1875..	68¼
						1876..	59¼
						1877..	45¼

The statistics of American importation and exportation of pig iron and of manufactured iron and steel, from 1821 to 1878, will be found on another page.

The annual production of iron ore in the United States cannot be given, no statistics existing from which it can be made up. The Lake Superior iron region is the only one which furnishes annual reports of production. This is greatly to be regretted. Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Missouri, and other States, should provide by law for the collection of full statistics of their mining industries.

If we turn from the United States to Europe, the annals of the iron industry exhibit almost precisely the same statistics of decline in prices that have attended it in this country. Hunt's Mineral Statistics of the United Kingdom states that of 974 blast furnaces in the iron producing districts in 1877, only 489 were actually in blast, or about one-half. This, we have seen already, is the situation, though in a somewhat larger ratio of inactivity, in the United States. The average price of Scotch pig iron, with the production for fifteen years past, both of coal and iron, is shown in the following table from the Statistical Abstract of the United Kingdom for 1878 :

## BRITISH PRODUCTION OF COAL AND IRON—1863-1877.

YEARS.	COAL.		PIG IRON.		
		Value at place of production.		Value at place of production.	Average price.
	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	s. d.
1863. ....	86,292,215	21,573,053	4,510,040	11,275,100	....
1864. ....	82,787,373	23,197,968	4,767,951	11,919,877	....
1865. ....	93,150,587	24,537,640	4,819,354	12,048,133	....
1866. ....	101,630,544	25,407,035	4,523,897	11,369,742	....
1867. ....	104,500,480	26,125,145	4,761,023	11,902,557	52 6
1868. ....	103,141,157	25,785,289	4,970,206	12,361,220	52 9
1869. ....	107,427,557	26,856,889	5,445,757	13,614,397	53 8
1870. ....	110,431,192	27,607,788	5,963,515	14,908,787	54 4
1871. ....	117,352,028	35,205,608	6,627,179	16,667,947	59 0
1872. ....	123,497,816	46,811,143	6,741,929	18,540,804	101 10
1873. ....	127,016,747	47,631,280	6,565,451	18,057,739	117 3
1874. ....	125,043,257	45,849,194	5,991,408	16,476,872	87 6
1875. ....	131,867,105	46,163,486	6,365,463	15,645,774	65 9
1876. ....	133,344,766	46,670,668	6,555,997	16,062,192	58 6
1877. ....	139,179,968	.....	6,300,000	14,490,000	54 4

The actual cost of Scotch pig at the pit's mouth has been stated to be as low as £1 19s., or about \$9.50 a ton. The cost, however, of this, as of all other manufactures, must vary continually with the change in all the elements of labor, machinery, interest of capital, freight, etc., which go to make up the cost of production and transportation to market. The heavy decline of the price of iron and its numerous products may be seen in the following figures showing the exports of British iron and steel manufactures from 1871 to 1877:

1871. ....	£36,124,134	1875. ....	£25,747,271
1872. ....	35,996,107	1876. ....	20,737,410
1873. ....	37,731,239	1877. ....	20,094,563
1874. ....	31,193,256		

A steady decline in quantities has occurred since 1872, with the exception of a slight increase in 1877, when, though the export in tons was increased, the value was largely lessened. A large decline in values has yearly taken place since 1873.

Of the iron and steel exported from England in 1877, Germany took 285,000 tons, British India 229,000, Holland 222,000, Australia, 216,000, the United States 168,000, France 123,000, and British North America, 119,500, and other countries lesser amounts. The Bessemer steel trade of England and Wales is constantly increasing, while prices have steadily declined. The maximum price for steel rails of £15 10s. per ton, the average of 1873, has given place to the minimum of £5 15s. per ton, which has been rather above than below the average price for 1878. The trade in iron rails is slowly dying out. Germany is a great consumer of foreign iron and steel, as well as a large manufacturer on its own account. The production of pig iron in Germany has averaged something less than two million tons per annum since 1872, while the total value of iron and steel products in Germany in 1873 was placed at 568,647,247 marks, or about 142 million dollars. Only three out of twenty leading German iron works paid dividends in 1876. In France the production of pig iron was,

in 1877, 1,350,393 tons, being a decline of about five per cent, compared with the three preceding years. The consumption of iron and steel rails in France shows the following proportions from 1872 to 1877, and exhibits the same revolution in the relative use of the two materials for railways, that has taken place in this country. But the change from iron to steel has been much more rapid and complete in France :

Years.	Iron.	Steel.	Years.	Iron.	Steel.
1872.....	101,686	52,194	1875.....	96,889	120,600
1873.....	124,717	61,037	1876.....	57,935	130,681
1874.....	123,667	103,227	1877.....	43,838	136,549

There were opened in France 423 miles of new railway in 1877. "Bessemer steel rails," says the report of the American Iron and Steel Association, "cannot be made at a profit in France, for less than £8 or \$40 a ton, yet the ruling price in England shows that France might import steel rails at less than £6 a ton, if not excluded by protective duties." "The French tariff," says the report, "has, in the past year, saved the Bessemer steel industry in France from foreign competition, which it would have been powerless to resist."

#### THE WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF COAL, IRON, AND STEEL.

[From the Annual Report of the Secretary of the American Iron and Steel Association, for 1873, with additions from The Coal Trade, by F. E. Seward, 1873, etc.]

COUNTRIES.	Coal area in square mils.	1. MINERAL COAL.		2. CAST OR PIG IRON.		3. STEEL.
		Years.	Tons of 2,240 lbs.	Years.	Tons of 2,240 lbs.	Tons of 2,240 lbs.
Great Britain.....	11,900	1877	134,179,968	1877	6,300,000	1,000,000
United States *....	192,000	1877	50,000,090	1877	2,066,594	570,000
Germany.....	1,770	1877	48,887,950	1877	1,566,600	370,000
France.....	2,086	1876	16,773,779	1877	1,322,869	250,000
Belgium.....	510	1876	14,069,281	1877	418,866	75,000
Austria-Hungary...	1,803	1875	12,852,048	1876	472,285	75,000
China.....	.....	1877	3,000,000	.....	.....	.....
Russia.....	30,000	1875	1,153,850	1875	420,484	15,000
Australasia.....	.....	1875	1,230,000	.....	10,000	.....
Canada.....	.....	1877	1,000,000	1876	7,500	.....
Sweden.....	.....	.....	.....	1878	346,935	25,000
Luxemburg.....	.....	.....	.....	1877	250,000	.....
Spain.....	3,500	1877	500,000	1872	73,000	.....
India.....	2,000	1875	500,000	.....	.....	.....
Turkey.....	.....	.....	150,000	.....	40,000	.....
Italy.....	.....	1874	183,500	.....	25,000	.....
Switzerland.....	.....	.....	.....	1872	7,500	.....
Mexico.....	.....	.....	.....	1876	7,500	.....
Japan.....	5,000	1874	390,000	1877	10,000	.....
Norway.....	.....	.....	.....	1870	3,975	.....
All other countries.	.....	.....	1,000,000	.....	10,000	20,000
Total.....	.....	.....	285,368,376	.....	13,358,628	2,400,000

\* Other estimates make the coal fields of the United States, reckoning the Permian and tertiary coals, to embrace an area of over 600,000 square miles. But all estimates of their extent are as yet conjectural, and a very large portion of their actual area contains no workable coal.

# STATEMENT OF MILES OF RAILROAD IN EACH STATE AND TERRITORY FROM 1868 TO JANUARY 1, 1878.

From Poor's Manual of the Railroads of the United States, 1878-79.

Miles of R.R. in ..	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.
1 Alabama.....	953	916	1,157	1,496	1,628	1,722	1,722	1,732	1,738	1,602
2 Arkansas.....	86	128	256	258	459	700	700	740	788	767
3 California.....	468	702	925	1,013	1,042	1,208	1,328	1,503	1,919	2,080
4 Colorado.....	.....	.....	157	338	483	603	682	807	937	1,045
5 Connecticut.....	637	692	742	820	868	897	897	918	918	922
6 Dakota.....	.....	.....	.....	65	234	275	275	275	275	290
7 Delaware.....	165	210	224	227	254	284	280	285	285	272
8 Florida.....	427	446	446	466	496	466	454	454	484	485
9 Georgia.....	1,575	1,652	1,845	2,108	2,100	2,260	2,260	2,264	2,306	2,339
10 Illinois.....	3,440	4,031	4,822	5,904	6,861	6,589	6,759	7,109	7,285	7,392
11 Indiana.....	2,600	2,863	3,177	3,529	3,649	3,714	3,890	3,963	4,003	4,057
12 Indian Territory.....	.....	.....	.....	92	279	279	279	279	279	275
13 Iowa.....	1,523	2,045	2,683	3,160	3,643	3,728	3,765	3,850	3,939	4,134
14 Kansas.....	648	931	1,501	1,760	2,063	2,100	2,150	2,150	2,228	2,352
15 Kentucky.....	813	852	1,017	1,123	1,266	1,320	1,326	1,326	1,475	1,509
16 Louisiana.....	245	375	479	539	539	539	539	539	539	495
17 Maine.....	560	580	786	871	871	905	957	980	1,000	997
18 Maryland and D.C.....	535	588	671	820	1,012	1,046	1,060	1,077	1,107	944
19 Massachusetts.....	1,425	1,480	1,480	1,606	1,658	1,755	1,786	1,817	1,837	1,893
20 Michigan.....	1,199	1,325	1,638	2,116	2,976	3,252	3,315	3,346	3,395	3,477
21 Minnesota.....	572	795	1,092	1,612	1,906	1,950	1,990	1,990	2,020	2,194
22 Mississippi.....	898	990	990	990	990	990	1,018	1,018	1,044	1,088
23 Missouri.....	1,354	1,712	2,000	2,580	2,673	2,858	2,880	2,905	3,146	3,198
24 Nebraska.....	473	473	705	943	1,051	1,107	1,107	1,127	1,150	1,286
25 Nevada.....	432	402	593	593	611	629	650	650	680	691
26 New Hampshire.....	657	702	736	790	810	877	918	934	940	964
27 New Jersey.....	973	1,011	1,125	1,265	1,378	1,418	1,438	1,511	1,601	1,661
28 New York.....	3,329	3,658	3,928	4,470	4,925	5,165	5,250	5,423	5,525	5,725
29 North Carolina.....	1,097	1,130	1,178	1,190	1,250	1,265	1,315	1,528	1,570	1,426
30 Ohio.....	3,398	3,448	3,538	3,740	4,103	4,258	4,398	4,461	4,687	4,878
31 Oregon.....	19	60	159	241	241	251	251	251	251	248
32 Pennsylvania.....	4,393	4,598	4,656	5,113	5,369	5,550	5,687	5,868	5,983	5,923
33 Rhode Island.....	125	125	136	136	136	159	173	179	189	204
34 South Carolina.....	1,076	1,101	1,139	1,201	1,290	1,320	1,320	1,335	1,353	1,406
35 Tennessee.....	1,426	1,451	1,492	1,520	1,520	1,620	1,630	1,630	1,645	1,696
36 Texas.....	513	583	711	865	1,078	1,578	1,650	1,685	2,085	2,210
37 Utah.....	.....	257	257	257	349	372	459	515	515	506
38 Vermont.....	605	614	614	675	710	721	778	810	810	872
39 Virginia.....	1,464	1,483	1,486	1,490	1,537	1,573	1,638	1,638	1,649	1,695
40 Washington Terr.....	.....	.....	.....	25	65	105	110	110	110	197
41 West Virginia.....	365	387	387	485	561	576	576	576	584	638
42 Wisconsin.....	1,235	1,512	1,525	1,725	1,878	2,360	2,546	2,566	2,707	2,701
43 Wyoming.....	447	447	459	459	459	459	459	459	459	465

## RECAPITULATION.

STATES.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.
New England States.....	4,019	4,301	4,494	4,898	5,053	5,344	5,509	5,638	5,694	5,922
Middle States.....	9,765	10,752	10,991	12,380	13,499	14,019	14,291	14,740	15,085	15,166
Western States.....	16,889	19,884	23,540	28,269	32,112	33,905	34,954	35,802	37,065	41,324
Southern States.....	10,683	11,107	12,196	13,246	14,112	15,253	15,602	15,919	16,676	18,540
Pacific States.....	889	1,164	1,677	1,765	1,959	2,198	2,389	2,514	2,960	3,156
Grand Total ...	42,255	47,308	52,898	60,563	66,735	70,784	72,665	74,613	77,470	79,208

NOTE.—The slightly decreased mileage in some States in 1877 is due to corrections of former statements.

TABLE SHOWING THE MILEAGE, CAPITAL, COST, AND REVENUE OF ALL THE RAILROADS OF THE UNITED STATES FOR 1877.

[From Poor's Manual of the Railroads of the United States for 1878-79.]

States.	Length of line.	Sidings, double track, etc.	CAPITAL ACCOUNT.			
			Capital stock.	Funded debt.	Other debt.	Total amount.
	Miles.	Miles.	\$	\$	\$	\$
1 Alabama.....	2,899.20	161.04	41,925,093	47,927,451	4,357,479	94,210,023
2 Arkansas.....	474.00	13.70	3,502,900	7,650,000	276,528	16,429,428
3 California.....	1,875.46	116.48	56,473,354	38,045,000	8,975,891	103,494,245
4 Colorado.....	842.26	31.42	17,590,300	14,800,500	506,864	32,897,664
5 Connecticut.....	1,019.70	312.01	38,225,047	15,694,000	2,915,187	56,834,234
6 Dakota.....	208.50	11.00	6,279,983	1,489,950	206,394	7,976,277
7 Delaware.....	109.12	18.43	2,659,019	1,853,700	205,362	4,718,081
8 Florida.....	459.20	24.65	10,310,000	6,082,000	500,000	16,892,000
9 Georgia.....	2,358.42	147.50	39,063,596	23,942,500	1,297,004	64,303,100
10 Illinois.....	9,027.37	1,608.54	237,298,428	202,670,143	24,511,202	464,479,773
11 Indiana.....	3,704.00	496.25	79,786,736	89,900,124	15,312,732	184,999,702
12 Iowa.....	2,527.99	191.35	55,543,207	37,491,500	3,312,925	96,352,632
13 Kansas.....	2,269.44	175.24	36,484,950	70,333,100	3,471,724	110,289,774
14 Kentucky.....	1,536.32	103.86	40,717,372	27,499,730	2,108,544	70,325,646
15 Louisiana.....	591.75	80.82	22,504,825	13,293,500	259,000	36,057,325
16 Maine.....	1,006.38	126.92	16,138,104	24,215,111	1,897,917	42,251,132
17 Maryland & D. C.....	1,197.81	733.85	44,774,242	72,541,837	2,410,837	119,726,966
18 Massachusetts.....	2,010.87	1,107.32	109,819,745	49,681,334	12,534,326	165,035,405
19 Michigan.....	3,299.99	579.27	56,582,543	84,927,657	14,971,349	156,481,549
20 Minnesota.....	2,103.22	136.31	39,813,171	35,141,580	2,390,903	77,351,654
21 Mississippi.....	324.50	21.25	3,512,708	5,804,714	187,136	9,544,558
22 Missouri.....	4,352.24	537.02	121,736,741	125,097,317	5,425,402	252,259,360
23 Nebraska.....	736.98	61.25	14,188,278	18,788,237	1,143,901	34,120,416
24 Nevada.....	189.75	57.00	2,500,000	2,500,000	280,000	5,280,000
25 New Hampshire.....	798.77	141.36	16,763,430	6,379,077	523,081	23,565,578
26 New Jersey.....	1,699.15	1,040.34	89,069,491	104,172,500	3,022,993	196,264,984
27 New York.....	5,694.63	3,801.22	274,189,476	203,226,912	21,858,460	499,274,848
28 North Carolina.....	1,216.55	60.18	17,622,683	12,057,224	1,419,271	31,099,173
29 Ohio.....	5,795.31	1,932.10	215,488,709	196,584,954	22,476,043	434,549,706
30 Oregon.....	247.50	0.39	11,250,000	1,250,000	1,000,000	13,500,000
31 Pennsylvania.....	5,541.07	3,229.87	297,599,267	324,272,834	36,913,194	658,785,395
32 Rhode Island.....	138.19	59.56	4,573,393	2,479,500	228,762	7,281,655
33 South Carolina.....	1,489.80	95.49	21,105,388	16,697,462	2,434,729	40,237,579
34 Tennessee.....	1,058.55	92.80	16,418,770	15,394,100	2,221,061	33,973,931
35 Texas.....	2,096.71	143.09	26,891,333	56,315,901	5,466,775	88,674,099
36 Utah.....	288.25	30.16	5,505,000	5,670,000	156,000	11,331,000
37 Vermont.....	776.71	193.44	23,882,964	20,570,400	3,652,942	48,116,306
38 Virginia.....	1,889.30	183.71	44,453,852	53,391,517	8,245,336	106,000,695
39 Washington.....	191.00	8.82	3,758,150	379,800	371,269	4,509,219
40 West Virginia.....	147.70	28.80	6,214,285	555,000	2,688,663	9,457,948
41 Wisconsin.....	2,901.74	276.16	58,357,542	58,329,252	3,884,735	119,571,529
Union Pac. R. R.....	1,042.40	110.09	36,762,300	78,062,512	1,000,000	115,824,812
Cent'l Pac. R. R.....	1,203.35	169.44	54,275,500	82,740,680	11,598,820	148,615,000

Recapitulation by Groups of States.

New England.....	5,750.32	1,943.58	209,402,676	111,919,422	21,732,215	343,054,313
Middle.....	14,459.43	8,302.43	706,203,195	702,755,833	64,482,069	1,473,441,097
Southern.....	13,744.09	1,090.10	263,848,572	222,495,198	25,773,973	512,122,743
Western & S. West.....	40,743.75	6,262.69	974,549,821	999,520,205	102,229,637	2,076,299,663
Pacific.....	2,265.96	221.85	68,236,534	57,844,800	10,783,160	136,864,494
Pacific Railroads.....	76,982.60	17,820.05	2,222,240,798	2,094,515,458	225,005,954	4,541,762,210
United States.....	79,208.35	18,099.49	2,313,278,598	2,255,318,650	237,604,774	4,806,202,022



**TABLE SHOWING THE MILEAGE, CAPITAL, COST, AND REVENUE OF ALL THE RAILROADS OF THE UNITED STATES FOR 1877—(Concluded).**

[From Poor's Manual of the Railroads of the United States for 1878-79.]

States.	Cost of railroad and equipment.	REVENUE ACCOUNT.			Interest paid on bonds.	Dividend paid on stock.
		Gross earnings.	Working expenses.	Net earnings.		
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1 Alabama.....	98,729,045	5,903,907	4,509,738	1,394,149	958,678	75,563
2 Arkansas.....	16,429,428	469,164	368,136	104,968	.....	.....
3 California.....	99,845,256	5,770,151	4,127,851	1,642,300	2,635,712	.....
4 Colorado.....	32,093,150	1,064,222	635,178	429,045	245,822	.....
5 Connecticut.....	55,309,077	9,241,186	5,065,476	3,575,710	839,820	2,399,937
6 Dakota.....	7,676,277	435,001	332,708	152,299	117,796	.....
7 Delaware.....	4,716,907	539,885	373,417	160,418	69,000	85,812
8 Florida.....	17,420,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9 Georgia.....	59,441,622	6,561,680	4,195,226	2,366,354	569,011	1,365,750
10 Illinois.....	447,549,804	16,830,060	14,738,479	2,091,581	9,578,195	7,408,265
11 Indiana.....	162,736,065	15,721,638	12,157,244	3,564,398	3,119,078	344,603
12 Iowa.....	95,447,283	5,690,443	4,373,493	1,256,950	1,411,063	956,223
13 Kansas.....	97,676,358	8,071,888	4,557,063	3,113,520	2,507,221	.....
14 Kentucky.....	65,018,735	6,675,620	3,962,081	2,713,539	1,274,063	553,276
15 Louisiana.....	26,427,325	3,854,855	3,216,379	638,476	3,200	.....
16 Maine.....	42,353,021	3,548,472	2,855,549	692,923	689,789	427,820
17 Maryland & D. C.....	92,210,861	14,077,624	8,643,614	5,434,010	3,482,039	1,373,376
18 Massachusetts.....	145,177,805	23,510,562	16,815,754	7,194,808	2,718,178	3,213,891
19 Michigan.....	138,971,932	14,139,492	10,632,258	3,551,234	3,334,272	205,912
20 Minnesota.....	76,007,048	4,446,050	3,223,655	1,222,095	875,881	178,146
21 Mississippi.....	7,561,581	930,851	563,067	346,784	258,436	.....
22 Missouri.....	231,907,771	20,375,459	12,421,345	7,954,114	4,551,372	.....
23 Nebraska.....	24,081,784	1,530,368	1,012,998	517,370	363,316	.....
24 Nevada.....	5,280,000	.....	.....	.....	175,000	.....
25 New Hampshire.....	23,655,005	3,654,851	2,306,667	748,166	292,467	695,078
26 New Jersey.....	162,705,016	21,666,176	13,087,238	7,978,938	4,425,146	3,844,794
27 New York.....	421,622,317	56,068,809	36,543,812	19,464,997	10,148,551	10,088,818
28 North Carolina.....	32,254,041	1,801,734	1,226,507	575,217	291,365	341,661
29 Ohio.....	378,457,413	44,477,847	30,025,738	14,452,109	8,599,523	5,063,706
30 Oregon.....	6,080,726	867,234	463,223	404,011	402,827	.....
31 Pennsylvania.....	408,381,505	63,019,839	35,140,781	27,879,058	19,031,761	9,471,820
32 Rhode Island.....	6,393,423	1,195,706	777,090	418,616	151,353	331,000
33 South Carolina.....	38,093,237	3,464,730	2,374,215	1,180,515	947,057	108,707
34 Tennessee.....	36,893,432	3,616,090	2,223,072	1,393,018	697,014	294,586
35 Texas.....	62,842,915	8,690,914	5,378,845	3,412,069	2,556,777	.....
36 Utah.....	11,347,677	1,000,454	443,425	566,029	211,104	240,099
37 Vermont.....	40,323,854	4,039,688	2,334,183	1,105,505	493,786	.....
38 Virginia.....	92,629,206	7,023,241	4,977,637	2,045,604	1,103,431	103,250
39 Washington.....	4,146,216	120,083	77,286	42,797	.....	.....
40 West Virginia.....	9,777,516	639,838	520,770	116,068	.....	16,300
41 Wisconsin.....	113,552,034	11,234,029	7,060,932	4,173,097	2,791,771	429,607
Union Pac. R. R.....	118,198,755	12,948,476	5,553,092	7,396,384	3,484,765	2,030,600
Cent'l Pac. R. R.....	145,209,575	19,221,606	11,564,408	7,657,198	3,446,066	4,342,040

**Recapitulation by Groups of States.**

New England.....	313,293,185	44,590,465	30,854,719	13,735,746	5,426,393	6,977,726
Middle.....	1,064,650,055	154,728,091	94,031,516	60,698,575	36,963,957	24,734,232
Southern.....	434,228,330	40,449,190	27,668,782	13,780,414	6,297,205	2,757,153
Western & S. West.....	1,906,871,932	193,204,516	127,119,273	66,085,243	39,754,796	14,556,462
Pacific.....	126,099,875	7,766,922	5,111,785	2,655,137	3,427,643	249,099
	3,915,689,397	440,739,190	284,786,075	155,933,115	91,890,694	51,274,672
Pacific Railroads.....	264,508,330	32,170,082	17,146,500	15,023,582	6,930,833	7,281,640
United States.....	4,180,191,727	472,909,272	301,932,575	170,976,697	98,820,927	58,556,312

### COMPARATIVE STATISTICS OF AMERICAN RAILWAYS— 1871-1877.

[From Poor's Manual of the Railroads of the United States, 1878.]

YEAR	Miles Operated.	Capital and Funded Debt.	EARNINGS.				Dividends Paid.
			Gross.	Net.	From Freight.	From Passengers	
1871.	44,614	\$ 2,664,627,645	\$ 403,322,203	\$ 141,746,404	\$ 294,430,322	\$ 103,898,886	\$ 56,456,581
1872.	57,523	3,159,423,057	463,241,053	165,754,373	340,931,785	132,309,270	64,418,157
1873.	66,237	3,794,543,034	526,419,935	183,810,582	389,035,508	137,384,427	67,120,709
1874.	69,273	4,221,763,504	520,466,016	189,570,958	379,466,985	140,999,081	67,042,942
1875.	71,759	4,415,631,630	503,063,505	183,506,438	363,980,284	139,105,271	74,294,208
1876.	73,503	4,468,591,933	497,257,959	186,452,752	361,137,376	136,120,563	68,039,603
1877.	74,112	4,568,597,248	472,900,272	170,976,697	342,650,222	130,050,050	58,566,312

NOTE.—No comprehensive figures of the business of the railways in the United States are attainable prior to the above. And even these tables are the fruit of private enterprise, in compiling from the official annual reports of each road the results of the traffic as shown above. No department of the Federal Government has been clothed with authority to require returns of railway operations, nor are there State officers charged with such duties except in a very few of the States.

### SUMMARY STATISTICS OF RAILWAYS IN 1877.

For each 100 miles of railroad in the United States there are 22.8 miles of second track, sidings, etc.; 20.1 locomotives; 15.2 passenger cars; 4.7 baggage, mail, and express cars, and 495.3 freight cars of all kinds.

The capital stock aggregates to each 100 miles, \$2,921,507.

Funded debt to each 100 miles, \$2,848,308.

Floating debt to each 100 miles, \$300,078.

Total cost of construction and equipment, each 100 miles, \$3,069,893; equal to about \$60,699 per mile of completed road.

Gross earnings per mile, \$6,380.94.

Operating expenses per mile, \$4,074.

Net earnings per mile, \$2,306.94.

Interest paid on bonds per mile, \$1,248.01.

Dividends paid on stock per mile, \$739.52.

Ratio of interest paid to total funded debt, 4.39 per cent.

Ratio of dividends to aggregate capital stock, 2.53 per cent.

In 1871, with only two-thirds as many miles of railroad in operation, and a little more than one-half the capital stock, the dividends aggregated \$56,456,681, equaling 4.19 per cent of the capital then invested.

**Statement showing the Number of Miles of Railroad constructed each Year in the United States, from 1830 to the close of 1877, inclusive.**

[From Poor's Railroad Manual for 1878-79.]

Year.	Miles in Operation.	Annual Increase of Mileage.	Year.	Miles in Operation.	Annual Increase of Mileage.	Year.	Miles in Operation.	Annual Increase of Mileage.
1830...	23	.....	1846....	4,930	297	1862..	32,120	834
1831....	95	72	1847....	5,508	668	1863..	33,170	1,050
1832....	229	134	1848....	5,996	393	1864..	35,968	788
1833....	380	151	1849....	7,365	1,369	1865..	35,065	1,177
1834....	683	253	1850....	9,021	1,656	1866..	36,801	1,716
1835....	1,006	465	1851....	10,982	1,961	1867..	39,250	2,449
1836....	1,273	175	1852....	12,908	1,926	1868..	42,220	2,970
1837....	1,407	224	1853....	15,360	2,452	1869..	46,844	4,615
1838....	1,913	416	1854....	16,720	1,360	1870..	52,914	6,070
1839....	2,302	389	1855....	18,374	1,654	1871..	60,522	7,608
1840....	2,818	516	1856....	22,016	3,647	1872..	66,242	5,720
1841....	3,535	717	1857....	24,503	2,647	1873..	70,311	4,069
1842....	4,026	491	1858....	26,968	2,465	1874..	72,616	2,305
1843....	4,185	159	1859....	28,789	1,821	1875..	74,374	1,758
1844....	4,377	192	1860....	30,635	1,846	1876..	77,081	2,667
1845....	4,633	256	1861....	31,286	651	1877..	79,208	2,177

## THE RAILROADS OF THE WORLD IN 1877-78.

[From the New York Commercial and Financial Chronicle, Feb. 2, 1878, with variations.]

COUNTRIES.		Miles.	Total cost.	Cost per mile.
			Dollars.	Dollars.
1. NORTH AMERICA...	United States.....	70,308	4,180,191,737	59,771
	Canada .....	4,929	317,735,468	61,474
	Mexico .....	403	38,816,154	96,313
	Total .....	84,540	4,537,603,349	53,674
2. MIDDLE AMERICA...	Honduras .....	56	4,963,600	88,635
	Costa Rica .....	29	2,817,300	97,148
	Cuba (Spanish).....	459	32,688,930	71,239
	Jamaica (British)...	26	1,200,000	41,154
	Panama (Colombia)...	48	12,000,000	250,000
	Total .....	618	53,679,830	87,022
3. SOUTH AMERICA...	Colombia.....	42	3,297,619	78,514
	Ecuador.....	76	5,781,958	76,078
	Venezuela.....	39	2,972,013	76,205
	Guiana (British)...	21	1,375,000	65,476
	Brazil.....	1,324	139,059,891	105,080
	Peru.....	1,744	201,719,673	115,671
	Chili.....	977	90,802,156	92,428
	Argentine Republic...	1,466	111,276,992	75,912
	Paraguay.....	47	2,694,698	57,384
	Uruguay.....	231	14,529,701	62,899
	Total .....	5,967	573,009,701	96,029
4. EUROPE.....	Great Britain and Ireland..	17,092	2,368,793,000	197,097
	France.....	14,078	1,593,534,595	113,193
	Spain.....	4,112	375,454,374	91,307
	Portugal.....	709	55,561,976	78,364
	Belgium.....	2,308	338,894,897	153,485
	Holland.....	1,262	115,254,192	89,741
	Denmark.....	819	58,406,976	71,315
	Sweden.....	2,517	156,325,836	62,108
	Norway.....	363	21,231,397	61,519
	Russia.....	13,229	902,469,151	68,219
	Germany.....	18,471	1,779,200,604	96,324
	Austria.....	6,979	679,152,622	97,318
	Hungary.....	3,967	305,225,772	76,616
	Switzerland.....	1,341	90,922,482	67,802
	Italy.....	4,819	478,426,452	98,656
	Turkey.....	997	102,111,743	102,419
	Roumania.....	791	77,634,982	98,211
	Greece.....	7	500,700	71,429
	Total .....	93,791	10,408,152,951	110,971
5. ASIA.....	Turkey in Asia.....	249	20,817,610	83,607
	India (British).....	6,937	546,834,335	78,824
	Ceylon (British).....	92	9,987,370	108,553
	Java (Dutch).....	296	17,226,916	58,197
	Philippines (Spanish)...	279	17,475,723	62,631
	China.....	10	200,000	20,000
	Japan.....	67	4,187,500	62,50
	Total .....	7,930	616,719,454	77,774
6. AFRICA.....	Egypt.....	1,103	73,022,254	61,928
	Tunis.....	42	2,213,680	52,708
	Algeria (French).....	587	27,948,244	47,612
	Cape Colony (British)...	149	7,463,589	50,091
	Namqualand.....	93	813,619	8,749
	Natal (British).....	6	258,845	43,131
	Mauritius.....	66	1,857,595	28,145
	Total .....	2,106	112,577,895	53,456

THE RAILROADS OF THE WORLD—*Concluded.*

COUNTRIES.		Miles.	Total Cost.	Cost per mile.
			Dollars.	Dollars.
V. AUSTRALASIA.....	New South Wales.....	554	43,485,676	78,494
	Queensland.....	298	18,181,874	61,018
	Victoria.....	702	68,848,590	97,780
	South Australia.....	327	16,057,909	49,107
	Western Australia.....	88	1,661,391	43,716
	Tasmania.....	167	7,959,628	47,663
	New Zealand.....	579	27,078,116	46,767
Total ..		2,665	183,273,154	68,771
GRAND TOTAL.....		197,617	16,483,015,775	83,419

NARROW-GAUGE RAILWAYS OF THE UNITED STATES  
IN 1877.

[From the Railway Age, Chicago.]

STATES.	Miles.	STATES.	Miles.	STATES.	Miles.
Alabama.....	5.50	Massachusetts...	34.16	South Carolina...	45.00
Arkansas.....	73.00	Michigan.....	40.50	Tennessee.....	86.41
California.....	210.05	Minnesota.....	30.00	Texas.....	164.50
Colorado.....	370.50	Mississippi.....	81.00	Utah.....	186.75
Georgia.....	90.00	Missouri.....	81.35	Virginia.....	53.00
Illinois.....	214.50	Nevada.....	119.75	Washington Ter....	58.50
Indiana.....	63.86	Nebraska.....	26.00	West Virginia.....	19.40
Iowa.....	156.43	New Jersey.....	63.17	Wisconsin.....	75.50
Kansas.....	84.00	New York.....	56.29	Total in U. S....	3,082.24
Kentucky.....	23.50	North Carolina...	21.50		
Louisiana.....	5.50	Ohio.....	317.19		
Maine.....	15.00	Pennsylvania.....	265.43		

## BUSINESS OF THE SUEZ CANAL FROM ITS OPENING.

This great ship canal, one hundred miles in length, connects Suez on the Red Sea with Port Said on the Mediterranean. It was commenced by a company, aided by large subscriptions of the governments of Egypt, France, and England, in 1858, and opened November 17, 1869. It is 72 feet wide at the bottom, about 300 feet at the surface, and 26 feet in depth, easily passing the largest vessels. The controlling interest in the canal was purchased for £4,000,000, in 1875, by the British government, which now holds it. The following table exhibits the prodigious increase of business on this great work:

[From the *Économiste Français*, June 22, 1878.]

YEARS.	1. Transit of vessels.	2. Sundry receipts.	3. Total.	4. Expenses of working.	5. Net profits.	6. Proportion of ex- penses to receipts.	7. No. of ves- sels.	8. Tonnage.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	per cent.		
1870..	1,031,860	353,600	1,385,400	1,291,600	94,000	93.21	486	436,000
1871..	1,519,800	1,134,200	2,654,000	1,165,400	1,488,600	43.90	765	761,000
1872..	2,867,600	758,400	3,626,000	1,007,800	2,618,200	27.79	1,082	1,439,000
1873..	4,165,320	745,000	4,910,320	1,144,000	3,766,000	23.30	1,173	2,085,000
1874..	4,530,800	631,400	5,162,200	1,281,800	3,880,400	24.83	1,264	2,424,000
1875..	5,289,200	583,800	5,873,000	1,243,200	4,629,800	21.18	1,494	2,941,000
1876..	5,526,400	537,200	6,063,600	1,120,000	4,943,400	18.47	1,457	3,072,000
1877..	6,093,800	599,400	6,693,200	1,155,300	5,480,000	17.41	1,663	3,419,000

## THE CANALS OF THE UNITED STATES, ETC.

[From the American Cyclopædia, etc.]

NAMES.	Connecting Points.	Length.	Width. Surface.	Depth.	No. of Locks.	Cost of Construc- tion.
<b>DELAWARE CANAL.</b> Chesapeake & Delaware..	Delaware City to Ches. City....	miles. 12.6	ft. 66	ft. 10	3	\$ 3,547,261
<b>MARYLAND CANAL.</b> Chesapeake & Ohio.....	Georgetown to Cumberland, Md.	184½	62 @ 60	6	74	11,575,000
<b>ILLINOIS CANAL.</b> Illinois & Michigan.....	Chicago to La Salle, Ill.....	96	60	6	17	6,170,226
<b>INDIANA CANAL.</b> Wabash & Erie.....	Evansville to Ohio State Line...	574	40	4	64	6,000,000
<b>NEW JERSEY CANALS.</b> Delaware & Raritan.....	New Brunswick to Bordentown.	43	75	8	14	3,935,287
Morris & Essex.....	Jersey City to Phillipsburg.....	101	40	5	29	2,023,997
<b>NEW YORK CANALS.</b> Baldwinsville.....		5½	40	4	1	23,556
Black Riv. (can'l & feeder).....		50	42	4	109	3,224,779
Black Riv. improvement.....		42			1	
Cayuga & Seneca enlarge.....		23	70	7		1,520,542
Champlain.....		66	50	5	20	
Champlain.....		12	50	5	13	
Champlain, Glens Falls feeder.....		39	42	4½	53	1,273,261
Chemung (canal & feeder).....		97	40	4	116	2,782,124
Chenango.....		97	40	4	83	83,287
Crooked Lake.....		8	42	4	27	
Erie (original).....	Buffalo to Albany.....	363	40	4	83	46,018,234
Erie (enlargement).....	Buffalo to Albany.....	350½	70	7	12	5,827,818
Genesee Valley.....		124½	42	4	112	54,387
Oneida Lake.....		7	40	4	2	146,944
Oneida Riv. improvement.....		20	80	4½	9	3,490,949
Oswego (enlargement).....		38	70	7	18	
<b>OHIO CANALS.</b> Hocking.....	Carroll to Athens.....	56			26	975,481
Miami.....	Cincinnati to Toledo.....	291	50 @ 60	5½	105	7,454,727
Muskingum improve'm't.....	Dresden to Marietta.....	91	Variable.		12	1,627,752
Ohio.....	Cleveland to Portsmouth.....	332	40	4	152	4,656,204
Walhonding.....	Branch of the Ohio.....	25			11	607,269
<b>PENNSYLVANIA CANALS.</b> Delaware and Hudson...	Honesdale to Rondout, N. Y. ...	108	48	6	106	6,317,653
Delaware Division.....	Easton to Bristol.....	60	44	6	32	
East Division.....	Duncan's Island to Columbia.....	46	50 @ 60	6	11	
Juniata Division.....	Duncan's Island to Hollidaysburg	127	40 @ 60	4	63	7,731,750
North Branch Division.....	Northumberland to Williamsport	64	40 @ 60	4	43	
West Branch Division.....	Northumberland to Fairbairnville	80½	40 @ 60	4	43	
Susquehanna Division.....	Duncan's Island to Northumberland	41	40 @ 60	4	44	
Junction.....	State line to Elmira, N. Y.....	18	42	4	11	
Lehigh Coal and Nav.....	Easton to Coalport.....	48	60 @ 100	6	53	4,455,000
Monongahela Nav.....	Pittsburg to North Geneva.....	85	Slack water.		8	1,132,452
Schuylkill Coal and Nav.....	Mill Creek to Philadelphia.....	108	60 @ 300	6	71	13,307,752
Susquehanna.....	Columbia to Havre de Grace.....	45	60	5	30	4,857,105
Union.....	Middletown to Reading.....	77½	43	4½	132	5,907,000
Wisconsin.....	Millersburg to Clark's Ferry.....	12	45	4	7	512,000
<b>VIRGINIA CANALS.</b> Albemarle & Chesapeake	Alexandria to Georgetown.....	8½	60	6		170,000
Alexandria & Georgetown	Elizabeth R. to Drummond Lake	7				1,069,312
Dismal Swamp.....	Richmond to Buchanan.....	33	40	4	90	1,000,000
James River & Kanawha.		196½				6,139,230
<b>SHIP CANALS.</b> Beauharnois, Canada.....		11½	120		9	1,611,424
Cornwall, Canada.....		11½	150		7	1,933,153
Lachine, Canada.....	Around rapids above Montreal..	8½	120		5	2,587,633
Galeps, Farrans Point & Welland, Canada.....	Rapide Plat, Canada.....	12½	90		6	1,320,656
Michigan Ship Canal.....	Lake Ontario to Lake Erie.....	27	100	20	27	7,688,240
Louisville & Portland.....	Around St. Mary's Falls.....	1	86	6 @ 42	3	4,250,000
Caledonia, Scotland.....	Round Falls of Ohio.....	60	122	20		5,118,140
Crinan, Scotland.....	Moray Frith to Lock Linnhe.....	9		12		
North Clyde, Scotland.....	Loch Gilp to Jura Sound.....	35	66	9	39	
North Holland.....	Amsterdam to Zuyder Zee.....	61	176½	23	2	
North Sea, Holland.....		14½		23		
Suez.....	Port Said to Suez, about.....	100	190 @ 325	26		51,000,000

## THE TELEGRAPHS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Statement showing the Mileage of Lines and Wires, Number of Offices and Traffic of the Western Union Telegraph Company for each Year, from June 30, 1866, to June 30, 1878.

[From the Journal of the Telegraph, Oct. 16, 1878.]

YEAR.	Miles of line.	Miles of wire.	No. of offices.	No. of messages sent.	Receipts.	Expenses.	Profits.	Average tolls per message.	Average cost per message.	Average profit per message.
					\$	\$	\$	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
1866	37,380	75,636	2,250	5,879,282	6,568,925	3,944,006	2,624,920	.....	.....	.....
1867	46,270	85,291	2,565	5,879,282	7,004,560	4,362,849	2,641,711	104.7	63.4	41.3
1868	50,183	97,594	3,219	6,404,505	7,316,918	4,568,117	2,748,801	89.3	54.7	34.6
1869	52,009	104,584	3,607	7,934,933	7,138,738	4,910,772	2,227,966	75.5	51.2	24.3
1870	54,109	112,191	3,972	9,157,646	7,637,449	5,104,787	2,532,662	69.5	45.7	23.8
1871	56,032	121,151	4,606	10,646,077	8,457,096	5,666,863	2,799,233	66.2	42.8	22.4
1872	62,033	137,190	5,237	12,444,499	9,333,018	6,575,056	2,757,963	62.5	43.4	19.1
1873	65,757	154,472	5,740	14,456,832	9,262,657	6,755,734	2,506,920	54.9	39.5	15.4
1874	71,685	175,735	6,188	16,329,256	9,564,575	6,335,415	3,229,158	54.0	35.2	18.8
1875	73,833	179,496	6,563	17,153,710	10,034,986	6,672,225	3,362,761	50.9	33.5	17.4
1876	73,534	183,832	7,072	18,729,567	9,812,353	6,732,225	3,140,128	43.6	29.8	13.8
1877	76,986	194,323	7,500	21,158,941	9,861,355	6,309,813	3,551,543	39.9	25.0	13.9
1878	81,002	206,202	8,014	23,918,594						

NOTE.—There is to be added to the above the lines of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company, including in its system the Philadelphia and Reading Telegraph Company, and other Railway telegraph's connections within the United States, as follows, Jan. 1, 1878:

Miles of Line.	Miles of Wire.	No. of Offices.	No. of Messages.	Gross Earnings.	Gross Operating Expenses.	Net Profits.
18,626	34,651	1,712	3,046,120	\$1,131,328	\$1,043,703	\$82,625

The Dominion Telegraph Co., operating almost wholly in Canada, had 3,656 miles of line owned and operated by the Atlantic and Pacific Co. (not included in above mileage).

By an agreement in 1877, between the Western Union and Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Companies, the gross earnings of both are to be pooled or divided for 20 years, on the basis of 87½ per cent. to the Western Union, and 12½ per cent. to the Atlantic and Pacific, the expenditures being divided in nearly the same ratio.

Combining the lines of both companies (which represent all the public telegraph wires in the country), there were in 1878, 97,626 miles of inland telegraph in the United States, besides private, railway, and government lines, length not known.

## TELEGRAPHS OF THE WORLD IN 1877.

	No. of Offices.	Length of Lines, Miles.		No. of Offices.	Length of Lines, Miles.
Argentine Republic....	182	5,399	India, British.....	225	15,705
Australia and Polynesia.	658	22,039	Italy.....	1,408	45,557
Austria-Hungary.....	2,924	28,148	Japan.....	1	1,849
Belgium.....	613	3,160	Mexico.....	194	5,760
Bolivia.....	15	475	Netherlands.....	335	2,163
Brazil.....	89	3,510	Norway.....	197	4,827
Canada, Dominion of...	830	10,995	Persia.....	46	2,458
Chile.....	55	2,650	Peru.....	25	608
Colombia.....	36	1,227	Portugal.....	144	2,190
Costa Rica.....	16	220	Roumania.....	163	2,487
Denmark.....	178	1,591	Russia.....	1,691	57,338
Ecuador.....	10	210	Spain.....	264	7,510
Egypt.....	78	3,960	Sweden.....	628	6,094
France.....	4,406	38,895	Switzerland.....	1,053	4,015
Germany.....	5,109	24,103	Turkey.....	401	17,618
Great Britain & Ireland.	5,375	*25,206	United States of America	8,629	*94,714
Greece.....	69	992	Uruguay.....	.....	1,300
Guatemala.....	42	1,226			

\* This does not include the railway lines of telegraph, of which no statement is published.

**Statement of Land Grants by Acts of Congress to States for Canal Purposes, from the first Grant in 1827 to 1877.**

[From the Report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office.]

STATES.	Date of Laws.	Name of Canal.	Total Number of Acres Granted.
Indiana.....	Mar. 2, 1827.	Wabash and Erie Canal.....	1,439,379
" .....	Feb. 27, 1841.		
" .....	Mar. 3, 1845.		
Ohio.....	Mar. 2, 1827.	" " " .....	266,535
" .....	June 30, 1834.		
" .....	May 24, 1838.		
" .....	April 2, 1830.	Miami and Dayton.....	333,826
" .....	May 24, 1838.	General Canal purposes.....	500,000
Illinois.....	Mar. 2, 1827.	Canal to connect the waters of the Illinois River with those of Lake Michigan.....	290,915
Wisconsin...	June 18, 1838.	Milwaukee and Rock River Canal.....	125,431
" .....	Apr. 10, 1836.	Breakwater and Harbor and Ship Canal.....	260,000
" .....	Mar. 7, 1874.	Extending the time for completion of Green Bay and Sturgeon Bay and Lake Michigan Ship Canal.....	750,000
Michigan.....	Aug. 26, 1852.	Saint Mary's Ship Canal.....	200,000
" .....	Mar. 3, 1865.	Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship Canal.....	200,000
" .....	July 3, 1866.	Lac La Belle Ship Canal.....	100,000
<b>Total quantity of Acres granted for Canals.....</b>			<b>4,405,968</b>

**Statistics of Railways in Great Britain (England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland) for Sixteen Years, 1861-1877.**

[From the Statistical Abstract of the United Kingdom, 1878.]

Years.	Length of Lines open at the End of each Year.	Total Capital Paid up (Shares, Loans, &c.) at the End of each Year.	Number of Passengers Conveyed (including Season-Ticket Holders).		Total of Traffic Receipts.		Total of Working Expenses.	Net Traffic Receipts of Passengers and Goods.
			Total.	Per Mile.	Total.	Per Mile.		
	Miles.	£	No.	No.	£	£	£	£
1861..	10,869	362,337,338	173,773,218	15,988	28,565,355	2,628	13,843,537	14,722,018
1862..	11,551	385,218,438	180,485,727	15,625	29,128,558	2,532	14,268,400	14,860,149
1863..	12,332	404,215,802	204,699,466	16,612	31,156,397	2,588	15,027,234	16,129,163
1864..	12,789	425,719,613	229,348,664	17,933	33,911,547	2,651	16,000,308	17,911,239
1865..	13,289	435,478,143	251,959,862	18,960	35,751,655	2,691	17,149,072	18,602,582
1866..	13,854	481,572,184	274,403,895	19,734	38,164,354	2,754	18,811,673	19,352,681
1867..	14,247	502,262,887	287,807,904	20,301	39,479,999	2,771	19,848,952	19,631,047
1868..	15,145	518,779,761	312,779,381	20,189	41,075,321	2,712	20,780,078	21,915,849
1870..	15,537	529,908,673	326,701,800	21,349	43,417,070	2,794	21,715,525	22,362,618
1871..	15,876	552,680,107	375,409,146	24,415	47,107,558	3,064	23,152,860	25,739,921
1872..	15,814	569,047,346	423,147,164	26,758	51,904,114	3,344	26,299,304	26,367,570
1873..	16,082	588,320,308	455,684,707	28,332	55,675,421	3,462	30,752,848	26,959,152
1874..	16,448	609,895,931	478,334,368	29,051	56,899,498	3,459	32,612,712	26,643,006
1875..	16,664	630,326,942	507,533,187	30,457	58,977,518	3,539	33,211,031	28,020,298
1876..	16,872	658,214,770	538,681,722	31,928	59,917,868	3,551	33,535,509	28,680,269
1877..	17,077	674,069,048	551,593,684	32,265	60,644,057	3,551	33,857,978	29,115,350

### SILVER MONEY AND THE PARIS INTERNATIONAL MONETARY CONGRESS OF 1878.

[Condensed from the *Économiste Français*.]

THE initiative to this international conference was found in an ordinance of the Congress of the United States, adopted February 28th, 1878, and forming the second section of the act "to authorize the coinage of the standard silver dollar and to restore its legal tender character." The act provided that the President should invite the governments of the countries composing the Latin Union (France, Belgium, Switzerland, Italy, and Greece), and such other European nations as he might deem advisable, to join the United States in a conference to adopt a common ratio between gold and silver, for the purpose of establishing internationally the use of bi-metallic money, and to secure a fixity of relative value between those metals. The President was empowered to appoint three commissioners to this conference on the part of the United States. Official invitations through the Department of State to the various European powers were responded to, and the council participated in by all except Germany and Spain. The conference assembled at Paris, August 16th, 1878, presided over by M. Léon Say, the present Minister of the Finances in France. The delegates were as follows: Austria-Hungary, M. de Hengelmüller; Belgium, Messieurs Pirmez and Garnier; France, Messieurs Léon Say, S. Jagerschmidt, and M. Ruau; Great Britain, Messrs. Goschen, M. P., Gibbs, former Governor of the Bank of England, Seccombe, and W. B. Gurdon; Greece, M. Delyanni; Italy, Messrs. Rusconi, Barilli, and Reisman; Netherlands, M. Mees; Russia, M. de la Thoenner; Sweden and Norway, Messrs. Woern and Broch; Switzerland, Messrs. Feer-Herzog and Lardy; United States, R. E. Fenton (New York), W. S. Groesbeck (Ohio), F. A. Walker (Connecticut), S. Dana Horton, Ohio (Secretary). After an opening discussion, the American delegates submitted to the Conference these two resolutions:

"1. The Conference is of the opinion that it is not desirable that silver should be excluded from free coinage in Europe, and in the United States of America. On the contrary, it believes it to be desirable that the free coinage of that metal and its use as legal money having unlimited freedom of circulation, should be maintained in the countries where it exists, and so far as possible restored in those where it has ceased to exist.

"2. Simultaneous use of gold and silver as legal currency, having unlimited power of circulation, may be assured without interference, first by putting them upon an equal footing, by means of which a ratio is to be fixed by national agreement; and second, by adopting for each metal, according to the ratio fixed, equal conditions for coinage, without making any distinction whatever between them."

After full and free discussions, extending through several days, for even an abstract of which there is no space here, the Commission rejected these resolutions, and on the 29th of August adopted without a division, and as an expression of the majority of the Conference, the following paper:

"The delegates of the European States, represented in the Conference, wish to express their thanks to the government of the United States of America, for having procured an international exchange of opinion upon a subject of so much importance as the monetary question. Having maturely considered the proposal of the delegates of the United States, they recognize:

"First. That it is necessary to maintain in the world the monetary



functions of silver, as well as those of gold ; but that the selection for use of one or the other of these two metals, or of both simultaneously, should be governed by the special position of each State or group of States.

"Second. That the question of the restriction of the coinage of silver should equally be left to the discretion of each State or group of States, according to the particular circumstances in which they may find themselves placed ; and the more so, as the perturbations produced during late years in the silver market have variously affected the monetary situation of the several countries.

"Third. That the differences of opinion which have appeared, and the fact that even some of the States which have the double standard find it impossible to enter into a mutual engagement with regard to the unlimited coinage of silver, exclude the discussion of the question of establishing an international ratio of value between the two metals."

The American delegates, all three of them concurring, thereupon submitted the following dissenting paper :

"In response to the address of the representatives of the European States, the representatives of the United States desire, on their part, to express their sincere thanks to the European States for accepting their invitation and consulting with them upon a subject of so much importance. The representatives of the United States regret that they cannot entirely concur in all that has been submitted to them by a majority of the representatives of the European States. They fully concur in a part of the first proposition, viz., that 'it is necessary to maintain in the world the monetary functions of silver, as well as those of gold ;' and they desire that ere long there may be adequate co-operation to obtain that result. They cannot object to the statement 'that the selection for use of one or the other of these two metals, or of both, simultaneously, should be governed by the special position of each State ;' but if it be necessary to maintain the monetary functions of both metals, as previously declared, they respectfully submit that the special position of States may become of but secondary importance.

"From so much of the second proposition as assigns as a special reason for at present restricting the coinage of silver, 'that the disturbance produced during the recent years in the silver market has differently affected the monetary situation of the several countries,' they respectfully dissent, believing that a policy of action would remove the disturbance that produced these inequalities.

"In regard to the third and last proposition, they admit that 'some of the States which have the double standard,' or, as they prefer to say, use both metals, 'find it impossible to enter into a mutual engagement for the free coinage of silver.' They, as representatives of the United States, have come here expressly to enter into such an engagement. The difficulty is not with them, and wherever it may be, they trust it may be soon removed. They entirely concur in the conclusion drawn from this state of the case, that it 'excludes the discussion of the question of the adoption of a common ratio between the two metals.' It is useless to agree upon a particular ratio between the two metals, if the nations are not ready also to adopt a policy to uphold it. We remain upon ours ; the European States upon theirs."

The discussions of the conference, although they led to no practical result, were fruitful of suggestion, bringing out valuable expressions of opinion. M. Léon Say, the Minister of Finance of France, said that :

"France was not on the road to a gold standard, but was in an expectant attitude, which it would probably leave to return to the double standard. It could not be made to suit the interests of France, to take away the money function from two and a half milliards of francs (\$469,000,000) which it possessed in silver, inside and outside the vaults of the bank. It was not in a condition to give advice in respect to the restoration of the money function of silver to those countries which had taken it away. France, before making a movement, would wait until Germany had disposed of its stock of silver, and until the causes which might raise its price could be more accurately known.

"He did not wish, however, that the non-assent of the French government to the propositions of the United States should be taken as a condemnation of the present monetary policy of that Republic. In his opinion, what was best to be done was for the nations represented in the conference to come to an understanding upon the expression of a common idea as to the employment of silver as money, and that they should reciprocally recommend that these nations, in their internal legislation, should adopt no measure calculated to contribute to the depreciation of that metal. We can never believe in the suppression of a money which controls the commerce of the Indies and of the extreme East. We believe, on the contrary, that by the development of that commerce, the use of silver as money will likewise develop from day to day. Agreeing on so many points with the opinions of the United States, although not able, in the actual state of things, to accept their proposition, nevertheless, we are not willing to let it be said that we reject it."

M. Mees, delegate from the Netherlands, declared that his government could not renounce the gold standard so long as Germany and England should maintain that system. But personally the honorable delegate believed that the single and universal gold standard is as utopian an idea as universal bi-metalism. What is most needed is that the two metals continue to discharge their functions simultaneously. It is, according to M. Mees, in the farther East and in South America that the United States should look for allies.

On the other hand, M. Feer-Herzog, M. Pirmez, and others, maintained that the double standard was fruitful in monetary crises; that the restoration of free coinage of silver would increase instead of diminishing existing financial troubles; that any attempt to enforce a bi-metallic system is utopian, since there can be no double standard, the metal of the least value always banishing the more valuable from circulation, and that the course proposed by the United States was utterly inexpedient for the nations of Europe to follow.

Mr. Goschen, M.P., one of the British delegates, and author of a work on Money and Exchange, declared that while the maintenance of the gold standard in England was a fixed British policy, that country was also profoundly interested to maintain the monetary position of silver, on account of India. He said:

"If other countries enter upon a campaign against silver, the government of India may perhaps adopt measures similar to those adopted elsewhere, which might result in a crisis fruitful in disasters. The conference would, therefore, see that the future of silver interested the whole world, and that it concerned everybody to help prevent a depreciation of it, which might be without limits. He believed, besides, that if silver was everywhere demonetized, gold was insufficient for the wants of circulation. From the fall in silver, and the rise in gold, there would result a diminution in the prices of all commodi-

ties. England, said Mr. Goschen, is firmly determined to maintain at home the single gold standard. It is the same with Germany, Sweden, and Norway; the States of the Latin Union cannot, on their part, agree to return to the free coinage of silver, nor to depart from the ratio of 15½ to 1. Austria, Italy, and Russia might pronounce for one side or for the other; but as those three nations have only a circulation of paper, their decision in the matter can be only theoretical."

General F. A. Walker, in behalf of the United States, referred to the calamitous results of demonetizing silver in Germany, and said that the perpetuation of such a policy would destroy all par of exchange between Europe and Asia. Mr. Groesbeck made a powerful statement in defence of the policy of the United States in remonetizing silver in connection with the resumption of specie payments. Governor Fenton regarded the present financial depression, affecting alike the countries of the Old and New World, as due in some degree to the withdrawal of silver as a full valued currency, and thought that some improvement would result from its restoration to its proper function as money.

The *Économiste Français* sums up the net result of this conference as follows:

"England will preserve the standard of gold in Europe, and the standard of silver in India. The Scandinavian States remain faithful to the standard of gold. Switzerland and Belgium also incline towards the same standard, although they are for the present bound to the bi-metallic system of the Latin Union. Russia, a paper-money country, exhibits an ulterior preference for the gold standard. On the contrary, France, or at any rate, its financial minister, declares in principles rather for bi-metallism, than for mono-metallism. Austria-Hungary and Italy avow, in language more or less explicit, their sympathy for an unlimited coinage of silver, and the universal adoption of the ratio of fifteen and a half to one."

### Proportion Unable to Read or Write, in Various Countries.

[From Kiddle and Schem's Cyclopædia of Education, New York, 1877.]

COUNTRIES.	Year.	Per cent. of illiteracy.	COUNTRIES.	Year.	Per cent. of illiteracy.
Argentine Rep...	Recent.	83	India.....	1871	95
Austria (1).....	"	49	Ireland (2).....	Recent.	46
Bavaria.....	"	7	Italy.....	1861	73
Belgium.....	"	80	Japan.....	Recent.	10
Brazil.....	Recent.	..	Mexico.....	"	93
China.....	"	50	Netherlands (1) ..	"	18
England.....	"	33	Poland.....	"	91
France.....	1873	30	Russia.....	"	91
Germany.....	1871	12	Scotland.....	.....	16
Greece.....	Recent.	83	Spain.....	1860	80
Hungary.....	"	51	United States....	1870	20

1. Conscripts.

2. Criminals.

NOTE.—These statistics are not in most cases based upon a census of illiteracy, which few nations have provided for in systematic form. They are to be regarded rather as an attempt to approximate the proportions ignorant of the arts of reading and writing, from such data as exist concerning soldiers, the signing of marriage registers, etc., than as exact statistics of illiteracy.

## THE METRIC OR DECIMAL SYSTEM.

As applied to weights and measures, the metric system has been adopted by France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Belgium, Netherlands, Greece, Mexico, Brazil, Peru, Chili, etc. Switzerland, Denmark, and Austria have partially adopted it, and it is legalized or permissive (not compulsory) in the United States and in Great Britain. As applied to measures of length, the standard unit is the metre, ascertained with mathematical exactness to be one ten-millionth part of a terrestrial meridian. The unit of volume (or litre) is the capacity of a cubical vessel measuring one tenth of a metre on its edges; and the unit of weight is the actual weight of distilled water which will fill such a vessel. The following tables exhibit the various designations of weights and measures under the metric system, and their equivalents in existing American or English weights and measures, as legalized by act of Congress, July 27, 1866.

## MEASURES OF LENGTH.

<i>Metric denominations and values.</i>		<i>Equivalents in denominations in use.</i>
Myriametre.....	10,000 metres.	6,2137 miles.
Kilometre.....	1,000 "	0.62137 miles, or 3,280 feet, 10 inches.
Hectometre.....	100 "	328 feet, 1 inch.
Decametre.....	10 "	39.37 inches.
Metre.....	1 metre.	39.37 inches.
Decimetre.....	$\frac{1}{10}$ of a metre.	3.937 inches.
Centimetre.....	$\frac{1}{100}$ "	0.3937 inches.
Millimetre.....	$\frac{1}{1000}$ "	0.0394 inches.

## MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

<i>Metric denominations and values.</i>			<i>Equivalents in denominations in use.</i>	
Names.	No. of litres.	Cubic Measure.	Dry measure.	Liquid or wine measure.
Kilolitre, or stere..	1,000	1 cubic metre.	1.308 cubic yards.	264.17 gallons.
Hectolitre.....	100	$\frac{1}{10}$ of a cub. metr.	2 bush's, 3.35 pecks.	26.417 gallons.
Decalitre.....	10	10 cub. decimtrs.	9.08 quarts.	2.6417 gallons.
Litre.....	1	1 cub. decimetre.	0.908 quarts.	1.0567 quarts.
Decilitre.....	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{1}{10}$ of a c. decimtr.	6.1023 cubic inches.	0.845 gills.
Centilitre.....	$\frac{1}{100}$	10 cub. centimtrs.	0.6102 "	0.338 fluid oz.
Millilitre.....	$\frac{1}{1000}$	1 cub. centimetre.	0.061 "	0.27 fluid oz.

## MEASURES OF SURFACE.

<i>Metric denominations and values.</i>		<i>Equivalents in denominations in use.</i>
Hectare.....	10,000 square metres.	2.471 acres.
Are.....	100 " "	119.6 square yards.
Centare.....	1 square metre.	1,550 square inches.

## WEIGHTS.

<i>Metric denominations and values.</i>		<i>Equivalents in denominations in use.</i>
Names.	Number of grammes.	Avoirdupois weight.
Millier or tonneau.....	1,000,000	2204 6 pounds.
Quintal.....	100,000	220.46 "
Myriagramme.....	10,000	22.046 "
Kilogramme or kilo.....	1,000	2.2041 "
Hectogramme.....	100	3.5274 ounces.
Dekagramme.....	10	0.3527 "
Gramme.....	1	15.432 grains.
Decigramme.....	$\frac{1}{10}$	1.5432 "
Centigramme.....	$\frac{1}{100}$	0.1543 "
Milligramme.....	$\frac{1}{1000}$	0.0154 "

## WEIGHT OF A BUSHEL.

Table showing the States and Territories of the United States which have established by Law the Weight in Pounds avoirdupois of a Bushel of different Grains and other Commodities.

[Prepared by F. B. Hough, M.D., for an official report, 1878, and enlarged.]

STATES AND TERRITORIES.																
	Wheat.	Rye.	Oats.	Barley.	Buckwheat.	Indian-corn.	Corn on cob.	Meal, corn and rye.	Malt.	Potatoes, Irish.	Potatoes, sweet.	Onions.	Turnips.	Beans.	Peas.	Apples, peaches, pears.
Arizona.....	lbs. 60 56 32 45	lbs. 60 54 32 50	lbs. 60 54 32 50	lbs. 60 54 32 50	lbs. 60 54 32 50	lbs. 60 54 32 50	lbs. 60 54 32 50	lbs. 60 54 32 50	lbs. 60 54 32 50	lbs. 60 54 32 50	lbs. 60 54 32 50	lbs. 60 54 32 50	lbs. 60 54 32 50	lbs. 60 54 32 50	lbs. 60 54 32 50	lbs. 60 54 32 50
California.....	60 56 32 45	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50
Colorado.....	60 56 32 45	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50
Connecticut.....	60 56 32 45	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50
Dakota.....	60 56 32 45	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50
Delaware.....	60 56 32 45	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50
Dis. of Columbia	60 56 32 45	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50
Georgia.....	60 56 32 45	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50
Illinois.....	60 56 32 45	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50
Indiana.....	60 56 32 45	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50
Iowa.....	60 56 32 45	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50
Kansas.....	60 56 32 45	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50
Kentucky.....	60 56 32 45	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50
Louisiana.....	60 56 32 45	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50
Maine.....	60 56 32 45	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50
Maryland.....	60 56 32 45	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50
Massachusetts.....	60 56 32 45	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50
Michigan.....	60 56 32 45	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50
Minnesota.....	60 56 32 45	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50
Missouri.....	60 56 32 45	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50
Montana.....	60 56 32 45	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50
Nebraska.....	60 56 32 45	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50
New Hampshire.....	60 56 32 45	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50
New Jersey.....	60 56 32 45	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50
New York.....	60 56 32 45	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50
Ohio.....	60 56 32 45	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50
Oregon.....	60 56 32 45	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50
Pennsylvania.....	60 56 32 45	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50
Rhode Island.....	60 56 32 45	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50
Vermont.....	60 56 32 45	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50
Virginia.....	60 56 32 45	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50
Washington.....	60 56 32 45	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50
West Virginia.....	60 56 32 45	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50
Wisconsin.....	60 56 32 45	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50	60 54 32 50

## White and Colored Population at Each Census—1790-1870.

[From the Compendium of the Ninth Census, 1870.]

	1790.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.	1850.	1860.	1870.
White.....	3,172,006	4,306,446	5,932,073	7,862,166	10,537,878	14,196,805	19,553,069	26,922,537	33,539,877
Colored.....	59,627	108,435	186,446	233,634	319,593	386,233	434,495	489,070	4,890,009
Free.....	59,627	108,435	186,446	233,634	319,593	386,233	434,495	489,070	4,890,009
Slaves.....	697,681	893,602	1,191,362	1,533,022	2,009,043	2,437,355	3,204,313	3,933,760	.....
Indians.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41,021	25,781
Civilized.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	84,933	63,254
Chinese.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	3,929,314	5,303,493	7,239,881	9,635,822	12,866,020	17,069,453	23,191,876	31,443,331	38,558,871

**SOME OF THE MOST DESTRUCTIVE FIRES ON RECORD.**

- 1666, Sept. 26.—The "Great Fire" in London; ruins covered 436 acres; 12,200 houses destroyed. About 200,000 persons forced to camp out.
- 1812, Sept. 14.—Moscow burned by order of the Russians; fires ordered lit in 600 places; 1,180 houses, exclusive of palaces and churches, burned.
- 1835, Dec. 16.—New York; 600 warehouses and \$20,000,000 in property destroyed.
- 1838, April 27.—Charleston, S. C.; one-half the city (1,158 buildings) destroyed; loss, \$3,000,000.
- 1839, Sept. 6.—New York; 46 buildings; loss, \$10,000,000.
- 1842, May 5.—Hamburg, Germany; 4,219 buildings burned; 100 lives and \$35,000,000 worth of property lost.
- 1845, April 10.—Pittsburg; 1,000 buildings; loss, \$6,000,000.
- 1845, May 28.—Immense fire at Quebec; 1,050 houses burned and 12,000 people made homeless; many lives lost.
- 1845, June 28.—Another great fire in Quebec; 1,365 houses (two-thirds of the city) burned.
- 1846, June 12.—St. John's, Newfoundland; nearly the whole town destroyed; 6,000 people burned out.
- 1848, August 17.—Albany, N. Y.; one-third of city (600 houses) burned; loss, \$3,000,000.
- 1851, May 2-3.—San Francisco; 2,500 buildings burned; many lives lost; estimated loss, \$3,500,000.
- 1851, May 4.—St. Louis; about three-fourths of the city burned; loss, \$11,000,000.
- 1851, June 22.—San Francisco; 500 buildings burned; loss, \$3,000,000.
- 1861, June 22.—London; wharves on Tooley street; fire burned for a month; loss estimated, \$10,000,000.
- 1863, Dec. 8.—Santiago, South America; Church of the Campana burned; 2,000, principally women, perished.
- 1866, July 4.—Portland, Me., nearly destroyed; 10,000 people homeless; loss, \$15,000,000.
- 1870, June 5.—Constantinople; 7,000 buildings burned; 2,000 lives lost.
- 1871, Oct. 8-9.—Chicago; fire swept over 2,125 acres, destroying nearly all the business portion and much of the residence portion of the city; 1,600 stores, 28 hotels, 60 churches, nearly 1,500 residences burned; 250 lives lost; loss estimated, \$195,000,000.
- 1871, Oct.—Great forest fires in Wisconsin and Michigan; 1,000 lives lost; 15,000 people made homeless; loss estimated at \$3,000,000.
- 1872, Nov. 9.—Boston; 65 acres burned in the business heart of the city; 14 lives lost; 446 buildings destroyed; loss, \$73,600,000.
- 1873, Aug. 2.—Portland, Oregon; 23 blocks, 250 dwellings destroyed; loss, \$1,500,000.
- 1874, Feb. 4.—Great fire in London; loss, \$15,000,000.
- 1874, July 14.—Chicago; 15 squares burned; 346 buildings destroyed; loss, over \$4,000,000.
- 1875, Feb. 8.—New York; destructive fire on Broadway; loss, \$3,000,000.
- 1875, April 28.—Oshkosh, Wis.; a square mile of city in ruins; loss over \$2,000,000.
- 1875, May 27.—Holyoke, Mass.; French Cathedral burned; 75 lives lost.
- 1875, Nov. 4.—Virginia City, Nev.; business portion destroyed; loss, \$4,000,000.
- 1877, June 21.—St. Johns, New Brunswick; two-fifths of city burned—1,650 dwellings; loss, \$12,500,000.

## LIST OF NOTABLE SHIPWRECKS—1782-1878.

NAME.	Date.	Where from.	Where lost.	Lives lost.
Amazon	1862, Jan. 4		Land's End, Engl.	100
Amazon	1861, Nov.	Prussian man-of-war.	Coast, N. Holland.	113
America	1859	Collision with U. S.	Ohio River	72
Anglo-Saxon	1863, Apr. 27	Liverpool	Cape Race	237
Annie Jane	1853, Sep. 28	Liverpool	Hebrides	343
Arctic	1854, Sep. 27	U. S. mail steamer.	Cape Race	322
Atlantic	1852, Aug. 20		Lake Erie	250
Atlantic	1873, Apr. 1	Liverpool, W. S. line	Coast, Nova Scotia	560
Austria	1858, Sep. 13	Hamburg	Atlantic	500
Avalanche	1877, Sept.	For New Zealand	British Channel	100
Avenger	1847, Dec. 20	England	Bizerta, Africa	266
B. Billow	1831, Apr. 9		Nova Scotia	137
Ben Sherrod	1837, May 9	New Orleans	Natchez	175
Birkenhead	1852, Feb. 26	Queenstown	Coast, South Africa	454
Boston	1880, May 25	Burned at sea,	by lightning	
Brandywine	1831, Apr. 9	Mississippi R.	Near Memphis	110
Bristol	1836, Nov. 30	Liverpool	Long Island	73
British Admiral	1874, May 23	Liverpool	Near Australia	80
Brother Jonathan	1865, Aug. 25	San Francisco	Pacific	146
Cambria	1870, Oct. 19	New York	Coast, Ireland	170
Captain	1870, Sept. 7	British man-of-war.	Off Finisterre	500
Carrick	1847, May 19	Canadian Briz	St. Lawrence	170
Cazador	1856, Jan. 30	Chilian war steamer		318
Central America	1857, Sep. 12	Havana and N. Y.	Gulf of Mexico	427
City of Boston	1870, Jan. 28	N. Y., for Liverpool	Never heard from.	191
City of Glasgow	1854, Mar. 1	Liverpool to Phila.	Never heard from.	480
City of Philadelphia	1854, Sep. 17	Liverpool	Cape Race	
City of Washington	1873, July 5	Inman Steamship	Off Nova Scotia	
Cospatrick	1874, Nov. 17	London	Burned at sea.	465
Deutschland	1875, Dec. 6	Bremerhaven, Ger.	Kentish Kn'k Sand	60
Donna Maria	1850, Oct. 29		Near Macao, China	188
Dunbar	1857, Aug. 27	Ship	Near Nova Scotia	121
Eagle Speed	1865, Aug. 20	Calcutta	Indian Ocean	265
Erie	1841, Aug. 9	Buffalo	Burned, Lake Erie	175
Eten	1877, June	Bombay	Near Valparaiso	100
Eurydice	1878, Mar. 23		Isle of Wight	300
Evening Star	1866, Oct. 3	New York	Tybee Island, Ga.	253
Exmouth	1847, Ap. 28	Londonderry	Atlantic	236
Favorite	1854, Apr. 29	Bremen	Atlantic	180
Floridian	1849, Feb. 28	Antwerp and N. Y.	English coast	200
Friesland	1877, Dec.		Atlantic	168
General Lyon	1865, Mar. 31	Wilmington, N. C.	Cape Hatteras	500
George Canning	1855, Jan. 1	Hamb'g & N. Y. pkt.	Near River Elbe	96
Golden Gate	1862, July 27	San Francisco	Mexican coast	204
Governor Fenner	1841, Feb. 21	Liverpool	Atlantic	122
Griffith	1850, June 17		Lake Erie	300
Henry Clay	1852, July 28	Albany	Hudson River	26
Hibernia	1863, Nov. 25	N. Y. to Glasgow	Coast, Ireland	85
Home	1837, Oct. 9	New York	Pamlico Sound, N.C.	100
Hungarian	1860, Feb. 19	Liverpool to Portl'd	Cape Sable	205
Independence	1853, Feb. 16	Central America	Lower California	140
Jane and Margaret	1837, Feb. 22	Liverpool	Isle of Man	206
Japan	1874, Dec. 17	Pacif. mail steamer.	Near Yokohama	406
John	1855, May 8	Barque	Manacles Rocks	191
John Rutledge	1856, Feb. 19	Liverpool to N. Y.	Sunk by an iceberg	
Johnson, A. N.	1847, Dec.	Cincinnati	Ohio River	80
Kara	1874, June 22		Sea of Marmora	250
Lady Elgin	1860, Sept. 8	Collis, with Augusta	Lake Michigan	297
Lady Nugent	1854, May 10	Madras	Foundered	400
Lexington	1840, Jan. 13	New York	Watch Hill, R. I.	40
Lochearn	1873, Nov. 28	Glasgow	Atlantic	
London	1866, Jan. 11	London	Bay of Biscay	220
Luna	1830, Feb. 12		English Channel	100
Lyonnais	1856, Nov. 2	New York	Atlantic	134
Megara	1871, June 17	British troop ship.	Pacific Ocean	
Mercedes	1854, May 1	Peruvian war ship.	Callao	731
Metis	1872, Aug. 30	New York	Watch Hill, R. I.	52
Mexico	1837, Jan. 3	Liverpool	Long Island	108
Monmouth	1837, Oct. 29		Mississippi River	234
Montreal	1857, June 26	Quebec	Near Quebec	250
Moselle	1838, Apr. 25	Cincinnati	Near Cincinnati	131
New Jersey	1856, Mar. 15	Philadelphia and	Camden ferry-boat.	30

NOTABLE SHIPWRECKS—1782-1878.—*Continued.*

NAME.	Date.	Where from.	Where lost.	Lives lost.
Niagara	1865, Nov. 24		Mississippi River.	100
North American	1864, Dec. 22			197
Northfleet	1873, Jan. 22	London	Coast of Kent	253
Ocean	1854, Nov. 24	Boston	Burnt, Boston Harb.	85
Ocean Monarch	1848, Aug. 24	Liverpool	Irish Channel	170
Onida	1870, Jan. 21	U. S. Navy	Yokohama Bay.	120
Orpheus	1863, Feb. 1	British man-of-war	New Zealand	181
Pacific	1856, Jan. 23	Liverpool for N. Y.	Never heard from	186
Pacific	1875, Nov. 4	Victoria.	Cape Flattery	157
Pennsylvania.	1858, June 13		Mississippi River.	100
Pewabic	1865, Aug. 9	Propeller.	Lake Huron	100
Phoenix	1847, Nov. 21		Lake Michigan.	240
Pomona	1859, Apr. 28	Liverpool.	Coast, Ireland.	895
Pommerania.	1878, Nov. 25	Hamburg Am. line.	English Channel.	50
Powhatan	1854, Apr. 15	Havre to the U. S.	Atlantic	811
Poyang	1875, June 1	Macao	Hong-Kong	100
President	1841, Mar. 13	New York.	Never heard from.	109
Princess Alice	1873, Sept. 8	London, collision	Thames River	600
Princeton.	1844, Feb. 28	Potomac	River (gun burst)	20
Pulaeki	1838, June 14	Savannah	N. Carolina coast.	100
Racehorse.	1864, Nov. 4		Coast, China.	99
Rothsay Castle.	1851, Aug. 17		Near Liverpool.	100
Royal Adelaide.	1860, Mar. 30	Cork and London.	Near Margate, Eng.	206
Royal Charter.	1869, Oct. 26	Australia	Ile Anglesea, Wales	446
Royal George	1782, Aug. 20	British man-of-war	Sunk at Portsmouth	600
St. George.	1853, Dec. 24	Liverpool.	Burned at sea.	51
St. Paul.	1858, Sep. 30	Hong-Kong	Roscel Isl'd, S. Pac.	817
San Francisco.	1853, Dec. 24	N. Y. to California.	Foundered at sea.	240
Schiller	1875, May 7	New York	Scilly Islands.	842
Shanunga.	1847, Aug. 9	Collision with	Iduna.	173
Staffordshire	1853, Dec. 30	Liverpool to Boston	Near Cape Sable.	177
Stonewall.	1869, Oct. 27	St. Louis.	Near Cairo, Ill.	222
Sultana	1865, Apr. 28	Explosion, Miss. R.	Retur'd Union pris.	1,320
Talisman.	1847, Nov. 19	Pittsburg.	Ohio River	100
Taylor	1854, Jan. 20	White Star Line.	Coast, Ireland.	870
Ville du Havre.	1873, Nov. 23	New York.	Azore Islands.	200
Wawasset.	1873, Aug. 8	Washington, D. C.	Burned, Potomac R.	45
Wilhelmsburg.	1863, Nov.	Hamburg	Coast, Holland.	250
William and Mary.	1853, May 8	Emigrant ship.	Near Bahama Isl'ds.	170

## Average Annual Rates, per 1000 of Population, of Deaths, Births, and Marriages, in Nine Nations of Europe.

[From the 57th Annual Report of the Registrar-General of Great Britain, 1876.]

COUNTRIES.	DEATHS.			BIRTHS.			PERSONS MARRIED.		
	Av'ge for 20 yrs. 1853-72	In the years		Av'ge for 20 yrs. 1853-72	In the years		Av'ge for 20 yrs. 1853-72	In the years	
		1873	1874		1873	1874		1873	1874
England and Wales.	22.4	21.1	22.3	34.8	35.5	36.2	16.9	17.6	17.1
Denmark.	20.3	18.6	19.9	31.6	30.7	30.8	15.9	16.2	16.4
Sweden.	20.4	17.2	20.3	32.0	33.8	30.9	14.1	14.6	14.5
Austria.	31.9	28.5	31.3	40.2	40.3	40.1	17.3	18.5	17.9
Prussia.	27.2	29.0	25.8	37.7	39.7	40.1	17.1	20.8	19.4
The Netherlands.	25.7	24.0	22.6	31.3	36.0	33.1	15.9	17.0	16.6
France.	24.4	23.3	21.6	26.1	26.1	26.2	15.9	17.7	16.5
Spain*	29.7	..	..	37.2	..	..	15.1	..	..
Italy*	30.2	30.0	30.8	37.4	36.8	34.9	15.4	15.8	15.2

\* The mean annual rates for Spain are for the ten years 1861-70, those for Italy are for the ten years 1863-72.

It will be seen from the above table that the death-rate is much higher in Italy, Austria, Spain, and Prussia, than in France or England, while the mortality of the most northern countries of Europe—Denmark and Sweden—is less by ten per cent than in Great Britain, and 50 per cent lower than in Italy or Austria.



## VITAL STATISTICS OF ENGLAND FOR 37 YEARS—1838-1874.

[From the 37th Annual Report of the Registrar-General.]

Years ended Dec. 31.	Estimated population in the middle of each year.	Deaths.	Births.	Persons married.	Excess of births over deaths.	To 1000 PERSONS LIVING.		
						Deaths.	Births.	Persons married
1838...	15,287,099	342,700	463,787	236,134	121,027	22.4	30.3	15.4
1839...	15,514,355	338,984	492,574	240,332	153,590	21.8	31.7	15.9
1840...	15,730,813	350,087	502,303	245,830	142,616	22.9	31.9	15.6
1841...	15,929,492	343,847	512,158	244,992	168,311	21.6	32.2	15.4
1842...	16,130,320	349,519	517,739	237,050	168,220	21.7	32.1	14.7
1843...	16,332,228	346,445	527,525	247,086	180,880	21.2	32.3	15.2
1844...	16,535,174	356,363	540,763	264,498	183,890	21.6	32.7	16.0
1845...	16,739,136	349,366	543,521	287,486	194,155	20.9	32.5	17.2
1846...	16,944,092	350,315	572,625	291,538	182,310	23.0	33.8	17.2
1847...	17,150,018	423,304	539,965	271,690	116,661	24.7	31.5	15.8
1848...	17,356,862	399,833	563,059	276,460	163,266	23.0	32.4	15.9
1849...	17,564,666	440,839	578,159	283,766	137,320	25.1	32.9	16.2
1850...	17,773,324	368,995	593,422	305,488	224,427	20.8	33.4	17.3
1851...	17,982,949	395,396	615,865	308,412	220,469	22.0	32.7	17.2
1852...	18,193,306	407,135	624,012	317,564	216,877	22.4	34.3	17.5
1853...	18,404,968	421,097	612,391	329,040	191,294	22.9	33.3	17.9
1854...	18,616,310	437,905	634,405	319,454	196,500	23.5	34.1	17.2
1855...	18,829,000	425,708	635,043	304,326	209,340	23.6	33.7	16.2
1856...	19,042,412	390,506	657,453	318,674	266,947	20.5	34.5	16.7
1857...	19,256,516	410,815	663,071	318,194	243,556	21.8	34.4	16.5
1858...	19,471,391	449,656	655,481	312,140	205,825	23.1	33.7	16.0
1859...	19,686,701	440,751	689,881	335,446	249,100	22.4	35.0	17.0
1860...	19,902,713	422,731	684,048	340,312	261,327	21.2	34.4	17.1
1861...	20,119,314	435,114	696,406	327,412	261,292	21.6	34.6	16.3
1862...	20,371,013	498,566	712,684	328,060	276,118	21.4	35.0	16.1
1863...	20,625,855	473,837	727,417	347,020	253,580	23.0	35.3	16.8
1864...	20,883,889	495,531	740,275	360,744	244,744	23.7	35.4	17.3
1865...	21,145,151	490,909	748,089	370,498	257,160	23.2	35.4	17.5
1866...	21,409,984	500,689	758,870	375,552	253,181	23.4	35.2	17.5
1867...	21,677,535	471,073	768,349	358,308	297,276	21.7	35.4	16.5
1868...	21,948,713	480,623	786,856	353,984	306,296	21.9	35.8	16.1
1869...	22,223,399	494,828	773,361	353,940	278,553	22.3	34.8	15.9
1870...	22,501,316	515,329	799,787	363,310	277,456	22.9	35.2	16.1
1871...	22,782,812	514,879	797,498	380,324	282,549	22.6	35.0	16.7
1872...	23,067,835	492,265	825,907	402,534	333,642	21.3	35.5	17.5
1873...	23,356,414	492,530	829,776	411,230	337,256	21.1	35.5	17.6
1874...	23,648,609	536,633	854,956	404,020	328,324	22.3	36.2	17.1

## Average Annual Birth Rate, Death Rate, and Marriage Rate per 1000 of the Population.

	Average annual birth-rate.	Average annual death-rate.	Surplus birth-rate over death-rate.	Average annual marriage-rate.
England and Wales.....	34.9	22.2	12.7	16.8
Sweden.....	31.9	20.3	11.6	14.1
Denmark.....	31.6	20.2	11.4	15.9
Prussia.....	37.8	27.1	10.7	17.3
Netherlands.....	34.5	25.5	9.0	16.0
Austria.....	39.9	32.2	7.7	17.2
Spain.....	37.2	29.7	7.5	15.1
Italy.....	37.1	30.2	6.9	15.0
France.....	26.1	24.2	1.9	16.0

## VITAL STATISTICS IN EUROPE.

Proportion of Births per Thousand of the Population during 22 Years from 1858 to 1874.

[From the 57th Annual Report of the Registrar-General of Great Britain.]

	Engla'd and Wales.	France.	Prussia.	Austria.	Italy.	Spain.	Den- mark.	Nether- lands.	Sweden
1858.	33.3	25.9	37.1	40.8	....	....	31.9	33.0	31.4
1859.	34.1	25.7	36.3	38.4	....	....	32.9	32.6	33.5
1860.	33.7	25.1	34.5	36.9	....	....	32.1	32.0	31.8
1861.	34.5	26.4	34.7	29.6	....	....	32.6	32.6	31.5
1862.	34.4	26.0	36.6	42.9	....	....	33.2	34.6	32.4
1863.	33.7	26.8	39.4	42.2	....	....	33.4	32.3	34.8
1864.	35.0	28.0	39.8	43.2	....	....	33.8	34.9	35.0
1865.	34.4	26.2	38.6	40.6	....	....	32.7	31.7	34.8
1866.	34.4	26.9	37.5	40.0	....	39.3	31.8	35.2	32.6
1867.	35.6	26.5	37.0	40.3	....	38.3	31.0	33.1	33.4
1868.	35.3	26.9	39.3	39.9	39.1	37.4	31.1	36.1	33.6
1869.	35.4	26.6	39.4	40.4	37.8	38.5	30.3	35.5	33.6
1870.	35.4	26.5	39.1	39.1	38.3	37.9	31.4	35.9	33.8
1871.	31.2	26.1	39.2	44.2	38.7	37.3	32.2	35.3	33.1
1872.	35.4	26.2	38.9	24.7	36.5	37.3	30.5	35.2	30.8
1873.	35.8	25.7	36.8	39.3	35.3	34.4	31.2	34.7	27.5
1874.	34.8	25.7	37.7	40.2	37.0	35.7	29.5	34.5	28.2
1875.	35.2	25.5	38.1	40.5	36.7	35.4	30.5	35.9	28.3
1876.	35.0	22.6	33.8	39.9	37.0	....	30.2	35.3	30.4
1877.	35.8	26.8	39.7	39.9	37.8	....	30.3	35.8	30.0
1878.	35.5	26.1	39.7	40.3	36.3	....	30.7	36.0	30.8
1879.	36.2	26.2	40.1	40.1	34.9	....	30.8	36.1	30.9
Annual aver'g.	34.9	26.1	37.8	39.9	37.1	37.2	31.6	34.5	31.9

Proportion of Deaths per Thousand of the Population during 22 Years from 1858 to 1874.

	Engla'd and Wales.	France.	Prussia.	Austria.	Italy.	Spain.	Den- mark.	Nether- lands.	Sweden
1858.	22.9	22.0	29.0	35.0	....	....	24.3	24.5	23.7
1859.	23.5	27.7	27.6	37.4	....	....	18.5	23.9	19.8
1860.	22.6	26.1	30.6	46.0	....	....	20.1	28.1	21.5
1861.	20.5	23.2	26.2	31.9	....	....	18.9	23.4	21.8
1862.	21.8	23.8	28.2	29.6	....	....	21.9	27.3	27.6
1863.	23.1	24.1	27.6	32.0	....	....	23.3	27.8	21.7
1864.	23.4	27.0	25.7	30.7	....	....	20.4	31.2	20.1
1865.	21.2	21.4	23.7	29.8	....	....	20.2	24.7	17.6
1866.	21.6	23.2	25.3	31.4	....	26.3	18.4	25.2	18.5
1867.	21.4	21.7	24.5	30.9	....	26.8	18.4	23.7	21.4
1868.	22.0	23.5	26.0	31.1	30.8	23.5	18.3	23.2	19.3
1869.	23.7	22.8	26.0	30.2	29.7	30.6	23.3	25.1	20.2
1870.	23.2	24.3	27.2	31.0	29.8	32.8	23.3	25.8	19.4
1871.	23.4	23.3	34.0	33.3	29.0	28.0	20.9	23.7	20.0
1872.	21.7	22.7	25.6	28.1	34.2	29.1	20.0	22.6	19.6
1873.	21.9	24.0	27.3	29.3	30.5	32.6	19.3	24.8	21.0
1874.	22.3	23.5	25.9	28.9	27.7	32.6	19.1	23.0	22.3
1875.	22.9	23.3	25.9	29.2	29.8	30.1	19.1	25.7	19.8
1876.	22.6	24.8	28.4	30.0	30.0	....	19.5	29.4	17.2
1877.	21.3	22.0	29.3	32.4	30.7	....	18.3	25.7	16.3
1878.	21.1	23.3	28.0	33.5	30.0	....	18.6	24.0	17.2
1879.	22.3	21.6	25.8	31.3	30.3	....	19.9	22.6	20.3
Annual aver'g.	22.2	24.2	27.1	32.2	30.2	29.7	20.2	25.5	20.3

**Proportion of Marriages per Thousand of the Population during 22 Years from 1853 to 1874.**

	Engla'd and Wales.	France.	Prussia.	Austria.	Italy.	Spain.	Den- mark.	Nether- lands.	Sweden
1853.	17.9	15.5	17.0	16.8	.....	.....	18.5	15.5	14.4
1854.	17.2	15.1	15.6	15.4	.....	.....	17.5	14.9	15.4
1855.	16.2	15.8	15.2	14.6	.....	.....	17.1	14.5	15.0
1856.	16.7	15.8	16.3	18.8	.....	.....	17.3	15.1	14.9
1857.	16.5	16.3	18.6	17.6	.....	.....	18.0	15.8	15.5
1858.	16.0	16.9	18.9	17.3	.....	.....	17.5	15.9	16.2
1859.	17.0	16.4	16.7	14.8	.....	.....	16.9	16.3	16.6
1860.	17.1	15.8	16.8	17.5	.....	.....	16.0	16.2	15.6
1861.	16.3	16.3	15.9	17.1	.....	16.5	14.9	16.1	14.5
1862.	16.1	16.2	16.8	18.0	.....	16.0	14.7	15.6	14.1
1863.	16.8	16.0	17.3	17.3	16.3	15.3	15.0	16.5	14.5
1864.	17.3	15.9	17.2	16.7	16.0	15.5	11.3	16.7	14.0
1865.	17.5	15.8	18.1	16.0	18.0	15.7	17.8	16.9	14.1
1866.	17.5	15.8	15.5	13.5	11.2	15.9	16.8	16.7	13.4
1867.	16.5	15.7	18.6	17.8	13.4	14.2	15.3	16.7	12.2
1868.	16.1	15.7	17.6	18.5	14.3	13.3	14.6	15.3	10.9
1869.	15.9	16.4	17.8	20.7	15.9	16.2	14.7	15.5	11.3
1870.	16.1	12.0	14.7	19.4	14.6	12.5	14.7	15.8	13.1
1871.	16.7	14.4	15.9	19.0	14.9	.....	14.6	15.9	18.0
1872.	17.5	19.5	20.6	18.4	15.0	.....	15.0	16.4	13.9
1873.	17.6	17.7	20.3	18.5	15.8	.....	16.2	17.0	14.6
1874.	17.1	16.5	19.4	17.9	15.2	.....	16.4	16.6	14.5
Annual average.	16.8	16.0	17.3	17.2	15.0	15.1	15.9	16.0	14.1

**VITAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN CITIES.**

[From the Reports of the Board of Health of the City of New York.]

CITY.	Popula- tion. [Estimat- ed for 1873.]	No. of deaths.	Death rate per 1,000 inhabi- tants.	CITY.	Popula- tion. [Estimat- ed for 1873.]	No. of deaths.	Death rate per 1,000 inhabi- tants.
Algiers.....	49,531	1,490	30.08	London.....	3,356,073	76,634	22.83
Amsterdam.....	282,000	7,332	26.07	Manchester...	354,000	10,015	28.29
Antwerp.....	153,645	3,795	24.69	Mayence.....	47,483	1,396	29.40
Basle.....	50,000	1,167	23.34	Messina.....	111,854	3,234	28.91
Berlin.....	930,000	26,424	27.81	Mexico.....	225,000	6,963	30.94
Birmingham.....	355,540	8,900	25.28	Milan.....	271,135	9,272	34.19
Bologna.....	112,462	3,951	35.13	Montreal.....	165,000	4,954	30.02
Bombay.....	644,405	15,665	24.31	Munich.....	169,400	7,705	45.48
Bordeaux.....	194,055	5,190	26.74	Newcastle.....	135,500	4,033	29.76
Brussels.....	185,000	5,377	29.06	Nice.....	49,230	1,718	34.89
Cadiz.....	52,451	1,421	28.23	Nottingham...	90,894	2,035	21.18
Calcutta.....	447,600	11,537	25.82	Palermo.....	223,424	6,259	28.46
Christiania.....	72,725	1,566	21.53	Paris.....	1,851,792	40,739	22.04
Dresden.....	179,678	6,257	34.82	Pesth.....	230,000	11,323	49.23
Edinburgh.....	208,322	4,577	21.97	Quebec.....	62,003	1,424	22.97
Frankfort-on- the Main.....	100,000	2,008	20.08	Rome.....	248,307	8,479	34.14
Genoa.....	135,282	4,972	36.75	Rotterdam.....	125,893	3,963	31.48
Glasgow.....	514,495	14,876	28.92	Stockholm.....	147,243	4,484	30.45
The Hague.....	94,595	2,470	26.05	Stuttgart.....	91,666	2,354	25.63
Halifax.....	31,582	739	23.39	Sunderland.....	104,330	2,341	22.42
Havana.....	205,676	7,755	37.70	Turin.....	214,425	5,575	26.07
Honolulu.....	14,832	1,639	110.35	Valparaiso.....	85,000	6,135	64.58
Lausanne.....	26,530	645	24.32	Venice.....	135,644	4,819	36.26
Leghorn.....	97,096	3,046	31.37	Vera Cruz.....	15,500	1,093	70.51
Leicester.....	104,360	2,478	23.74	Vienna.....	700,000	24,701	35.28
Leipsic.....	110,000	2,869	26.08	Wilna.....	77,183	2,362	30.60
Liverpool.....	505,374	13,042	25.81	Wolverhampton	70,000	1,726	24.65
				Zurich.....	56,695	1,451	25.59

# **RATE OF MORTALITY IN AMERICAN CITIES.—NUMBER OF DEATHS PER ANNUM OUT OF 1,000 INHABITANTS.**

[Compiled from the *Monthly Sanitarian*, New York, 1875-78.]

		1875. (9 months.)	1876. (1 year.)	1877. (1 year.)	1878. (10 months.)
1	Baltimore.....	21.23	21.26	21.25	19.19
2	Boston.....	25.	23.58	20.43	20.85
3	Brooklyn.....	25.91	24.92	21.61	20.23
4	Buffalo, N. Y.....	.....	16.61	10.43	.....
5	Charleston, S. C.....	34.60	30.72	24.34	23.96
6	Chicago.....	20.29	20.42	18.84	15.75
7	Cincinnati.....	20.39	23.10	17.81	16.59
8	Dayton, O.....	14.23	14.04	12.29	13.07
9	Detroit, Mich.....	.....	15.97	14.	.....
10	Elmira, N. Y.....	17.01	15.56	14.53	16.66
11	Erie, Pa.....	18.74	13.40	13.71	13.10
12	Knoxville, Tenn.....	14.25	12.92	14.73	.....
13	Memphis, Tenn.....	29.79	24.78	26.06	.....
14	Mobile, Ala.....	22.	24.34	24.14	21.19
15	Milwaukee, Wis.....	14.64	18.73	16.84	13.43
16	Nashville, Tenn.....	43.17	31.82	29.57	21.77
17	Newark, N. J.....	20.29	27.15	23.17	.....
18	New Haven, Conn.....	20.79	17.89	19.66	18.18
19	New Orleans, La.....	27.80	26.89	24.83	22.42
20	New York.....	29.79	27.23	24.36	25.47
21	Paterson, N. J.....	30.94	26.73	24.28	21.24
22	Petersburg, Va.....	31.06	31.31	24.46	.....
23	Philadelphia.....	24.35	24.51	19.02	18.20
24	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	21.69	21.90	23.87	23.41
25	Providence, R. I.....	18.94	16.30	18.51	19.47
26	Reading, Pa.....	19.55	27.95	22.50	.....
27	Richmond, Va.....	24.97	22.18	21.93	19.05
28	Rochester, N. Y.....	24.39	21.27	18.41	14.32
29	San Francisco.....	19.28	18.89	19.86	15.56
30	Selma, Ala.....	22.58	16.57	19.63	30.31
31	St. Louis.....	16.19	13.48	11.69	12.48
32	Syracuse, N. Y.....	.....	10.26	13.20	11.33
33	Toledo, O.....	24.80	14.80	13.54	12.32
34	Washington, D. C.*	29.03	25.61	24.39	27.25
35	Wheeling, W. Va.....	18.06	21.35	16.78	.....
36	Yonkers, N. Y.....	19.29	23.37	17.81	14.40

\* The mortality rate of the colored population in Washington was reported by the Board of Health at 44.50; that of the white population at only 18.37.

NOTE.—The statement is made, on high medical authority, that trustworthy statistics of births, deaths, and marriages are not kept in more than three cities in the United States.

## **AMERICAN PETROLEUM.**

Twenty years ago this article was little known. The first artificial well was sunk in August, 1859. Now there is an annual production in this country of about 15,000,000 barrels (or 600 million gallons), and from \$40,000,000 to \$60,000,000 worth is exported to other countries annually—our exports ranging in importance, according to valuation—first, cotton; second, flour and grain; third, hog products (lard, hams and salt pork); and fourth, petroleum. There are more than 10,000 oil wells flowing or being sunk, and probably over \$10,000,000 invested in the business in one way and another. Fifteen million barrels (forty gallons to a barrel) of this oil would fill 9,600,000 lamps holding half a pint each, or about seven such lamps for every man, woman, and child on our globe. All this has come to light, from the bowels of the earth, in less than twenty years, during which time we have not only used all the petroleum we have wanted ourselves, but have sent to other lands nearly \$500,000,000 worth, at the low custom-house valuation.

**EXPECTATION OF LIFE AT THE FOLLOWING AGES,  
CALCULATED IN YEARS AND HUNDREDTHS.**

BY DR. WILLIAM FARR.

Age.	Male.	Fem.	Age.	Male.	Fem.	Age.	Male.	Fem.	Age.	Male.	Fem.
0	33.91	41.85	25	36.12	37.04	50	19.54	20.75	75	6.49	6.93
1	46.65	47.81	26	35.44	36.39	51	18.90	20.09	76	6.15	6.56
2	48.88	49.40	27	34.77	35.75	52	18.28	19.42	77	5.82	6.21
3	49.61	50.20	28	34.10	35.10	53	17.67	18.75	78	5.51	5.88
4	49.81	50.43	29	33.43	34.46	54	17.06	18.06	79	5.21	5.56
5	49.71	50.33	30	32.76	33.81	55	16.45	17.43	80	4.93	5.26
6	49.39	50.00	31	32.09	33.17	56	15.86	16.79	81	4.66	4.98
7	48.92	49.53	32	31.42	32.53	57	15.26	16.17	82	4.41	4.71
8	48.37	48.98	33	30.74	31.88	58	14.68	15.55	83	4.17	4.45
9	47.74	48.35	34	30.07	31.23	59	14.10	14.94	84	3.95	4.21
10	47.05	47.67	35	29.40	30.59	60	13.53	14.34	85	3.73	3.98
11	46.31	46.95	36	28.73	29.94	61	12.96	13.75	86	3.53	3.76
12	45.54	46.20	37	28.06	29.29	62	12.41	13.17	87	3.34	3.56
13	44.76	45.44	38	27.39	28.64	63	11.87	12.60	88	3.16	3.36
14	43.97	44.68	39	26.72	27.99	64	11.34	12.05	89	3.00	3.18
15	43.18	43.90	40	26.06	27.34	65	10.82	11.51	90	2.84	3.01
16	42.40	43.14	41	25.39	26.69	66	10.32	10.98	91	2.69	2.85
17	41.64	42.40	42	24.73	26.03	67	9.83	10.47	92	2.55	2.70
18	40.90	41.67	43	24.07	25.38	68	9.36	9.97	93	2.41	2.55
19	40.17	40.97	44	23.41	24.72	69	8.90	9.48	94	2.29	2.42
20	39.48	40.29	45	22.76	24.06	70	8.45	9.02	95	2.17	2.29
21	38.80	39.63	46	22.11	23.40	71	8.03	8.57	96	2.06	2.17
22	38.13	38.98	47	21.46	22.74	72	7.63	8.13	97	1.95	2.06
23	37.46	38.33	48	20.82	22.08	73	7.23	7.71	98	1.85	1.96
24	36.79	37.63	49	20.17	21.42	74	6.85	7.31	99	1.76	1.86
									100	1.68	1.76

**THE METALLIC MONEY OF ROME.**

[Condensed from Mommsen, Gibbon, etc.]

DURING nearly three centuries, representing the earlier period of the Roman Republic, the current money consisted of bronze coins alone. This coinage was at first merely cast, but finally came to be stamped. Silver was first introduced into the coinage in the 487th year of Rome (B.C. 286), and from that time on it continued, although frequently debased, to be the principal money of account. The *denarius*, worth from fourteen to sixteen cents of our money, was the silver coin in which most reckonings were made. The Roman *denarius* was worth about four sesterces, the latter coin, the smallest in use, being about four cents in value. Gold currency came in about two centuries before the Christian era; but it was of trifling amount prior to the conquests of Julius Cæsar, which opened up the gold mines of Spain to Roman cupidity. The bronze coins which continued until near the Christian era were gradually displaced by copper and brass. About the third century, brass was in its turn displaced by copper, which was thereafter exclusively used for the inferior coinage, while gold seems never to have become a monetary standard. In fact, most

of the gold amassed at the city of Rome was in bars. The Roman Government, even after gold became plentiful, adhered in its monetary system, with strictly conservative policy, steadfastly to the rule of coining silver only, with copper as subsidiary coins of trifling value. In the year of Rome 597, history records that the Roman treasury contained 17,410 Roman pounds of gold, 18,230 pounds of coined silver, and 22,070 of uncoined silver. The legal ratio of gold to silver was one pound of gold to 4000 sesterces, or one of gold to 11.91 silver.

It will thus be seen that silver was rated at least fifty per cent higher in relation to gold, near the beginning of the Christian era, than it is now reckoned. The silver coin, up to the time of Augustus Cæsar, was almost absolutely pure, and specimens of it still remaining are found to be  $\frac{250}{1000}$  to  $\frac{255}{1000}$  fine. Shortly after, however, the debasement of coinage, common to all countries of which history presents any record, set in. Thus, the silver coinage in the time of Nero was worth only 82 per cent of its face; in the time of Vespasian (A.D. 69) it ranged from 78 to 85 per cent. In the year 200, during the reign of Septimius Severus, set in the era of the largest debasement of silver coin; and fifty years later, in the bad days of Elagabalus and Philip, the coinage contained barely forty-five per cent of silver, the alloy being copper, with a small portion of tin to lend color to the fraud. Coins of this period still existing show that the emperors of those days resorted to the expedient of issuing copper with a mere plating of silver. The following table will show how the Roman *denarii* were debased under the empire:

DENARII.	Weight in Grains.	Pure Silver.	DENARII.	Weight in Grains.	Pure Silver.
General Consular Period.	60.1	59.8	Nero.....	55.6	51.7
Republic.....	59.5	59.3	Hadrian.....	49.3	41.0
Augustus Cæsar.....	57.6	56.2	Elagabalus.....	44.2	15.3

Mommsen says that for a long period gold and silver stood side by side as general means of payment. The giving of one metal for the other was not as a rule optional, but payment was to be in gold or silver, according to the tenor of the bargain.

The debasement of Roman coinage fills a conspicuous place in ancient history. Pliny says that the Emperors uttered large sums of base metal with the Roman stamp. Dion Cassius tells us that Caracalla issued pieces of brass washed with gold, and copper plated with silver. Four out of five of all the *denarii* of Claudius were plated. It was the same with those issued in the reign of Claudius Drusus.

The coinage of brass, or alloyed *denarii*, under the succeeding emperors, proves that silver had become of still greater scarcity. Yet this base money had to be accepted like full valued silver, though it was nothing but a token money, with compulsory circulation.

In 663 Claudius Drusus proposed the issue of one plated *denarius* for every seven of silver issuing from the mint. This "watering" of the currency appears to have been designed to leave the public uncertain whether it was receiving token money or silver. During the civil war a monetary panic was created by the quantity of bad money afloat. The amount of plated and partially worthless pieces rendered all commercial transactions extremely insecure. Accordingly, during the government of Cinna, a law was made for redeeming all the token money by means of silver, and for that purpose an assay office was established.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1850-1878.

[From the Official Returns of the U. S. Census for 1850, 1860, and 1870, from Rowell's Newspaper Directory for 1877, and from Pettengill's Newspaper Directory for 1878.]

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	1850.		1860.		1870.		1877.	1878.
	No.	Circulation.	No.	Circulation.	No.	Circulation.	No. of Periodicals.	No. of Periodicals.
1 Alabama.....	60	34,282	96	98,595	83	91,165	86	85
2 Arizona.....					1	280	4	5
3 Arkansas.....	9	7,250	37	39,812	56	29,830	65	60
4 California.....	7	4,619	121	229,893	201	491,908	250	237
5 Colorado.....					14	12,750	49	39
6 Connecticut.....	46	52,670	55	95,536	71	208,725	111	121
7 Dakota.....					8	1,652	17	24
8 Delaware.....	10	7,500	11	16,144	17	20,860	23	22
9 Dist. of Columbia.....	18	100,073	18	69,510	22	81,400	26	28
10 Florida.....	10	5,750	22	15,500	23	10,545	30	35
11 Georgia.....	51	64,155	105	180,972	110	150,967	137	137
12 Idaho.....					6	2,750	9	5
13 Illinois.....	107	88,050	286	356,159	505	1,722,541	709	627
14 Indiana.....	107	63,188	196	159,861	293	363,542	387	376
15 Iowa.....	29	22,500	180	89,240	233	219,090	401	390
16 Kansas.....			27	21,980	97	96,808	170	171
17 Kentucky.....	62	79,868	77	179,597	99	197,180	134	153
18 Louisiana.....	55	80,288	81	120,650	92	84,165	86	80
19 Maine.....	49	63,439	70	126,169	65	170,690	86	93
20 Maryland.....	68	124,779	87	122,244	88	235,450	110	112
21 Massachusetts.....	209	718,221	222	1,368,930	259	1,692,124	329	345
22 Michigan.....	58	52,690	118	128,848	211	253,774	306	291
23 Minnesota.....			49	33,554	95	110,778	146	134
24 Mississippi.....	50	30,555	78	88,737	111	71,868	92	103
25 Missouri.....	61	70,235	173	354,007	279	522,866	370	297
26 Montana.....					10	19,580	10	12
27 Nebraska.....			14	9,750	42	31,600	109	113
28 Nevada.....					12	11,300	24	25
29 New Hampshire.....	88	60,226	20	19,700	51	173,919	66	68
30 New Jersey.....	51	44,521	90	162,016	122	205,500	173	198
31 New Mexico.....	2	1,150	2	1,150	5	1,525	7	9
32 New York.....	428	1,694,756	543	6,034,036	835	7,561,497	1,043	1,175
33 North Carolina.....	51	35,252	74	79,374	64	64,890	89	104
34 Ohio.....	261	389,463	340	1,121,082	395	1,388,367	564	635
35 Oregon.....	2	1,134	16	27,020	35	45,760	44	49
36 Pennsylvania.....	310	964,777	367	1,432,035	540	3,419,765	704	762
37 Rhode Island.....	19	24,472	26	49,090	32	82,050	29	33
38 South Carolina.....	46	53,743	45	53,570	55	80,900	72	71
39 Tennessee.....	50	67,672	83	176,008	91	225,952	124	140
40 Texas.....	34	18,205	89	108,088	112	55,250	181	197
41 Utah.....			2	6,300	10	14,250	9	15
42 Vermont.....	25	45,961	31	47,415	47	71,890	63	66
43 Virginia (a).....	87	87,768	139	391,022	114	143,840	125	129
44 Washington.....			4	2,350	14	6,785	18	23
45 West Virginia (a).....					59	54,432	81	74
46 Wisconsin.....	46	83,015	155	139,145	190	243,865	268	236
47 Wyoming.....					6	1,950	5	7
Total.....	2,536	5,142,177	4,051	13,663,400	5,871	20,842,475	7,941	8,138

(a) In 1860 and 1860 Virginia included West Virginia.

## INTEREST LAWS IN THE UNITED STATES.

[Compiled from the latest State and Territorial Statutes.]

*Laws of each State and Territory regarding Rates of Interest and Penalties for Usury, with the Law or Custom as to Days of Grace on Notes and Drafts.*

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Legal Rate of Interest	Rate Allowed by Contract.	PENALTIES FOR USURY.	Grace or No Grace.
	pr. ct.	per cent.		
Alabama .....	8	8	Forfeiture of entire interest.	Grace.
Arizona .....	10	Any rate.	None.	Grace.
Arkansas .....	6	10	Forft. of principal and interest.	No statute.
California .....	10	Any rate.	None.	No grace.
Colorado .....	10	Any rate.	None, except of excess.	Grace.
Connecticut .....	7	7	Forfeiture of principal.	Grace.
Dakota .....	7	12	Forfeiture of interest.	Grace.
Delaware .....	6	6	Forfeiture of principal.	Grace.
Dist. of Columb. ....	6	10	Forfeiture of entire interest.	Grace.
Florida .....	8	Any rate.	None.	No statute.
Georgia .....	7	Any rate.	None.	Grace.
Idaho .....	10	24	Fine of \$100 or imprisonment.	No grace.
Illinois .....	6	10	Forfeiture of entire interest.	Grace.
Indiana .....	6	10	Forfeiture of excess of interest.	Grace.
Iowa .....	6	10	Forfeit. of 10 pr. ct. on amount.	Grace.
Kansas .....	7	12	Forfeiture of excess of interest.	Grace.
Kentucky .....	6	10	Forfeiture of entire interest.	Grace.
Louisiana .....	5	8	Forfeiture of entire interest.	Grace.
Maine .....	6	Any rate.	None.	Grace.
Maryland .....	6	6	Forfeiture of excess of interest.	Grace.
Massachusetts .....	6	6	Threefold amount of interest.	Grace.
Michigan .....	7	10	None.	Grace.
Minnesota .....	7	12	Forfeiture of excess over 12 p. c.	Grace.
Mississippi .....	6	10	Forfeiture of excess of interest.	Grace.
Missouri .....	6	10	Forfeiture of entire interest.	Grace.
Montana .....	10	Any rate.	None.	No grace.
Nebraska .....	10	12	Forfeiture of interest and cost.	Grace.
Nevada .....	10	Any rate.	None.	Grace.
New Hampshire .....	6	6	Forfeiture of thrice the excess.	Grace.
New Jersey .....	6	6	Forfeiture of entire interest.	Grace.
New Mexico .....	6	12	Forfeiture of entire interest.	No statute.
New York .....	7	7	Fine of \$1,000 or imprisonment.	Grace.
North Carolina .....	6	8	Forfeiture of entire interest.	Grace.
Ohio .....	6	8	Forfeiture of excess above 6 p. c.	Grace.
Oregon .....	10	12	Forfeiture of principal and int.	Grace.
Pennsylvania .....	6	6	Forfeiture of excess of interest.	Grace.
Rhode Island .....	6	Any rate.	None.	Grace.
South Carolina .....	7	Any rate.	None.	Grace.
Tennessee .....	6	10	Forfeit. of exc. int. & \$100 fine.	Grace.
Texas .....	8	Any rate.	None.	Grace.
Utah .....	10	Any rate.	None.	Grace.
Vermont .....	6	6	Forfeiture of excess of interest.	Grace.
Virginia .....	6	8	Forfeiture of excess over 6 p. c.	Grace.
Washington Ter. ....	10	Any rate.	None.	.....
West Virginia .....	6	6	Forfeiture of excess of interest.	Grace.
Wisconsin .....	7	10	Forfeiture of entire interest.	Grace.
Wyoming .....	12	Any rate.	None.	Grace.



# COMPOUND INTEREST TABLE.

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From the *Financial Review*, 1877.

## COMPOUND INTEREST TABLE.

*Showing the Accumulation of Principal and Interest on one Dollar, at various rates per Annum, from 8 to 10 per cent., the Interest being compounded semi-annually.*

No. of Years.	8 per cent.	4 per cent.	4½ per cent.	5 per cent.	6 per cent.	7 per cent.	7½ per cent.	8 per cent.	10 per cent.
1....	\$1.0832	\$1.0404	\$1.0435	\$1.0506	\$1.0609	\$1.0712	\$1.0743	\$1.0816	\$1.1025
2....	1.0318	1.0824	1.0930	1.1028	1.1255	1.1475	1.1530	1.1692	1.2155
3....	1.0934	1.1261	1.1438	1.1596	1.1940	1.2292	1.2387	1.2646	1.3400
4....	1.1204	1.1715	1.1948	1.2184	1.2677	1.3168	1.3308	1.3678	1.4773
5....	1.1605	1.2188	1.2431	1.2690	1.3439	1.4105	1.4298	1.4794	1.6337
6....	\$1.1956	\$1.2681	\$1.3004	\$1.3445	\$1.4257	\$1.5110	\$1.5360	\$1.6002	\$1.7957
7....	1.2317	1.3193	1.3643	1.4129	1.5125	1.6186	1.6502	1.7307	1.9747
8....	1.2699	1.3723	1.4264	1.4845	1.6047	1.7329	1.7729	1.8730	2.1827
9....	1.3078	1.4281	1.4913	1.5596	1.7034	1.8574	1.9047	2.0247	2.4064
10....	1.3463	1.4833	1.5592	1.6383	1.8061	1.9897	2.0462	2.1899	2.6593
11....	\$1.3875	\$1.5453	\$1.6301	\$1.7234	\$1.9161	\$2.1315	\$2.1982	\$2.3687	\$2.9230
12....	1.4295	1.6082	1.7044	1.8066	2.0393	2.2833	2.3617	2.5619	3.2248
13....	1.4737	1.6732	1.7830	1.9001	2.1564	2.4459	2.5372	2.7710	3.5558
14....	1.5172	1.7408	1.8631	1.9963	2.2878	2.6301	2.7356	2.9971	3.9196
15....	1.5630	1.8111	1.9479	2.0933	2.4271	2.8068	2.9284	3.2417	4.3216
16....	\$1.6103	\$1.8843	\$2.0365	\$2.2027	\$2.5749	\$3.0067	\$3.1461	\$3.5082	\$4.7645
17....	1.6599	1.9604	2.1272	2.3142	2.7317	3.2308	3.3800	3.7923	5.2520
18....	1.7031	2.0396	2.2240	2.4213	2.8961	3.4502	3.6312	4.1018	5.7893
19....	1.7507	2.12.0	2.3232	2.5544	3.0746	3.6960	3.9011	4.4365	6.3816
20....	1.8140	2.2078	2.4310	2.6837	3.2618	3.9592	4.1911	4.7985	7.0362
21....	\$1.8696	\$2.2970	\$2.5415	\$2.8106	\$3.4605	\$4.2412	\$4.5026	\$5.1900	\$7.7574
22....	1.9233	2.3893	2.6572	2.9324	3.6712	4.5433	4.8373	5.6136	8.5525
23....	1.9835	2.4938	2.7781	3.1123	3.8948	4.8669	5.1969	6.0716	9.4294
24....	2.0434	2.5989	2.9045	3.2899	4.1390	5.2136	5.5882	6.5670	10.3957
25....	2.1032	2.6913	3.0867	3.4354	4.3836	5.5849	5.9982	7.1030	11.4612
26....	\$2.1638	\$2.8036	\$3.1749	\$3.6004	\$4.6506	\$5.9827	\$6.4441	\$7.6826	\$12.6359
27....	2.2244	2.9131	3.3193	3.7921	4.9839	6.4088	6.9231	8.3094	13.9811
28....	2.3019	3.0318	3.4708	3.9341	5.2343	6.8653	7.4377	8.9975	15.3591
29....	2.3715	3.1543	3.6382	4.1358	5.5581	7.3543	7.9906	9.7308	16.9334
30....	2.4432	3.2818	3.7933	4.3977	5.8913	7.8731	8.5846	10.5143	18.6691
31....	\$2.5170	\$3.4144	\$3.9680	\$4.6203	\$6.2500	\$8.4391	\$9.3227	\$11.3742	\$20.5827
32....	2.5931	3.5523	4.1465	4.8342	6.6307	9.0402	9.9087	12.3024	22.6924
33....	2.6715	3.6958	4.3851	5.0999	7.0345	9.6841	10.6453	13.3062	25.0184
34....	2.7522	3.8451	4.5324	5.3531	7.4629	10.3738	11.4366	14.3920	27.5828
35....	2.8354	4.0005	4.7387	5.6294	7.9174	11.1126	12.2867	15.5664	30.4081
36....	\$2.9211	\$4.1621	\$4.9543	\$5.9144	\$8.3296	\$11.9041	\$13.2000	\$16.8367	\$33.5249
37....	3.0014	4.3302	5.1798	6.2189	8.9111	12.7630	14.1811	18.2105	36.9612
38....	3.1004	4.5053	5.4146	6.5284	9.4536	13.6709	15.2363	19.6965	40.7497
39....	3.1941	4.6872	5.6610	6.8539	10.0295	14.6446	16.3677	21.3038	44.9886
40....	3.2907	4.8766	5.9238	7.2061	10.6403	15.6877	17.5844	23.0492	49.6316
41....	\$3.3901	\$5.0736	\$6.1936	\$7.5709	\$11.2833	\$16.8050	\$18.6915	\$24.9224	\$54.6086
42....	3.4926	5.2785	6.4907	7.9543	11.9758	18.0080	20.2956	26.9561	60.9059
43....	3.5983	5.4928	6.7756	8.3569	12.7051	19.2942	21.9043	29.1857	66.3771
44....	3.7070	5.7147	7.0940	8.7800	13.8382	20.6577	23.2.50	31.5348	73.1807
45....	3.8191	5.9456	7.4062	9.2345	14.7387	22.1290	25.1663	34.1080	82.6817
46....	\$3.9345	\$6.1838	\$7.7430	\$9.6915	\$15.6257	\$23.7052	\$27.0869	\$36.8313	\$88.9516
47....	4.0433	6.4337	8.0954	10.1822	16.5773	25.3366	29.0466	39.5908	98.0692
48....	4.1555	6.6957	8.4638	10.6907	17.5668	27.2022	31.2057	43.1459	107.1213
49....	4.2914	6.9662	8.8490	11.2233	18.6597	29.1397	33.5383	46.6666	118.1012
50....	4.4311	7.2477	9.2516	11.8072	19.7941	31.2141	36.0154	50.4746	130.3066

# STATISTICS OF EXPENDITURE FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1877.

[From the Report of the Commissioner of Education for 1877.]

STATES.	Salaries of Teachers.	Total Expended.	STATES.	Salaries of Teachers.	Total Expended.
	Dollars.	Dollars.		Dollars.	Dollars.
Alabama.....	384,998	392,493	South Carolina.....	226,021	226,021
Arkansas.....	*78,166	*119,403	Tennessee.....	565,651	609,513
California.....	2,149,486	2,749,729	Texas.....	496,083	496,083
Colorado.....	140,780	215,256	Vermont.....	420,823	537,153
Connecticut.....	1,058,682	1,510,223	Virginia.....	778,833	1,050,346
Delaware.....	114,027	218,025	West Virginia.....	531,545	793,272
Florida.....	74,628	101,732	Wisconsin.....	1,563,038	2,249,638
Georgia.....			Total.....	46,774,471	80,101,287
Illinois.....	5,000,000	7,338,596	TERRITORIES:		
Indiana.....	3,049,094	4,673,766	Arizona.....	10,407	62,843
Iowa.....	2,963,645	5,197,426	Dakota.....	15,629	537,668
Kansas.....	824,966	1,328,376	District of Col.....	239,854	370,996
Kentucky.....	1,000,000	1,130,000	Idaho.....	14,376	16,590
Louisiana.....	295,504	369,829	Montana.....	25,804	54,104
Maine.....	951,877	1,170,668	New Mexico.....	15,432	18,880
Maryland.....	1,085,068	1,637,583	Utah.....	127,490	
Massachusetts.....		5,582,519	Washington.....		
Michigan.....	1,241,338	3,187,913	Wyoming.....	*16,400	*16,400
Minnesota.....	791,679	91,181,327	Indian:		
Mississippi.....		481,215	Cherokees.....	43,075	110,110
Missouri.....		2,374,960	Creeks.....	11,200	13,000
Nebraska.....	457,049	861,264	Choctaws.....	12,000	29,022
Nevada.....	101,016	162,760	Seminole.....	2,230	3,200
New Hampshire.....	429,021	604,654	Total.....	533,910	732,823
New Jersey.....	1,481,124	1,939,902	Grand Total..	47,308,381	80,834,110
New York.....	7,915,634	12,110,903			
North Carolina.....	263,524	6406,447			
Ohio.....	4,937,254	7,411,068			
Oregon.....	190,922	241,808			
Pennsylvania.....	4,817,563	8,583,379			
Rhode Island.....	412,543	725,962			

(a) Estimated by State Superintendent.

(b) Includes balance on hand.

\* From report of 1876.

# THEOLOGICAL SEMINARIES IN THE UNITED STATES.

[From the Report of the Commissioner of Education for 1877.]

DENOMINATION.	No. of Sem- inaries.	No. of Pro- fessors.	No. of Students.	DENOMINATION.	No. of Sem- inaries.	No. of Pro- fessors.	No. of Students.
Roman Catholic.....	13	96	575	Unsectarian.....	2	17	120
Protestant Episcopal.....	16	65	263	Reformed (Dutch).....	2	5	40
Presbyterian.....	16	89	674	Universalist.....	2	9	43
Baptist.....	16	62	772	African Methodist Epi- scopal.....	1	6	8
Lutheran.....	13	38	252	Mennonite.....	1	4	50
Congregational.....	9	64	347	Methodist.....	1		
Methodist Episcopal.....	7	46	383	Moravian.....	1	3	19
Christian.....	3	4	31	New Jerusalem.....	1	1	
Reformed.....	3	8	62	Union Evangelical.....	1	4	32
United Presbyterian.....	3	11	65	Unitarian.....	1	6	19
Cumberland Presbyterian.....	2	11	61	United Brethren.....	1	2	83
Free Will Baptist.....	2	10	43	Total.....	124	562	3,965
Methodist Episcopal (South).....	2	8	68				

## SCHOOL STATISTICS OF THE UNITED STATES IN 1877.

[From the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Education for 1877.]

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	School Age.	School Population.	Number from six to sixteen years.	Number enrolled in public schools.	Average daily attendance.	Average school days in year.
Alabama.....	7-21	369,447	.....	141,220	101,676	82
Arkansas.....	6-21	180,329	.....	31,150	.....	.....
California.....	5-17	200,066	200,066	147,863	89,539	147
Colorado.....	6-21	31,612	.....	14,085	8,141	.....
Connecticut.....	4-16	137,069	114,249	119,208	75,822	177.5
Delaware.....	5-21	35,049	.....	24,061	.....	.....
Florida.....	4-21	74,823	*43,639	26,052	16,730	.....
Georgia.....	6-18	394,067	*354,633	179,405	115,121	.....
Illinois.....	6-21	932,354	.....	684,489	420,031	.....
Indiana.....	6-21	694,706	521,030	493,726	298,324	128
Iowa.....	5-21	568,020	365,493	421,163	251,373	145
Kansas.....	5-21	232,861	135,750	157,919	118,613	108
Kentucky.....	6-20	512,808	.....	243,000	160,000	110
Louisiana.....	6-21	360,083	.....	85,000	54,390	135
Maine.....	4-21	217,417	.....	155,428	104,818	117
Maryland.....	5-20	276,120	.....	150,276	75,726	184
Massachusetts.....	5-15	297,202	.....	307,832	222,704	175
Michigan.....	5-20	469,444	.....	357,139	210,000	148
Minnesota.....	5-21	236,363	.....	162,551	.....	82
Mississippi.....	5-21	324,859	.....	160,528	97,302	138
Missouri.....	6-20	723,728	*560,563	394,848	218,000	60
Nebraska.....	5-21	92,161	.....	58,774	.....	127
Nevada.....	6-18	8,475	*7,628	5,321	3,832	142.8
New Hampshire.....	5-15	73,418	.....	55,599	47,921	92
New Jersey.....	5-18	318,378	.....	198,709	107,961	184
New York.....	5-21	1,586,234	.....	1,023,715	559,537	178.5
North Carolina.....	6-21	408,296	.....	201,459	104,173	60
Ohio.....	6-21	1,027,243	757,440	722,240	448,100	160
Oregon.....	4-20	50,649	.....	45,584	30,389	.....
Pennsylvania.....	6-21	1,300,000	.....	907,412	575,597	148.94
Rhode Island.....	5-15	53,316	.....	43,696	29,276	181
South Carolina.....	6-16	228,128	228,128	102,396	.....	.....
Tennessee.....	6-18	442,453	.....	227,643	142,266	70
Texas.....	8-14	127,085	.....	109,052	.....	66
Vermont.....	5-20	92,923	.....	72,909	45,318	.....
Virginia.....	5-21	482,789	307,230	204,947	117,843	112
West Virginia.....	6-21	184,700	*138,570	123,504	72,278	95.04
Wisconsin.....	4-20	478,368	.....	291,270	.....	149
Total.....		14,093,778	3,739,436	8,869,385	4,886,289	.....
Arizona.....	6-21	2,955	.....	903	580	190
Dakota.....	5-21	11,046	.....	6,431	.....	75.0
District of Col.....	6-17	31,671	29,133	21,264	16,318	188
Idaho.....	5-18	2,777	*2,360	2,724	.....	.....
Montana.....	4-21	4,892	.....	4,597	.....	.....
New Mexico.....	7-18	29,312	*24,916	5,151	.....	123
Utah.....	6-16	30,798	30,792	19,779	13,420	146
Washington.....	4-21	12,997	.....	5,385	.....	130
Wyoming.....	7-21	.....	.....	1,690	.....	.....
Indian:						
Cherokees.....	7-21	4,041	*3,223	2,800	1,500	200
Creeks.....	10-18	716	*787	616	448	.....
Choctaws.....	6-20	2,300	*1,840	1,133	745	168
Seminoles.....	.....	471	.....	157	108	180
Total.....		133,970	98,061	72,630	33,119	.....
Grand Total.....		14,227,748	3,832,499	8,942,015	4,919,408	.....

(a) For the winter; 63,583 for the summer.  
(c) United States census of 1870.(b) Estimated by the State Superintendent.  
\* Estimated by the Bureau.

## UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES IN THE UNITED STATES.

[From the Report of the Commissioner of Education for 1877.]

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	No. of Colleges.	PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.		COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT.		Income from Productive Funds.	Receipts last year from Tuition.	Volumes in College Libraries.	Value of Grounds, Buildings, and Apparatus.
		No. of Instructors.	No. of Students.	No. of Instructors.	No. of Students.				
						Dollars.	Dollars.		Dollars.
Alabama	4	2	98	49	390	24,600	10,000	13,750	480,000
Arkans.	4	3	259	16	100	1,850	5,600	865	42,000
California	13	22	905	168	828	10,900	108,459	45,904	1,423,000
Colorado	2	3	114	4	3	8,000			130,000
Connecticut	3			55	853	39,318	68,008	125,693	556,384
Delaware	1	4	67	6	35	4,980	600	6,000	75,000
Georgia	7	4	149	49	457	35,935	23,250	30,200	620,000
Illinois	28	67	3,346	241	1,731	114,887	91,669	97,725	2,568,000
Indiana	17	41	1,473	146	1,503	54,200	20,100	53,428	1,002,500
Iowa	18	45	2,317	135	993	55,067	36,274	38,390	923,000
Kansas	8	9	750	43	175	3,913	19,080	18,230	544,000
Kent'ky	13	17	820	94	875	46,834	38,349	36,001	806,000
Louis'na	6	8	356	27	52			5,025	185,000
Maine	3			28	393	35,400	20,734	86,200	505,000
Maryl'd.	8	18	347	58	301	181,734	6,590	25,146	200,500
Mass'tts.	7	7	300	131	1,573	275,549	206,107	250,491	1,201,000
Michig'n	9	21	773	104	765	80,963	6,162	43,000	1,123,000
Min'sota	5	1	497	53	170	26,821	5,026	18,008	286,136
Miss'pl.	4	10	523	24	283	1,850	3,730	8,877	547,405
Missouri	16	46	1,471	154	720	128,607	83,705	71,350	1,229,000
Nebrask	4	6	384	21	94		5,700	2,750	220,000
Nevada	1	1	32						
N.Hamp.	1			20	315	25,000	21,400	54,895	100,000
N.Jersey	4			62	769	79,003	48,008	57,300	1,420,000
N. York	26	88	2,895	471	3,150	448,080	341,374	237,184	6,589,848
N.Car'na	8	9	465	44	474	10,040	21,980	22,500	512,000
Ohio	32	76	3,246	292	2,662	168,500	80,521	227,974	2,734,716
Oregon	6	8	559	24	211	10,900	8,038	3,100	263,000
Penn'nia	27	42	1,865	298	1,984	118,870	142,530	138,790	4,254,500
Rhode I.	1			17	235	40,364	27,881	50,000	
S.Car'na	6	4	221	42	354	39,200	4,000	43,000	722,000
Tenn'see	21	43	1,634	133	1,219	76,818	41,502	34,037	1,337,500
Texas	10	27	921	58	724	2,200	34,900	11,935	849,000
Vermont	3			26	180	14,413	5,190	34,700	869,100
Virginia	7	3	75	74	891	24,222	49,901	73,600	1,425,562
West Va.	3	3	113	33	166	9,800	4,496	8,090	290,000
Wis'asin	9	24	911	81	720	54,767	75,922	41,726	913,250
D. of Col.	4	9	260	43	156	4,319	10,236	44,000	700,000
Utah	1	3	188				2,500	2,597	
Wash'n.	1	1	50	4				500	
Total..	351	675	28,389	3,323	26,590	2,257,904	1,680,122	2,012,951	36,689,401

## UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES IN THE UNITED STATES, 1872-1877.

The following is a statement of the aggregate number of this class of institutions, with instructors and students, as reported to the Bureau of Education each year, from 1870 to 1877, inclusive:

NUMBER OF	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.
Institutions...	266	290	296	323	343	355	356	351
Instructors...	2,623	2,962	3,040	3,106	3,788	3,999	3,929	3,996
Students.....	49,163	49,627	45,617	52,053	56,692	58,894	56,431	54,979

**SCHOOLS OF MEDICINE IN THE UNITED STATES.**

[From the Report of the Commissioner of Education for 1877.]

	Number in all the States.	Corps of Instruction.	Number of students.	Graduates at the commencement of '77.	Volumes in Libraries.	Inc. in the last school year.	Value of grounds, b'ldgs, and appurtenances.	Amount of productive funds.	Income from productive funds.	Receipts for the last year from tuition and other fees.
							Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.
Regular.....	66	878	7,987	2,351	35,056	160	2,844,200	502,315	13,577	302,933
Eclectic.....	4	29	479	180	1,000	900	180,000			26,693
Homoeopathic..	13	153	1,180	380	5,480	295	435,500	58,000	2,731	69,215
Dental.....	11	168	538	140	568	134	71,060			41,796
Pharmaceutical	13	50	1,026	369	5,504	271	98,000	41,260	3,925	19,748
Grand total..	106	1,278	11,225	3,480	47,588	1,060	3,628,750	601,575	20,233	480,381

The following is a comparative statement of the number of schools of medicine, dentistry, and pharmacy reported each year from 1870 to 1877 inclusive, with the number of instructors and students :

	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.
Number of institutions .	63	82	87	94	99	105	102	103
Number of instructors...	598	750	726	1,148	1,121	1,172	1,901	1,973
Number of students.....	6,943	7,045	5,905	8,631	9,095	9,971	10,143	11,225

**SCHOOLS OF LAW IN THE UNITED STATES.**

[From the Report of the Commissioner of Education for 1877.]

STATES.	Number in each State.	Corps of Instruction.	Number of Students.	Graduates at the Commencement of 1877.	Volumes in Libraries.	Value of Grounds and Buildings.	Amount of Productive Funds.	Income from Productive Funds.	Receipts last year from Tuition Fees.
						Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.
Alabama.....	2	5	23	8					
Connecticut..	1	10	67	23	8,000		10,000	600	
Georgia.....	2	5	9	16	600				415
Illinois.....	3	15	108	53	50				4,800
Indiana.....	2	2							
Iowa.....	3	13	133	98	1,964				3,650
Kentucky.....	2	6	23	12					900
Louisiana.....	2	4	23	7		15,000			2,500
Maryland.....	1	3	60	21					3,300
Massachu'tts.	2	18	360	47	19,000		51,614	11,698	29,950
Michigan.....	1	5	335	155					8,195
Missouri.....	2	11	109	144	3,930				4,740
New York.....	4	20	646	413	13,775				
N'th Carolina	2	2	20						
Ohio.....	2	6	120	29	1,409				4,363
Pennsylvania	2	10	103	24	300				6,330
S'th Carolina.	1	1	12	9					
Tennessee.....	2	5	76	10	150	15,000			5,600
Virginia.....	2	10	137	27	3,800				8,300
Wisconsin.....	1	11	38	10	520				
Dist. of Col..	4	15	299	116	301		10,000	600	1,811
Total.....	43	175	2,811	1,227	53,799	30,000	71,614	12,898	76,113

**LAND GRANTS FOR EDUCATION IN THE UNITED STATES.**

*This table shows the area of the several States and Territories containing Public Lands, and the quantity devoted for educational purposes by Congress from 1789 to June 30, 1878.*

[Compiled from the Annual Reports of the Commissioner of the General Land Office.]

STATES AND TERRITORIES Containing Public Lands.	Areas of States and Territories containing Public Lands.	Grants for Schools and Universities.		Grants for Agricultural Colleges, act of July 2, 1862.*	Grants for Deaf and Dumb Asylums.
		Schools.	Universities.	Selected in place or Located with Scrip.	
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1. Alabama.....	32,463,090	902,774	46,080	.....	21,949
2. Alaska.....	369,529,600	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. Arizona.....	72,906,304	4,060,350	.....	640	.....
4. Arkansas.....	35,406,720	896,460	46,080	.....	2,097
5. California.....	120,947,840	6,719,324	46,080	1,353,577	.....
6. Colorado.....	66,850,000	3,715,355	46,080	183,998	.....
7. Dakota.....	153,963,080	8,554,860	.....	125,404	.....
8. Florida.....	37,931,520	908,503	92,160	.....	20,924
9. Idaho.....	58,196,480	3,233,137	.....	.....	.....
10. Illinois.....	35,462,400	985,086	46,080	.....	.....
11. Indian Ter.....	44,154,240	.....	.....	.....	.....
12. Indiana.....	21,637,760	650,317	46,080	.....	.....
13. Iowa.....	35,228,800	905,144	46,080	316,991	.....
14. Kansas.....	52,043,520	2,391,806	46,080	623,324	.....
15. Louisiana.....	28,461,440	736,044	46,080	.....	.....
16. Michigan.....	36,128,640	1,067,397	46,080	1,225,806	.....
17. Minnesota.....	53,459,840	2,969,990	32,640	957,014	.....
18. Mississippi.....	30,179,840	887,584	46,080	.....	.....
19. Missouri.....	41,394,000	1,199,139	46,080	448,803	.....
20. Montana.....	92,016,640	5,112,035	.....	44,452	.....
21. Nebraska.....	48,636,800	2,702,044	46,080	1,079,191	.....
22. Nevada.....	71,737,741	3,935,450	46,080	16,794	.....
23. New Mexico.....	77,568,640	4,309,363	46,080	1,440	.....
24. Ohio.....	25,576,960	704,488	69,120	.....	.....
25. Oregon.....	60,975,360	3,332,706	46,080	50,049	.....
26. Tennessee.....	.....	100,000	100,000	.....	.....
27. Utah.....	56,355,635	3,130,869	46,080	57,031	.....
28. Washington.....	44,796,160	2,438,675	46,080	46,086	.....
29. Wisconsin.....	34,511,360	988,649	92,160	1,358,913	.....
30. Wyoming.....	62,645,120	.....	.....	2,395	.....
Total .....	1,814,769,656	68,083,914	1,265,520	8,068,758	44,970

\* The whole quantity liable to be issued under the act of July 2, 1862, is 9,600,000 acres.

NOTE.—Under an act of Congress approved Sept. 4, 1841, each State thereafter admitted to the Union was granted 500,000 acres of land for purposes of internal improvement; 46,080 acres (72 sections) for a State University; 32,000 acres (50 sections) for the purpose of erecting public buildings at the Capital; and 32,000 acres for a penitentiary or State prison. The same grant of 500,000 acres was extended to the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, Louisiana, Michigan, Mississippi, and Missouri. The quantity of land thus granted is estimated at 9,000,000 acres.

By act of July 2, 1862, each State, old or new, was granted 30,000 acres of the public domain for each Senator and Representative in Congress (or land scrip to that amount) for the purpose of endowing a College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts in each State. Of the 9,600,000 acres estimated to be due the States under this munificent land-grant, about 8,300,000 acres have already been located.

**NUMBER OF ELECTORS IN FRANCE.**

In the French Republic, suffrage is practically universal, there having been inscribed on the registers of the Ministry of the Interior by an official report dated April 1, 1876, 9,948,070 legal voters, out of a population the same year of 38,906,723 in France. This gives 1 voter to every 4 inhabitants, nearly. In the United States, by the census of 1870, the ratio of legal voters to population was 1 to 4½, nearly. In Great Britain, where suffrage is restricted, the proportion is 1 voter to every 11 inhabitants.

## STATISTICS OF LAND GRANTS.

*Land Grants by Acts of Congress to States and Corporations for Railroad Purposes, from the First Grant in 1850 to June 30, 1873.*

[Compiled from Reports of the Commissioner of the General Land Office.]

NOTE.—Fractions of acres are omitted.

STATES.	Date of Acts.	Name of Road.	Estimated quantity embraced in the Grant.	No. of acres certified for year ending June 30, 1873.	Number of acres certified up to June 30, 1873.
			Acres.		
Illinois .....	Sep. 20, 1850..	Illinois Central .....	2,595,053	.....	2,595,053
" .....	" .....	Mobile and Chicago .....	1,004,640	.....	737,130
Mississippi .....	" .....	Mobile and Ohio River .....	404,800	.....	198,027
" .....	Aug. 11, 1856..	Vicksburg & Meridian .....	652,800	.....	419,538
" .....	" .....	Gulf and Ship Island .....	419,520	.....	394,522
Alabama .....	Sep. 20, 1850..	Mobile and Ohio River .....	419,520	.....	419,538
" .....	May 17, 1856..	Alabama and Florida .....	481,920	.....	457,407
" .....	June 3, 1856..	Selma, Rome & Dalton .....	132,480	.....	67,784
" .....	May 23, 1872..	Coosa and Tennessee .....	840,880	.....	504,145
" .....	June 3, 1856..	Mobile and Girard .....	897,920	.....	552,555
" .....	" .....	Alabama & Chattanooga .....	576,000	.....	433,601
" .....	Apr. 10, 1869..	South & North Alabama .....	442,542	.....	281,984
" .....	June 3, 1856..	Florida Railroad .....	165,688	.....	165,688
Florida .....	Mar. 3, 1871..	Florida and Alabama .....	1,563,729	.....	1,275,213
" .....	May 17, 1856..	Pensacola and Georgia .....	188,153	.....	87,583
" .....	" .....	Fla., Atlantic & Gulf Cen. .....	610,880	.....	253,211
Louisiana .....	June 3, 1856..	Vicksburg & Shreveport .....	967,840	.....	719,193
" .....	" .....	New Orleans, Opelousas & Gt. West. .....	1,160,667	.....	1,115,408
" .....	July 14, 1870..	{ St. Louis, Iron Mt. and Southern .....	1,040,000	{ 2,740 }	204,921
Arkansas .....	Feb. 9, 1853..	Memphis & Little Rock .....	428,646	.....	127,238
" .....	July 23, 1866..	{ Little Rock and Fort Smith .....	365,539	.....	14,606
" .....	Feb. 9, 1853..	{ Little Rock and Fort Smith .....	550,525	.....	550,520
" .....	July 23, 1866..	{ Little Rock and Fort Smith .....	456,771	.....	366,196
" .....	Apr. 10, 1869..	Iron Mountain .....	864,000	.....	608,506
" .....	Mar. 8, 1870..	Hannibal & St. Joseph .....	781,944	.....	1,161,204
Missouri .....	July 4, 1866..	Pacific & S. West Branch .....	1,161,235	.....	63,294
" .....	June 10, 1862..	{ St. Louis, Iron Mt. and Southern .....	219,262	.....	63,294
" .....	Feb. 9, 1853..	{ St. Louis & Iron Mount. .....	182,718	.....	63,294
" .....	July 4, 1866..	{ St. Louis & Iron Mount. .....	640,000	.....	292,171
Iowa .....	May 15, 1856..	Burlington & Mo. River .....	948,643	.....	96,647
" .....	June 2, 1864..	{ Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific .....	1,261,181	.....	482,094
" .....	Feb. 10, 1865..	{ Cedar Rapids and Missouri River .....	1,296,739	.....	161,213
" .....	May 15, 1856..	{ Cedar Rapids and Missouri River .....	1,296,739	.....	782,069
" .....	June 2, 1864..	Iowa Falls & Sioux City .....	1,226,163	.....	358,424
" .....	May 15, 1856..	Dubuque and Sioux City .....	.....	.....	683,023
" .....	June 2, 1864..	Dubuque and Sioux City .....	.....	.....	549,345
" .....	Mar. 2, 1868..	.....	.....	.....	.....

## STATISTICS OF LAND GRANTS—(Continued).

STATES.	Date of Acts.	Name of Road.	Estimated quantity embraced in the Grant.	No. of acres certified for year ending June 30, 1878.	Number of acres certified up to June 30, 1878.
Iowa.....	May 12, 1864..	McGregor & Mo. River.	1,586,000	.....	128,285
".....	" " "	Sioux City and St. Paul.	524,800	.....	298,994
Michigan.....	June 3, 1856..	Detroit and Milwaukee..	355,480	.....	20,998
".....	" " "	Port Huron and L. Mich.	312,384	.....	6,428
".....	June 3, 1856	Jackson, Lansing & Sag.	1,052,469	.....	743,000
".....	July 3, 1866				
".....	Mar. 2, 1867				
".....	Mar. 3, 1871	Flint & Pere Marquette.	586,838	.....	512,337
".....	June 3, 1856				
".....	Feb. 17, 1865				
".....	July 3, 1866	Grand Rapids & Indiana	639,182	.....	639,993
".....	Mar. 3, 1871				
".....	June 3, 1856				
".....	June 7, 1864	{ Marquette, Hough- ton & Ontonagon. }	552,515	.....	437,365
".....	Mar. 3, 1865				
".....	May 20, 1868				
".....	Apr. 20, 1871	Bay de Noquet & Marq'te	128,000	.....	128,000
".....	Mar. 3, 1865				
".....	July 5, 1862				
" (Res.).....	Mar. 3, 1865	Chicago & Northwest'n.	564,480	.....	517,868
".....	May 23, 1872				
".....	June 3, 1856				
Wisconsin..	May 5, 1864	{ Chicago, St. Paul & Minneapolis..... }	999,963	.....	799,896
".....	Mar. 3, 1873				
".....	June 3, 1856				
".....	May 5, 1864	{ St. Croix & L. Supe- rior & Br. to Bayfield }	524,714	.....	524,538
".....	June 3, 1856				
".....	Apr. 25, 1862				
".....	Mar. 3, 1865	Chicago & Northwest'n.	600,000	.....	545,576
".....	Mar. 3, 1869				
".....	May 5, 1864				
".....	June 21, 1866	Wisconsin Central.....	750,000	102,623	546,446
".....	June 3, 1856				
".....	July 27, 1868				
Minnesota..	Mar. 3, 1857	{ Wisconsin R.R. Farm Mortgage Land Co. }	.....	.....	40,049
".....	Mar. 3, 1865				
".....	Mar. 3, 1873				
".....	Mar. 3, 1857	St. Paul and Pacific.....	1,248,638	1,839	1,248,568
".....	Mar. 3, 1865				
".....	July 12, 1862				
".....	Mar. 3, 1871	Western R. R.....	1,475,000	.....	587,842
".....	Mar. 3, 1873				
".....	Mar. 3, 1857				
".....	Mar. 3, 1865	{ St. Vincent Extens'n St. Paul & Pacific. }	2,000,000	.....	780,201
".....	Mar. 3, 1857				
".....	Mar. 3, 1865				
".....	Mar. 3, 1857	Minnesota Central.....	643,408	.....	179,053
".....	Mar. 3, 1865				
".....	Mar. 3, 1857				
".....	Mar. 3, 1865	Winona and St. Peter...	1,410,000	11,737	1,665,078
".....	July 13, 1866				
".....	Jan. 13, 1873				
".....	Mar. 3, 1857	St. Paul and Sioux City.	1,010,000	15,892	1,199,849
".....	May 12, 1864				
".....	July 13, 1866				
".....	May 5, 1864	Lake Superior & Missis.	920,000	.....	860,564
".....	July 13, 1866				
".....	July 4, 1866				
".....	" " "	Southern Minnesota ....	735,000	5,067	285,404
".....	" " "				
".....	" " "				
".....	Mar. 3, 1863	Hastings and Dakota...	550,000	320	199,791
".....	July 1, 1864				
".....	Apr. 10, 1871				
Kansas....	Mar. 3, 1863	{ Leavenworth, Law- rence & Galveston }	800,000	120	250,282
".....	July 1, 1864				
".....	" " "				
".....	Mar. 3, 1863	Missouri, Kansas & Tex.	1,520,000	4,068	629,068
".....	July 1, 1864				
".....	" " "				



## STATISTICS OF LAND GRANTS—(Continued).

STATES AND CORPORATIONS.	Date of Acts.	Name of Road.	Estimated quantity embraced in the Grant.	No. of acres certified for year ending June 30, 1878.	Number of acres certified up to June 30, 1878.
Kansas.....	Mar. 3, 1863	Atchison, Top. & Santa Fe	3,000,000	.....	2,474,686
" .....	July 23, 1866	St. Joseph & Denver City	1,700,000	.....	441,158
" .....	July 25, 1866	Mo. Riv., Ft. Scott & Gulf	2,350,000	.....	21,342
Corporations.	July 1, 1862	Union Pacific.....	12,000,000	1,842	1,859,473
	July 2, 1864				
"	July 3, 1866	Cent. Branch Union Pac. ....	.....	.....	186,458
	July 26, 1866				
"	Apr. 10, 1869	Kansas Pacific.....	6,000,000	240,858	772,120
	May 6, 1870				
"	July 1, 1862	Denver Pacific .....	1,000,100	.....	49,811
	July 2, 1864				
"	July 1, 1862	Central Pacific .....	8,000,000	14,703	708,862
	July 2, 1864				
"	Mar. 3, 1865	{ Central Pacific, suc- cessor by consoli- dation with West- ern Pacific..... }	1,100,100	180	422,718
	July 13, 1866				
"	May 21, 1866	Burlington & Mo. River	2,441,600	.....	2,374,080
	May 6, 1870				
"	July 2, 1864	Sioux City and Pacific..	60,000	640	41,318
	" .....				
"	May 7, 1866	Northern Pacific.....	47,000,000	.....	743,493
	July 1, 1868				
"	Mar. 1, 1869	Placerville & Sacram. Val.	200,000	.....	.....
	Apr. 10, 1869				
"	July 25, 1866	{ Oregon Branch of the Central Pac... }	8,000,000	10,865	550,765
	June 25, 1868				
"	Apr. 10, 1869	Oregon and California..	8,500,000	86,623	323,143
	July 25, 1866				
"	June 25, 1868	Atlantic and Pacific.....	42,000,000	.....	504,537
	Apr. 10, 1869				
"	July 27, 1866	Southern Pacific.....	6,000,000	230,540	980,757
	Apr. 20, 1871				
"	July 27, 1866	Stockton & Copperopolis	320,000	.....	.....
	Mar. 3, 1871				
"	Mar. 2, 1867	Oregon Central.....	1,200,000	.....	.....
	May 4, 1870..				

**NOTE.**—It is proper to state that the first column of figures above given, "Estimated quantity embraced in the Grant," although from official Reports of the General Land Office at Washington, published in 1873, is not regarded as an accurate statement of the amount of public lands to which the railways will be entitled under the various acts, and has been omitted from recent tabular statements issued by the Commissioner of Public Lands.

**Expenditure of the United States for Public Improvements of all Kinds, in each State and Territory, from the Beginning of the Government—1789-1878.**

[Compiled from Executive Document No. 9 (1-37), No. 61 (1-39), No. 12 (1-43), and from the Annual Appropriation Acts.]

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Public buildings.	Light-houses.	Armories and arsenals.	Navy-yards and marine hospitals.	Fortifications.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1 Alabama.....	503,879	318,623	264,908	.....	1,573,441
2 Arizona.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 Arkansas.....	149,184	.....	.....	.....	.....
4 California.....	4,128,406	1,071,515	740,246	7,207,825	5,840,808
5 Colorado.....	90,723	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 Connecticut.....	760,373	525,925	.....	126,006	819,385
7 Dakota.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,500
8 Delaware.....	103,127	810,542	.....	.....	1,926,807
9 District of Columbia..	* 88,980,733	.....	189,161	3,770,576	.....
10 Florida.....	613,483	1,949,164	233,417	5,110,861	7,405,847
11 Georgia.....	533,473	317,509	274,050	130,000	1,222,438
12 Idaho.....	51,233	.....	.....	.....	.....
13 Illinois.....	6,258,803	188,801	5,808,049	44,554	.....
14 Indiana.....	898,526	14,111	259,780	.....	.....
15 Iowa.....	505,838	.....	.....	.....	.....
16 Kansas.....	99,545	.....	111,697	.....	.....
17 Kentucky.....	596,237	.....	.....	.....	.....
18 Louisiana.....	5,548,493	1,024,988	304,988	.....	3,142,823
19 Maine.....	2,196,113	888,266	281,772	.....	8,630,152
20 Maryland.....	1,491,888	513,704	117,834	*1,770,510	1,942,440
21 Massachusetts.....	6,726,185	1,196,043	3,104,356	6,356,212	8,482,189
22 Michigan.....	758,729	2,207,727	153,987	.....	301,258
23 Minnesota.....	378,638	14,848	.....	.....	7,000
24 Mississippi.....	143,773	128,433	.....	.....	529,735
25 Missouri.....	3,751,384	.....	523,498	.....	.....
26 Montana.....	113,075	.....	.....	.....	.....
27 Nebraska.....	628,996	.....	.....	.....	.....
28 Nevada.....	419,281	.....	.....	.....	.....
29 New Hampshire.....	173,671	127,465	.....	3,718,548	847,271
30 New Jersey.....	552,261	483,219	.....	.....	1,058,281
31 New Mexico.....	99,649	.....	17,996	.....	.....
32 New York.....	14,917,927	1,937,639	961,045	10,817,680	*10,468,663
33 North Carolina.....	347,450	1,079,355	343,854	.....	1,055,801
34 Ohio.....	4,080,816	371,937	272,362	.....	.....
35 Oregon.....	605,585	321,256	.....	.....	.....
36 Pennsylvania.....	7,970,106	146,622	958,630	3,760,065	187,003
37 Rhode Island.....	326,413	370,915	.....	.....	2,291,006
38 South Carolina.....	3,351,457	590,289	130,328	83,452	1,516,996
39 Tennessee.....	896,233	.....	.....	.....	.....
40 Texas.....	154,359	313,004	155,138	.....	352,806
41 Utah.....	68,254	.....	.....	.....	.....
42 Vermont.....	230,467	41,951	40,454	.....	.....
43 Virginia.....	1,348,843	653,717	2,292,682	6,505,009	5,359,785
44 Washington.....	67,650	252,665	16,983	.....	.....
45 West Virginia.....	243,064	.....	.....	.....	.....
46 Wisconsin.....	605,044	327,557	.....	.....	.....
47 Wyoming.....	37,455	.....	15,000	.....	.....
Miscellaneous <sup>1</sup> .....	2,661,064	4,336,030	1,767,174	2,570,000	490,000
Total.....	115,364,928	22,541,180	19,363,290	51,972,497	54,424,559

1. This includes, under each class of expenditure, appropriations not localized in any State or Territory. Thus, about one half the \$16,819,431 under Rivers and Harbors, Miscellaneous, was for the improvement of the Mississippi River, running through several States.

2. Expenditures on public buildings and grounds.

3. Including Naval Academy at Annapolis.

4. Including Military Academy at West Point.

**Expenditure of the United States for Public Improvements of all Kinds, in each State and Territory, from the Beginning of the Government—1789-1878.**

[Compiled from Executive Document No. 9 (1-37), No. 61 (1-39), No. 12 (1-43), and from the  
• Annual Appropriation Acts.]

STATES AND TERRITORIES		Rivers and harbors.	Canals.	Roads.	Rail- roads.	Internal improve- ments.*
		Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1 Alabama.....	637,475			36,535		837,337
2 Arizona.....				261,415		
3 Arkansas.....	337,500			348,918		224,473
4 California.....	936,500				2,503,534	
5 Colorado.....					13,827	
6 Connecticut.....	1,076,907					
7 Dakota.....						
8 Delaware.....	3,013,896	450,000				
9 District of Columbia.....	238,993	\$5,299,660	\$7,236,376			
10 Florida.....	256,730	57,106	166,387	2,456		
11 Georgia.....	754,023					
12 Idaho.....				36,500		
13 Illinois.....	2,177,305			747,880		
14 Indiana.....	655,733			1,130,925		623,303
15 Iowa.....	2,771,259			84,226		
16 Kansas.....	55,000			99,982	2,280,666	41,896
17 Kentucky.....	12,000	1,188,511				
18 Louisiana.....	2,866,190					290,938
19 Maine.....	1,183,880			137,009		
20 Maryland.....	1,107,850	1,051,990				
21 Massachusetts.....	2,379,235					
22 Michigan.....	5,457,013	525,962	392,562			411,500
23 Minnesota.....	847,500		403,337	95,980		63,453
24 Mississippi.....	224,500		20,000	330,974		584,961
25 Missouri.....	494,600		42,785	403,049		603,967
26 Montana.....						
27 Nebraska.....	110,000		79,563			95,258
28 Nevada.....						3,400
29 New Hampshire.....	78,000					
30 New Jersey.....	550,463					
31 New Mexico.....				217,072		
32 New York.....	8,355,716			3,500		
33 North Carolina.....	1,573,877	203,000				
34 Ohio.....	2,972,694	62,837	1,470,112			599,933
35 Oregon.....	432,614		163,580			22,711
36 Pennsylvania.....	814,130					
37 Rhode Island.....	547,495					
38 South Carolina.....	321,274	9,932				
39 Tennessee.....	306,446		5,000			
40 Texas.....	986,700					
41 Utah.....					7,943	
42 Vermont.....	473,357					
43 Virginia.....	1,141,422	46,736	10,800			
44 Washington.....	5,000		253,178			
45 West Virginia.....	1,012,800					
46 Wisconsin.....	2,689,500	76,493	65,663			131,568
47 Wyoming.....						
Miscellaneous.....	16,819,431	253,214	4,141,072	73,926,732		424,162
Total.....		66,209,118	9,197,473	17,534,420	84,627,181	4,951,903

5. Including Washington Aqueduct.

6. Includes streets, avenues, and bridges.

7. Under this head are grouped the appropriations made to the States for roads and canals and internal improvements, under what were known as the 2 per cent., 3 per cent., and 5 per cent. fund.

8. Includes U. S. bonds issued to the Pacific Railroads, but not the interest thereon.

## UNITED STATES PUBLIC LANDS—WHERE THEY LIE.

Statement Showing the Number of Acres of Public Lands Surveyed in the Land States and Territories up to June 30, 1878; also, the total Area of the Public Domain remaining Unsurveyed.

[From the Report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office for 1878.]

LAND STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Total Areas of Lands in 29 States & Territories in which Public Lands have been situated.		Number of Acres of Public Lands Surveyed.			Total Area of Public and Indian Lands remaining Unsurveyed and Unoffered to June 30, 1878. Acres.
	In Acres.	In Square Miles.	Prior to June 30, 1877, not heretofore reported.	Within the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1878.	Total Acres Surveyed up to June 30, 1878.	
1 Alabama.....	32,462,080	50,722	.....	35	32,462,115	.....
2 Alaska.....	369,529,600	577,390	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 Arizona.....	72,906,304	113,916	196,479	418,375	5,281,737	67,624,503
4 Arkansas.....	33,406,720	52,198	.....	.....	33,406,720	.....
5 California.....	100,992,640	157,801	172,534	1,202,619	46,347,402	54,645,238
6 Colorado.....	66,880,000	104,500	69,364	1,113,613	22,182,899	44,697,101
7 Dakota.....	96,595,840	150,932	.....	939,198	21,459,412	75,137,068
8 Florida.....	37,981,520	59,268	86	2	30,103,796	7,877,724
9 Idaho.....	55,228,160	86,294	202,690	438,306	6,834,009	48,394,151
10 Illinois.....	35,462,400	55,410	.....	2,692	35,465,092	.....
11 Indian Terr'y	44,154,240	68,991	.....	.....	27,003,990	17,150,250
12 Indiana.....	21,637,760	33,809	.....	.....	21,637,760	.....
13 Iowa.....	35,228,800	55,045	.....	.....	35,228,800	.....
14 Kansas.....	51,769,976	80,891	.....	.....	51,770,240	.....
15 Louisiana.....	26,461,440	41,346	.....	.....	25,232,044	1,229,396
16 Michigan.....	36,128,640	56,451	.....	.....	36,128,640	.....
17 Minnesota.....	53,459,840	83,531	48,792	357,914	39,172,412	14,287,428
18 Mississippi.....	30,179,840	47,156	.....	.....	30,179,840	.....
19 Missouri.....	41,824,000	65,350	.....	.....	41,824,000	.....
20 Montana.....	92,016,640	143,776	147	624,694	10,543,827	81,472,813
21 Nebraska.....	48,636,800	75,995	72,240	630,164	39,936,807	8,699,993
22 Nevada.....	71,737,741	112,090	96,147	188,656	11,532,890	60,198,710
23 New Mexico.....	77,568,640	121,301	9,701	541,429	8,471,880	69,096,760
24 Ohio.....	25,576,960	39,964	.....	.....	25,576,960	.....
25 Oregon.....	60,975,360	95,274	592,556	611,490	21,127,862	39,847,498
26 Utah.....	54,063,075	84,476	322,624	263,227	8,060,385	45,104,255
27 Washington.....	44,796,160	69,994	679,661	573,317	13,821,545	30,974,615
28 Wisconsin.....	34,511,360	53,924	.....	.....	34,511,360	.....
29 Wyoming.....	62,645,120	97,883	234,707	135,581	8,101,049	54,544,071
Total.....	1,814,769,656	2,835,578	2,097,727	8,041,012	724,311,477	*720,931,571

\* Or, adding Alaska, 1,060,461,171 acres.

## Bankrupt Railroads in the United States.

[From the Railway Age, Chicago.]

Years.	—Receivers appointed—			—Sold under foreclosure—		
	No.	Miles.	Capital.	No.	Miles.	Capital.
1876....	42	6,662	\$467,000,000	30	3,846	\$217,848,000
1877....	38	3,637	220,294,000	54	3,875	198,964,000
1878....	27	2,320	92,385,000	42	3,902	811,631,000
Three yrs..	107	12,619	\$779,679,000	133	16,623	\$728,463,000

This statement shows that about one-fifth of all the railroads in the country, in mileage, have been sold under foreclosure within three years, and that over one-tenth besides still await the termination of receiverships. In short, 208 roads, operating 25,209 miles, have been sold or are still in the hands of receivers. The statement of capital should be received as only nominal, some of the roads foreclosed representing little or no paid-up capital.

## OUR PUBLIC LAND SYSTEM.

THE public lands of the United States which are still undisposed of and open to settlement, as will be seen from the table on page 172, lie in nineteen States and eight Territories. In each case, except Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, land offices are established, in charge of an officer known as Register of the Land Office, where the records of all surveyed lands are kept, and all applications concerning lands in each district are filed and inquiries answered. The public lands are divided into two great classes. The one class have a dollar and a quarter an acre designated as the minimum price, and the other two dollars and a half an acre. Titles to these lands may be acquired by private entry or location under the homestead, preemption and timber-culture laws; or, as to some classes, by purchase for cash, in the case of lands which may be purchased at private sale, or such as have not been reserved under any law. Such tracts are sold on application to the Land Register, who issues a certificate of purchase, the Receiver giving a receipt for the money paid, subject to the issue of a patent, or complete title, if the proceedings are found regular, by the Commissioner of the General Land Office at Washington.

Entries under land warrants (given mostly for military services under acts of Congress) have fallen off very largely by the absorption of such warrants, there having been no military bounty land warrants provided for on account of services in the late civil war.

Entries under the preemption law are restricted to heads of families, or citizens over twenty-one, who may settle upon any quarter-section (or 160 acres) and have the right of prior claim to purchase on complying with certain regulations.

The homestead laws give the right to one hundred and sixty acres of a dollar and a quarter lands, or to eighty acres of two dollar and a half lands, to any citizen or applicant for citizenship over twenty-one who will actually settle upon and cultivate the land. This privilege extends only to the surveyed lands, and the title is perfected by the issue of a patent after five years of actual settlement. The only charges in the case of homestead entries are fees and commissions, varying from a minimum of \$7 to a maximum of \$22 for the whole tract entered, according to the size, value or place of record.

Another large class of free entries of public lands is that provided for under the timber-culture acts of 1873-78. The purpose of these laws is to promote the growth of forest trees on the public lands. They give the right to any settler who has cultivated for two years as much as five acres in trees, to an eighty-acre homestead, or if ten acres, to a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres, and a free patent for his land is given him at the end of three years instead of five. The limitation of the homestead laws to one hundred and sixty acres for each settler is extended in the case of timber culture so as to grant as many quarter sections of one hundred and sixty acres each as have been improved by the culture for ten years of forty acres of timber thereon, but the quarter sections must not lie immediately contiguous. The following is the complete list of United States land offices:

Alabama: Mobile, Huntsville, Montgomery.  
 Arkansas: Little Rock, Camden, Harrison, Dardanelle.  
 Arizona Territory: Prescott, Florence.  
 California: San Francisco, Marysville, Humboldt, Stockton, Visalia, Sacramento, Los Angeles, Shasta, Susanville, Bodie.  
 Colorado: Denver City, Fair Play, Central City, Pueblo, Del Norte, Lake City.  
 Dakota Territory: Sioux Falls, Springfield, Fargo, Yankton, Bismarck, Deadwood.  
 Florida: Gainesville.  
 Idaho Territory: Boise City, Lewiston.  
 Iowa: Fort Des Moines.  
 Kansas: Topeka, Salina, Independence, Wichita, Kirwin, Concordia, Larned, Hays City.  
 Louisiana: New Orleans, Monroe, Natchitoches.  
 Michigan: Detroit, East Saginaw, Reed City, Marquette.  
 Minnesota: Taylor's Falls, Saint Cloud, Du Luth, Fergus Falls, Worthington, New Ulm, Benson, Detroit, Redwood Falls.  
 Mississippi: Jackson.  
 Missouri: Boonville, Ironton, Springfield.  
 Montana Territory: Helena, Bozeman.  
 Nebraska: Norfolk, Beatrice, Lincoln, Niobrara, Grand Island, North Platte, Bloomington.  
 Nevada: Carson City, Eureka.  
 New Mexico Territory: Santa Fe, La Mesilla.  
 Oregon: Oregon City, Roseburg, Le Grand, Lakewview, The Dalles.  
 Utah Territory: Salt Lake City.  
 Washington Territory: Olympia, Vancouver, Walla Walla, Colfax.  
 Wisconsin: Menasha, Falls of St. Croix, Wausau, La Crosse, Bayfield, Eau Claire.  
 Wyoming Territory: Cheyenne, Evanston.  
 The business of the General Land Office of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, is summarized below:

	ACRES.
Area of public lands surveyed during the year.....	8,041,011.83
Whole number of acres disposed of during the year.....	8,686,178.88
Increase over area disposed of during previous year.....	3,836,411.18
Cash entries.....	877,555.14
Being an increase over the previous fiscal year of 136,868.57 acres.	
Homestead entries.....	4,418,344.92
Being an increase over the previous fiscal year of 2,240,386.75 acres.	
Timber-culture entries.....	1,870,434.18
Being an increase over the previous fiscal year of 1,349,760.79 acres.	
Desert land entries under act of March 3, 1877.....	310,553.05
Agricultural-college scrip locations.....	640.00
Locations with military bounty land warrants.....	84,720.00
<i>State selections approved:</i>	
For school indemnity.....	50,142.59
For internal improvements.....	17,420.39
For agricultural colleges.....	24,097.40
For universities.....	44,844.43
For salt springs.....	24,114.56
For public buildings.....	29,146.83
For penitentiary.....	25,226.83
Scrip locations.....	214,992.53
Lands patented to States as swamp lands.....	94,044.56
Lands certified for railroad purposes.....	202,925.85
Lands certified for canal purposes.....	606,340.65
	5,628.00

Total number of acres disposed of during the fiscal year..... 8,686,178.88

The figures given show a great increase in the quantity of land taken up by the class of actual settlers as homesteads and for the purpose of timber culture.

The moneys received during the year amount to \$2,022,532.16, for cash sales, for homestead and timber-culture fees and commissions, and other fees paid, being an increase over the previous fiscal year of \$569,562.93.

These figures strikingly exhibit the marked change in the occupations of the people, which the long-continued commercial and industrial depression is bringing about. Agriculture is absorbing increased attention, and there is a heavy migration westward from the older States. Not only has settlement upon the public lands of the government been greatly increased, but the records of all the land offices, States and corporations that have received railroad land grants, exhibit very heavy sales to actual settlers in the years 1877-78.

It is to be noted that the largest land-State in the Union, Texas, retained control of her public domain when admitted to the Union, so that land titles therein emanate from the State, and not from the United States. Homestead entry may be made under the laws of Texas after three years' occupancy of a tract of one hundred and sixty acres (or eighty acres in the case of single men) on payment of about \$15 fees. The present unoccupied domain of Texas embraces over 67,580,000 acres, lying mostly in the extreme western portion of the State remote from railways.

Many railroad companies have large tracts of agricultural lands for sale, at rates regulated by their quality and relative accessibility.

#### STATISTICS OF HOMESTEAD SETTLEMENT ON THE PUBLIC LANDS.

*Statement of number of Acres entered annually under the Homestead and Timber-Culture Acts, from July 1, 1868, to June 30, 1878, inclusive.*

	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Homestead Entries.....	2,737,865	3,696,910	4,600,326	4,671,332	3,793,613
Timber-Culture Entries.....					
	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Homestead Entries.....	3,519,862	2,356,658	2,875,910	2,178,098	4,418,345
Timber-Culture Entries.....	802,945	464,870	607,985	520,672	1,870,434
	4,322,807	2,820,928	3,483,895	2,698,770	6,288,779

Total homestead entries, 34,849,818 acres. Total timber-culture entries, 4,266,907 acres. Grand total, ten years, 39,116,725 acres.

## UNITED STATES PATENT-OFFICE BUSINESS.

Comparative Statement of the Business of the Office from 1837 to 1877, inclusive.

[From the Report of the Commissioner of Patents, Jan. 20, 1878.]

CALENDAR YEAR.	Applica- tions.	Caveats Filed.	Patents Issued.	Cash Received.	Cash Expended.	Surplus.
1837.....			435	\$30,389 08	\$33,506 98	
1838.....			520	42,123 54	37,402 10	\$4,721 44
1839.....			425	37,390 00	34,543 51	2,716 49
1840.....	735	228	473	38,056 51	39,020 67	
1841.....	847	312	495	40,413 01	52,666 87	
1842.....	761	391	517	36,505 68	31,241 43	5,264 20
1843.....	819	315	531	35,315 81	30,776 96	4,538 85
1844.....	1,045	380	502	42,509 26	36,244 73	6,264 53
1845.....	1,246	452	502	51,076 14	39,395 65	11,680 49
1846.....	1,272	448	619	50,364 16	46,158 71	4,105 45
1847.....	1,531	553	572	63,111 19	41,878 85	21,232 34
1848.....	1,628	607	660	67,578 69	58,905 84	8,670 85
1849.....	1,965	595	1,070	80,752 98	77,716 44	3,036 54
1850.....	2,193	602	995	86,927 03	80,100 95	6,816 13
1851.....	2,258	760	869	95,738 61	86,918 93	8,821 60
1852.....	2,639	996	1,020	112,656 34	95,016 91	16,739 43
1853.....	2,673	901	958	121,527 45	132,869 83	
1854.....	3,324	868	1,902	162,789 84	167,146 32	
1855.....	4,435	906	2,024	216,459 35	179,540 33	36,919 02
1856.....	4,960	1,024	2,502	192,698 02	199,931 02	
1857.....	3,771	1,010	2,310	196,132 01	211,582 09	
1858.....	5,364	984	3,710	203,716 16	198,193 74	10,522 42
1859.....	6,225	1,097	4,538	245,042 15	210,278 41	35,663 74
1860.....	7,653	1,064	4,319	256,852 50	252,630 80	3,581 70
1861.....	4,643	700	3,340	187,854 44	221,491 91	
1862.....	5,068	924	3,621	215,754 99	182,610 39	33,944 60
1863.....	6,014	787	4,170	195,698 29	189,414 14	6,179 15
1864.....	6,932	1,063	5,020	240,919 98	229,968 00	11,051 98
1865.....	10,464	1,987	6,616	348,791 84	274,199 34	74,592 50
1866.....	15,269	2,723	9,450	495,665 38	361,724 28	133,941 10
1867.....	21,276	3,597	13,015	646,881 92	689,263 23	7,818 60
1868.....	20,420	3,705	13,373	681,565 86	628,979 77	52,586 09
1869.....	19,271	3,624	13,966	693,145 81	496,430 78	206,715 03
1870.....	19,171	3,373	13,121	669,456 76	557,149 19	112,307 57
1871.....	19,472	3,366	13,033	673,716 46	560,595 08	113,121 38
1872.....	18,946	3,090	13,590	699,736 39	665,591 86	34,135 08
1873.....	20,414	3,248	12,964	703,191 77	691,178 98	12,012 70
1874.....	21,602	3,181	13,599	738,278 17	679,288 41	58,989 76
1875.....	21,638	3,094	16,288	743,453 36	721,657 71	21,795 65
1876.....	21,425	2,697	17,086	757,667 65	652,543 60	105,445 05
1877.....	20,308	2,969	13,619	732,342 85	613,152 62	119,190 23

## SCHEDULE OF UNITED STATES PATENT FEES.

On filing each application for a Patent.....	\$15
On issuing each Original Patent (17 years).....	20
On application for Re-issue.....	30
On application for extension.....	50
On granting every extension of Patent (7 years).....	50
On each Caveat.....	10
On appeal to Examiners-in-chief.....	10
On appeal to Commissioner of Patents.....	30
On filing a Disclaimer.....	10
On application for Design (3½ years).....	10
On application for Design (7 years).....	15
On application for Design (14 years).....	30
On each Trade Mark (30 years).....	25
On each Label (28 years).....	6

### THE COPYRIGHT LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Every applicant for a copyright must state distinctly the name and residence of the claimant, and whether the right is claimed as author, designer, or proprietor. No affidavit or formal application is required.

A printed copy of the title of the book, map, chart, dramatic or musical composition, engraving, cut, print, or photograph, or a description of the painting, drawing, chromo, statue, statuary, or model or design for a work of the fine arts, for which copyright is desired, must be sent by mail or otherwise, prepaid, addressed "LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS, WASHINGTON, D. C." This must be done before publication of the book or other article.

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### PATENTS ISSUED IN 1877 TO RESIDENTS OF EACH STATE.

*The proportion of patents to population is shown in last column.*

STATES, ETC.	No. of Patents.	One to every—	STATES, ETC.	No. of Patents.	One to every—
Alabama.....	43	23,418	Nevada.....	24	1,770
Arizona Territory....	2	4,829	New Hampshire.....	78	4,080
Arkansas.....	36	13,513	New Jersey.....	509	1,804
California.....	341	1,842	New Mexico Territory	3	20,624
Colorado.....	28	1,421	New York.....	2,496	1,755
Connecticut.....	607	885	North Carolina.....	51	21,007
Dakota Territory.....	6	2,363	Ohio.....	1,083	2,460
Delaware.....	28	4,464	Oregon.....	88	2,392
District of Columbia..	123	1,060	Pennsylvania.....	1,515	2,225
Florida.....	14	13,410	Rhode Island.....	212	1,025
Georgia.....	63	18,785	South Carolina.....	14	20,753
Idaho Territory.....	1	14,999	Tennessee.....	114	11,039
Illinois.....	1,046	2,429	Texas.....	115	7,117
Indiana.....	450	3,734	Utah Territory.....	4	21,606
Iowa.....	498	2,635	Vermont.....	58	5,733
Kansas.....	105	3,538	Virginia.....	100	12,251
Kentucky.....	151	8,748	Washington Territory.	6	5,988
Louisiana.....	79	9,073	West Virginia.....	31	14,258
Maine.....	192	4,749	Wisconsin.....	245	4,304
Maryland.....	192	4,067	Wyoming Territory..	9	1,014
Massachusetts.....	1,394	1,046	U. S. Army.....	14	.....
Michigan.....	383	3,091	U. S. Navy.....	2	.....
Minnesota.....	146	3,011	U. S. In general.....	13,025	2,959
Mississippi.....	39	21,228	Foreign.....	590	.....
Missouri.....	365	4,715			
Montana Territory....	3	6,865			
Nebraska.....	36	2,416	Total.....	13,619	.....



**PENSIONS, MILITARY AND CIVIL.**

THERE is no nation which expends in the form of annual pensions for military and naval services anywhere near the amount which is paid by the United States. It will be seen from the table of expenditures from 1789 to 1878 elsewhere given, that the annual sums voted by Congress under the head of pensions have varied from \$28,000,000 to \$34,000,000 during the past ten years. And although we are now more than fifteen years removed from the close of the Civil War of 1861-65, and a large annual diminution of expenditure under this head would naturally occur from the steady decrease of annuitants, yet the liberal legislation of Congress in relaxing the rules of the Pension Office, in dating back pensions so as to include a longer term, and in providing for new classes of pensioners not before recognized by law, has operated to prevent any heavy reduction in the annual cost to the treasury. Besides this, all the surviving soldiers and widows of those who served in the last war with Great Britain in 1812-15 have been added to the pension lists by act of February 14, 1871, to the number of 17,411 persons, drawing an annual sum of about \$1,650,000, at the uniform rate of eight dollars a month each. The whole number of pensioners on the rolls July 1, 1878, was 223,998, of whom little more than half were invalids, the remainder being widows and others entitled to pension as representatives of deceased soldiers.

It will be seen that of the net ordinary expenses of the United States Government (excluding interest on the public debt), the item of pensions alone figures as very nearly twenty per cent., or, including the interest on the debt, 11.25 per cent. In no other country do the pensions paid on account of military and naval service bear any such relation to the total expenditure. The following table shows the amount annually expended under the head of pensions, excluding annuities and superannuation allowances in the civil service, in various nations as to which the statistics could be obtained.

NATIONS.	Military pensions paid.	Proportion to total expenditure of government.
	Dollars.	
Great Britain.....	12,795,685	3.34
France.....	12,600,000	3.81
Germany.....	4,226,855	4.10
Austria-Hungary.....	627,610	1.10
Belgium.....	742,000	1.60
United States.....	26,569,987	11.25

In Great Britain, the pensions for army and navy services are not fixed by act of Parliament, but by a board connected with the war office. A great portion of the pension money goes to officers of high rank, the invalid or superannuated soldiers of the army (known as Chelsea hospital out-pensioners) receiving 1½d. to 3s. 10d. per day, or about \$5,000,000 yearly, and being some 68,000 in number. The Pensions Commutation act of 1869 provides that a commutation board, appointed by the treasury, may, upon application of any officer receiving a pension of more than half-pay, by superannuation or retirement allowance, have power to commute his pension by the payment of a capital sum of money down, calculated according to the estimated duration of life of the pensioned. The benefits of this commutation act are, however, expressly limited to officers, and do not apply to the pensions of privates, either in the army or navy.

Pensions in the Civil Service, either for meritorious service or for superannuation allowance, are granted under most governments except that of the United States. No such allowance exists under American laws, except in the case of judges of the courts of the United States, who are permitted, after reaching the age of seventy, to resign, with full salary for life, provided they have served ten years continuously. This act dates only from April 10th, 1869.

In England, there is a regular annual pension, known as the superannuation allowance, given to all persons in the Civil Service of the Government after ten years' continuous service. This allowance amounts to  $\frac{1}{3}$  of all the salary and emoluments of the office. For those who have served eleven years or upwards, a further addition to the annual salary of  $\frac{1}{3}$  is made for each additional year, until the completion of a period of service of forty years. Those who have served forty years are entitled to receive a superannuation allowance of two-thirds the regular salary. These superannuation allowances are continued to disabled public servants after their resignation, but no superannuation allowance is granted to retiring persons under sixty years of age who continue able in body and mind. (Superannuation Act of 1859, 22 and 23 Vict. c. 26).

Besides the regular allowance to officers in the Civil Service who have served ten years and upwards, the British Government annually expends very heavy sums in pensions, hereditary and other. Among these are annuities to members of the royal family, £157,000 per annum, and superannuation allowances, annuities, and pensions, £1,160,321 per annum.

**NUMBER OF PENSIONERS ON THE ROLL AT THE TERMINATION OF EACH FISCAL YEAR SINCE 1861.**

FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30.	ARMY AND NAVY.				
	Invalids.	Widows, etc.	Total.	Addition.	Reduction.
1861.....	4,337	4,299	8,636	.....	.....
1862.....	4,341	3,818	8,159	.....	467
1863.....	7,821	6,970	14,791	6,622	.....
1864.....	23,479	27,656	41,135	26,344	.....
1865.....	35,980	50,106	85,986	44,851	.....
1866.....	55,652	71,070	126,722	40,736	.....
1867.....	69,565	83,618	153,184	26,462	.....
1868.....	75,957	93,686	169,643	16,450	.....
1869.....	82,859	105,104	187,963	18,320	.....
1870.....	87,521	111,165	198,686	10,723	.....
1871.....	93,394	114,101	207,495	8,600	.....
1872.....	113,954	118,275	232,229	24,734	.....
1873.....	119,500	118,911	238,411	6,182	.....
1874.....	121,628	114,613	236,241	.....	2,170
1875.....	122,969	111,832	234,821	.....	1,420
1876.....	124,239	107,896	232,137	.....	2,684
1877.....	128,723	108,361	237,104	.....	38
1878.....	131,649	92,349	223,998	.....	8,103

In the above are included those pensioned for service in the War of 1812, 12,802; also the widows of the soldiers and sailors of that war, 4600; all at \$8 per month.

## PENSIONS PAID BY THE UNITED STATES IN 1878.

[From the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Pensions, 1878.]

	Whole amount paid for pensions during year.	Whole number of pensioners.	Yearly value of pensions.	Condition of Pension Office business.
<b>Army :</b>				Claims pending June 30, 1877, 91,444.
Invalid.....	\$18,071,358 06	119,461	\$12,432,377 72	New claims filed during the year 1877-78, 67,218.
Widows, etc. ....	11,892,972 61	86,919	9,812,697 60	Total number disposed of during year, 43,370.
<b>Navy :</b>				Claims pending June 30, 1878, 120,387.
Invalid.....	109,981 42	1,781	200,944 08	Increase in number of pending claims, 28,943.
Widows, etc. ....	304,960 40	1,705	305,290 60	
<b>War of 1812 :</b>				
Survivors.....	768,918 47	10,407	999,072 00	
Widows.....	294,572 05	3,725	357,600 00	
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$26,530,792 10</b>	<b>223,998</b>	<b>\$24,107,981 00</b>	

## Statement of the Rates of Pension, and the Number Pensioned to each Rate, of the Army and Navy Invalids on the Rolls June 30, 1878.

Annual Pension.	Number of Pensioners.	Annual Pension.	Number of Pensioners.	Annual Pension.	Number of Pensioners.	Annual Pension.	Number of Pensioners.
\$364 00	11	\$304 00	605	\$132 00	..	\$69 00	1
600 00	701	201 00	16	129 00	18	67 92	43
490 00	1	199 92	14	127 44	7	67 44	7
462 00	1	195 00	1	126 00	9	66 07	2
432 00	24	192 00	627	123 00	2	63 96	1,043
375 00	231	189 00	9	122 40	1	63 00	2
360 00	203	187 44	1	120 00	4,323	60 00	2,225
319 92	1	180 00	1,265	117 00	6	54 00	2
315 00	2	177 00	1	114 00	5	51 00	163
312 00	1	174 00	2	112 44	1	48 00	28,232
309 00	1	171 00	5	108 00	42	45 00	18
300 00	162	168 00	1,860	105 00	5	42 00	3
288 00	6,393	165 00	5	102 00	618	40 80	1
270 00	58	162 00	7	99 96	6	39 96	2
237 00	1	159 96	39	99 00	2	38 40	4
264 00	9	159 00	17	96 00	13,310	36 00	4,321
261 00	2	156 00	101	93 00	1	31 92	1,291
240 00	772	153 00	255	90 00	469	30 00	13
234 00	2	150 00	125	87 00	1	27 00	9
231 00	2	147 00	8	84 00	445	27 00	10,737
228 00	2	144 00	4,799	81 00	9	22 44	2
225 00	51	141 00	2	79 92	40	19 20	4
222 00	2	139 92	2	78 00	2	15 96	5
219 00	4	138 00	13	76 44	16	12 00	531
216 00	11,192	135 96	61	75 00	51		
210 00	7	135 00	135	72 00	18,212		

NOTE.—The above table includes invalid pensioners, July 1, 1878, but does not include pensions paid to widows, etc.

# POST-OFFICE STATISTICS OF THE UNITED STATES— 1790-1878.

YEARS.	No. of Post-Offices.	Extent of Post-Routes in Miles.	Revenue of the Department	Expenditure of the Department	Amount paid for Salaries of Postmasters	Amount paid for Transport'n of the Mail.
1790	75	1,875	\$37,085	\$32,140	\$3,196	\$22,081
1795	453	13,907	160,680	117,808	30,272	75,359
1800	908	20,817	250,804	213,994	69,243	125,644
1805	1,558	31,076	421,373	377,367	111,552	229,635
1810	2,300	36,406	551,634	495,960	149,438	327,966
1815	3,000	43,748	1,043,065	748,121	241,901	487,779
1816	3,860	48,678	961,782	804,422	265,944	521,970
1817	3,459	52,059	1,002,173	916,515	303,916	589,189
1818	3,618	59,473	1,130,235	1,035,882	346,429	664,611
1819	4,000	67,686	1,204,787	1,117,861	375,828	717,881
1820	4,500	72,492	1,111,927	1,100,926	352,295	782,425
1821	4,650	78,806	1,059,087	1,184,283	337,559	815,681
1822	4,708	82,768	1,117,490	1,167,572	355,299	798,618
1823	4,043	84,890	1,130,115	1,156,995	360,462	767,464
1824	5,182	84,890	1,197,758	1,188,019	383,504	768,939
1825	5,677	94,052	1,305,525	1,229,043	411,188	785,646
1826	6,150	94,052	1,447,709	1,368,719	447,727	885,100
1827	7,008	105,386	1,524,633	1,468,950	486,411	942,345
1828	7,530	105,386	1,659,915	1,689,945	548,049	1,086,313
1829	8,004	115,000	1,707,418	1,782,182	559,237	1,153,646
1830	8,450	115,176	1,850,583	1,932,708	595,234	1,274,009
1831	8,686	115,496	1,997,811	1,993,122	635,028	1,232,226
1832	9,305	104,466	2,258,570	2,266,171	715,481	1,482,507
1833	10,127	119,916	2,617,011	2,930,414	826,283	1,894,638
1834	10,698	119,916	2,823,749	2,910,605	897,217	1,925,544
1835	10,770	112,774	2,993,356	2,757,350	945,418	1,719,007
1836	11,091	118,264	3,408,323	3,841,766	812,803	1,638,052
1837	11,767	141,242	4,256,779	3,544,630	891,352	1,996,737
1838	12,519	134,818	4,335,733	4,430,662	939,948	2,121,308
1839	12,780	132,999	4,484,657	4,636,536	980,000	2,285,622
1840	13,468	156,739	4,543,522	4,718,296	1,028,925	2,396,876
1841	13,778	155,026	4,407,726	4,499,523	1,018,645	2,159,375
1842	13,733	149,732	4,546,549	5,674,752	1,147,256	2,087,796
1843	13,814	143,295	4,396,325	4,374,754	1,426,394	2,047,319
1844	14,108	144,687	4,237,288	4,296,513	1,358,316	2,038,551
1845	14,183	143,940	4,289,841	4,330,732	1,409,875	2,005,564
1846	14,601	152,865	3,487,199	4,084,297	1,042,079	2,716,678
1847	15,146	153,518	3,955,983	3,979,570	1,000,228	2,476,455
1848	16,159	163,208	4,371,077	4,329,850	1,020,321	2,394,708
1849	16,749	163,703	4,905,176	4,479,049	1,549,376	2,577,407
1850	18,417	178,672	5,552,071	5,212,953	1,781,086	2,965,786
1851	19,796	196,390	6,727,867	6,278,402	1,996,766	3,538,064
1852	20,901	214,284	6,925,971	7,108,459	1,406,477	4,235,311
1853	22,320	217,743	5,940,735	7,982,957	1,707,709	4,906,308
1854	23,548	219,935	6,955,586	8,577,424	2,135,325	5,401,382
1855	24,410	227,908	7,342,135	9,968,342	2,102,891	6,076,335
1856	25,565	239,642	7,620,822	10,405,296	2,285,610	6,765,639
1857	26,586	242,601	8,053,032	11,508,058	2,355,016	7,239,333
1858	27,977	260,603	8,186,793	12,732,470	2,453,901	8,246,054
1859	28,530	260,052	8,668,484	15,754,098	2,552,898	7,157,629
1860	28,496	240,594	8,518,067	19,170,610	2,514,157	8,808,710
1861	28,586	140,139	8,349,296	13,606,759	2,340,767	5,309,454
1862	28,875	134,013	8,299,821	11,125,364	2,876,063	5,853,834
1863	29,047	139,598	11,163,790	11,314,207	3,174,326	5,740,576
1864	29,878	139,171	12,438,254	12,644,796	3,383,382	5,818,469
1865	30,550	142,940	14,556,159	13,694,728	3,454,077	6,246,884
1866	32,822	180,921	14,386,986	15,352,079	3,039,722	7,630,474
1867	35,163	203,345	15,237,027	19,235,453	4,032,726	9,396,286
1868	36,481	216,928	16,292,601	22,730,593	4,255,311	10,266,056
1869	37,106	223,781	18,344,511	23,098,131	4,546,966	10,406,501
1870	38,492	231,232	19,772,221	23,998,837	4,673,466	10,884,653
1871	40,045	238,359	20,037,045	24,390,104	5,028,362	11,529,395
1872	41,863	251,306	21,915,436	26,058,192	5,121,665	15,547,821
1873	43,244	256,210	22,996,742	29,084,946	5,725,068	16,161,034
1874	44,294	269,097	26,477,072	32,126,415	5,818,472	18,881,319
1875	45,547	277,673	26,791,560	33,611,309	7,049,096	18,777,201
1876	46,383	281,798	27,895,908	33,268,498	7,397,397	18,361,048
1877	47,345	292,820	27,468,323	33,486,322	7,905,251	18,520,228
1878	49,253	301,966	29,277,517	34,165,064	7,977,652	19,262,421

# LETTER-CARRIER OFFICES IN THE UNITED STATES. 181

## LETTER-CARRIER OFFICES IN THE UNITED STATES.

CITIES.	Stations.	No. of Carriers.	CITIES.	Stations.	No. of Carriers.	CITIES.	Stations.	No. of Carriers.
Alabama.			Portland.....	10		Poughkeepsie .....		6
Mobile.....	6		Maryland.			Rochester.....		23
California.			Baltimore.....	62		Syracuse.....		17
San Francisco.....	3	42	Massachusetts.			Troy.....		15
Connecticut.			Boston.....	32	154	Utica.....		13
Hartford.....	11		Fall River.....	4		Ohio.		
New Haven.....	14		Lawrence.....	8		Cincinnati.....	3	73
Delaware.			Lowell.....	8		Cleveland.....	3	81
Wilmington.....	10		Lynn.....	7		Columbus.....		13
Dist. Columbia.			New Bedford.....	7		Dayton.....		12
Washington.....	37		Salem.....	6		Toledo.....		13
Georgia.			Springfield.....	8		Pennsylvania.		
Atlanta.....	6		Worcester.....	10		Allegheny.....		11
Savannah.....	6		Michigan.			Easton.....		6
Illinois.			Detroit.....	31		Erie.....		7
Bloomington.....	6		Grand Rapids.....	8		Harrisburgh.....		5
Chicago.....	6	157	Minnesota.			Lancaster.....		5
Peoria.....	8		Minneapolis.....	7		Philadelphia.....	22	247
Quincy.....	7		Saint Paul.....	10		Pittsburgh.....		34
Springfield.....	4		Missouri.			Pottsville.....		4
Indiana.			Kansas City.....	11		Reading.....		9
Evansville.....	7		Saint Joseph.....	6		Rhode Island.		
Fort Wayne.....	7		Saint Louis.....	3	107	Providence.....		20
Indianapolis.....	23		Nebraska.			South Carolina.		
La Fayette.....	4		Omaha.....	6		Charleston.....		8
Iowa.			N. Hampshire.			Tennessee.		
Burlington.....	6		Manchester.....	5		Memphis.....		13
Davenport.....	7		New Jersey.			Nashville.....		10
Des Moines.....	6		Camden.....	6		Virginia.		
Dubuque.....	5		Elizabeth.....	6		Norfolk.....		5
Kansas.			Hoboken.....	4		Petersburgh.....		5
Leavenworth.....	5		Jersey City.....	2	14	Richmond.....		16
Kentucky.			Newark.....	7		West Virginia.		
Covington.....	4		Paterson.....	24		Wheeling.....		5
Louisville.....	30		Trenton.....	6		Wisconsin.		
Louisiana.			New York.			Milwaukee.....		26
New Orleans.....	47		Albany.....	25		Total.....	37	2,235
Maine.			Brooklyn.....	4	89	States with Carriers Offices.....		29
Bangor.....	4		Buffalo.....	34		Districts " ".....		1
			Elmira.....	6		Cities " ".....		87
			New York.....	19	429			
			Oswego.....	6				

### Foreign Postal Cards.

United States postal cards may be sent to foreign countries as follows :

Canada, without additional postage.

Algeria, Austria, Azores, Balearic Islands, Belgium, Canary Islands, Denmark, Egypt, Faroe Islands, Finland, France, Germany, Gibraltar, Great Britain and Ireland, Greece, Greenland, Heligoland, Holland, Iceland, Italy, Madeira Islands, Malta, Moldavia, Montenegro, Netherlands, Newfoundland, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Russia, Servia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tangiers, Turkey and Wallachia, one cent additional.

Aden, Burmah, French Colonies in America, Africa, Asia, Oceanica, Guadeloupe, French Guiana, India, and Martinique, three cents additional.

Prepayment of postal cards is compulsory.

## POST-OFFICE BUSINESS BY STATES, IN 1878.

Table showing Cost of Carrying the Mail and other Postal Expenditures in each State and Territory, with Receipts from Sale of Postage Stamps and from all other Sources during Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1878.

[Condensed from Annual Report of 6th Auditor of the Treasury, Dec., 1878.]

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Receipts from postage stamps, envelopes, and cards.	Total receipts.	Mail transportation by States.	Total expenditures.	Excess of expenditures over receipts.	Excess of receipts over expenditures.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Alabama.....	260,659	273,500	244,578	427,610	154,111	
Alaska.....	135	137		82		54
Arizona.....	16,211	17,942	131,179	141,927	123,965	
Arkansas.....	183,380	191,484	348,098	477,137	284,653	
California.....	819,426	894,711	729,706	1,187,281	292,570	
Colorado.....	142,443	166,271	206,103	311,618	145,347	
Connecticut.....	578,206	621,436	197,455	514,529		106,907
Dakota.....	64,010	69,971	134,613	176,396	106,425	
Delaware.....	69,645	71,380	24,957	71,576		196
Dist. of Columbia.....	163,359	177,241		231,926	54,685	
Florida.....	86,901	92,940	136,600	202,766	109,826	
Georgia.....	330,118	349,782	268,118	519,247	169,465	
Idaho.....	21,864	23,881	93,069	108,171	84,291	
Illinois.....	2,206,432	2,336,096	986,175	2,481,929	145,833	
Indiana.....	757,871	806,542	433,589	982,832	176,290	
Iowa.....	887,091	956,857	458,930	1,036,533	79,676	
Kansas.....	409,534	433,698	881,318	1,185,248	746,511	
Kentucky.....	429,039	448,971	205,043	575,898	126,927	
Louisiana.....	276,437	298,633	234,071	409,628	110,995	
Maine.....	463,771	489,963	226,550	512,316	22,363	
Maryland.....	507,257	523,631	308,945	580,144	50,512	
Massachusetts.....	1,877,265	2,000,293	331,922	1,389,425		610,868
Michigan.....	898,921	968,667	411,248	964,923		3,743
Minnesota.....	408,567	433,047	220,779	498,279	65,222	
Mississippi.....	191,913	205,703	170,505	300,022	94,319	
Missouri.....	1,017,935	1,058,354	743,135	1,439,939	281,585	
Montana.....	34,282	40,314	147,788	174,310	124,005	
Nebraska.....	202,518	216,040	477,182	650,337	434,297	
Nevada.....	79,297	192,407	208,167	261,867	172,410	
New Hampshire.....	287,704	303,498	100,414	270,485		83,013
New Jersey.....	581,555	609,555	237,592	567,332		42,223
New Mexico.....	21,237	22,831	315,171	330,296	307,465	
New York.....	5,294,278	5,548,189	1,408,074	4,304,056		1,944,134
North Carolina.....	216,567	235,016	309,457	372,513	147,497	
Ohio.....	1,800,907	1,888,941	1,247,942	2,494,048	605,107	
Oregon.....	107,188	117,846	158,067	228,483	110,537	
Pennsylvania.....	2,583,871	2,695,252	894,340	2,369,174		286,059
Rhode Island.....	200,689	222,105	43,566	155,992		86,118
South Carolina.....	170,414	177,680	123,586	229,849	53,169	
Tennessee.....	528,258	340,795	206,363	454,243	113,443	
Texas.....	452,856	499,925	638,174	955,305	455,360	
Utah.....	76,935	83,034	314,231	371,237	288,203	
Vermont.....	258,830	271,547	144,881	307,848	86,300	
Virginia.....	439,949	453,271	396,516	680,656	227,385	
Washington.....	35,454	41,203	125,428	151,818	110,615	
West Virginia.....	146,348	150,721	106,083	207,288	50,568	
Wisconsin.....	678,270	729,334	391,925	793,749	64,415	
Wyoming.....	30,185	33,110	126,334	146,003	112,338	
	27,099,662	28,679,663	16,225,149	33,087,291	6,960,741	2,558,114

# **BUSINESS OF THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1878.**

[Summarized from the Annual Report of the Postmaster-General, Dec., 1878.]

Whole number of post-offices in operation in the United States.....	39,258
Whole number of contractors for transportation of the mails.....	5,966
Whole length of public mail routes in operation.....	301,966
Length of railroad routes.....	77,120
Length of steamboat routes.....	18,069
Length of other routes.....	206,777
Aggregate cost of mail service.....	\$19,262,421
Aggregate postages on newspapers and periodicals.....	\$1,025,181
Aggregate postage stamps, envelopes, and cards sold.....	\$23,567,185
Number of registered letters and packages mailed.....	4,898,804
Amount of fees on registered matter (in addition to postage).....	\$414,999
Number of dead letters and parcels received.....	3,186,805
Total cost of free delivery service.....	\$1,824,167
Receipts of postage on local matter at free delivery offices.....	2,552,251
Number of money orders issued (domestic).....	5,613,117
Amount of money orders purchased (domestic).....	\$31,442,365
Average amount of each money order (domestic).....	14 51
Fees received for issue of money orders (domestic).....	\$715,261
Cost of the United States Ocean Mail service.....	\$197,276

## **PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES, 1791-1878.**

*Statement of Outstanding Principal of the Public Debt of the United States on the 1st of January of each Year from 1791 to 1843, inclusive; and on the 1st of July of each Year from 1843 to 1878, inclusive.*

From the Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the Finances.

1791.....	\$75,463,476 52	1820.....	\$91,015,566 15	1849.....	\$63,061,858 69
1792.....	77,227,924 66	1821.....	89,987,427 66	1850.....	63,452,773 55
1793.....	80,352,634 04	1822.....	93,546,676 98	1851.....	68,304,796 02
1794.....	78,427,404 77	1823.....	90,875,877 28	1852.....	66,199,341 71
1795.....	80,747,587 39	1824.....	90,369,777 77	1853.....	59,803,117 70
1796.....	83,762,172 07	1825.....	83,788,432 71	1854.....	42,242,222 42
1797.....	82,064,479 33	1826.....	81,054,069 99	1855.....	35,586,858 56
1798.....	79,228,529 12	1827.....	73,987,357 20	1856.....	31,972,537 90
1799.....	78,408,669 77	1828.....	67,475,043 87	1857.....	28,699,831 85
1800.....	82,976,294 35	1829.....	58,421,413 67	1858.....	44,911,881 03
1801.....	83,038,050 80	1830.....	48,565,406 50	1859.....	58,496,837 88
1802.....	86,712,632 25	1831.....	39,123,191 68	1860.....	64,842,287 88
1803.....	77,054,686 30	1832.....	24,322,235 18	1861.....	90,580,873 72
1804.....	86,427,120 88	1833.....	7,001,698 83	1862.....	524,176,412 13
1805.....	82,312,150 50	1834.....	4,760,082 08	1863.....	1,119,772,138 63
1806.....	75,723,270 66	1835.....	37,513 05	1864.....	1,815,784,370 57
1807.....	69,218,398 64	1836.....	336,967 83	1865.....	2,680,647,869 74
1808.....	65,196,317 97	1837.....	3,308,124 07	1866.....	2,773,236,173 69
1809.....	57,023,192 09	1838.....	10,434,221 14	1867.....	2,678,126,103 87
1810.....	53,173,217 52	1839.....	3,573,343 82	1868.....	2,611,687,851 19
1811.....	48,005,587 76	1840.....	5,250,875 54	1869.....	2,588,452,213 94
1812.....	45,209,737 90	1841.....	13,594,480 73	1870.....	2,480,672,427 81
1813.....	55,962,827 57	1842.....	20,601,226 28	1871.....	2,353,211,332 33
1814.....	81,487,846 24	1843.....	32,742,922 00	1872.....	2,353,251,328 78
1815.....	90,893,660 15	1844.....	23,461,632 50	1873.....	2,234,482,993 30
1816.....	127,334,983 74	1845.....	15,925,308 01	1874.....	2,251,690,468 43
1817.....	123,491,965 16	1846.....	15,530,302 97	1875.....	2,232,284,531 95
1818.....	103,466,633 83	1847.....	33,826,534 77	1876.....	2,180,395,067 15
1819.....	95,529,648 28	1848.....	47,044,862 23	1877.....	2,205,301,392 10
				1878.....	2,256,205,892 53

# ANALYSIS OF THE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES, FROM JULY 1, 1860, TO JULY 1, 1878.

[Official Statement from the Warrant Division, Treasury Department, Washington.]

Year ending June 30.	3 per cents.	4 per cents.	4½ per cents.	5 per cents.	6 per cents.	7 3-10 per cents.	Total interest-bearing debt.	Annual interest charge.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1860.....				43,476,300	21,164,538		64,640,838	3,443,687
1861.....				53,022,200	57,358,674		90,380,874	5,092,630
1862.....	57,926,116			30,483,000	154,513,225	122,582,435	365,304,526	22,048,590
1863.....	106,629,886			30,483,000	141,444,814	139,974,435	707,551,834	41,854,148
1864.....	77,547,666			300,213,480	842,282,652	139,286,935	1,359,330,763	78,853,457
1865.....	90,496,931			245,709,430	1,215,495,170	671,610,397	2,221,311,918	137,742,617
1865, Aug. 31.	618,128			269,175,727	1,281,736,439	830,000,000	2,381,530,294	150,977,697
1866.....	121,341,879			201,982,665	1,195,546,041	813,460,622	2,332,331,207	146,065,196
1867.....	17,737,023			198,533,435	1,543,452,080	488,344,847	2,248,067,387	138,892,451
1868.....	64,000,000	801,361		221,696,185	1,578,303,984	37,397,197	2,202,088,727	128,459,598
1869.....	66,123,000			221,588,300	1,574,347,322		2,162,060,622	125,693,981
1870.....	69,550,000			221,588,300	1,765,317,422		2,046,455,722	118,784,960
1871.....	45,885,000	678,000		274,231,450	1,613,897,300		1,934,696,750	111,949,330
1872.....	24,665,000	678,000		414,567,300	1,374,883,800		1,814,794,100	103,988,463
1873.....	14,000,000	678,000		414,567,300	1,281,238,650		1,710,483,950	98,049,804
1874.....	14,000,000	678,000		510,628,050	1,213,624,700		1,738,930,750	98,796,004
1875.....	14,000,000	678,000		607,132,750	1,100,865,550		1,722,676,300	96,855,690
1876.....	14,000,000			711,683,500	984,999,650		1,710,683,150	95,104,269
1877.....	14,000,000			703,266,650	854,621,350		1,711,888,500	93,160,443
1878.....	14,000,000	98,550,000	240,000,000	703,266,650	738,619,000		1,794,735,650	94,654,472

## ANALYSIS OF THE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES—(Continued).

Year ending June 30.	Debt on which interest has ceased.	Debt bearing no interest.	Outstanding principal.	Cash in the Treasury July 1.	Total debt, less cash in Treasury.	Population of the U. S.	Debt per capita.	Interest per capita.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$
1860.....	201,450		64,842,288	4,377,836	59,964,402	31,443,321	1 91	0 11
1861.....	199,999		90,580,874	2,862,213	87,718,660	32,064,000	2 74	0 16
1862.....	280,195	158,591,390	524,176,412	18,863,660	505,312,752	32,704,000	15 45	0 67
1863.....	473,048	411,767,456	1,119,772,138	8,421,401	1,111,350,737	33,865,000	33 81	1 25
1864.....	416,335	455,437,271	1,815,784,370	106,332,093	1,709,452,277	34,046,000	50 21	2 32
1865.....	1,245,771	458,090,180	2,690,647,869	5,832,013	2,674,815,856	34,748,000	76 98	3 97
1865, Aug. 31.	1,503,020	461,616,311	2,844,649,626	88,218,055	2,756,431,571	35,228,000	78 25	4 29
1866.....	935,022	439,969,874	2,775,236,173	137,200,010	2,636,036,163	35,469,000	74 32	4 12
1867.....	1,840,615	428,215,101	2,675,126,106	169,974,892	2,505,151,211	36,211,000	69 95	3 84
1868.....	1,197,330	408,401,792	2,611,687,851	130,854,438	2,480,833,413	36,973,000	67 10	3 45
1869.....	5,260,181	421,131,510	2,588,462,213	155,630,340	2,432,771,873	37,756,000	64 43	3 32
1870.....	3,708,641	430,508,064	2,480,672,427	149,502,471	2,331,169,956	38,558,371	60 46	3 08
1871.....	1,948,902	416,565,680	2,353,211,332	106,217,264	2,246,994,068	39,555,000	56 81	2 83
1872.....	7,926,797	430,530,431	2,253,251,328	103,470,798	2,149,780,530	40,604,000	52 95	2 16
1873.....	51,929,710	472,069,332	2,234,492,993	129,020,933	2,105,472,060	41,704,000	50 49	2 35
1874.....	3,216,530	508,543,125	2,251,690,465	147,541,315	2,104,149,150	42,856,000	49 10	2 31
1875.....	11,425,520	495,182,411	2,232,984,531	142,943,261	2,090,041,270	44,060,000	47 44	2 19
1876.....	3,902,420	465,807,196	2,180,395,066	119,469,726	2,060,925,340	43,316,000	45 43	2 10
1877.....	16,648,860	476,764,031	2,205,301,392	136,025,961	2,019,275,431	46,624,000	43 31	2 00
1878.....	5,594,560	455,875,632	2,256,205,892	256,823,612	1,999,382,280	47,983,000	41 67	1 97

NOTE 1.—The annual interest charge is computed upon the amount of outstanding principal at the close of the fiscal year, and is exclusive of interest charge on Pacific Railway bonds.

2.—The statement of population for 1860 and 1870 is by enumeration, and for other years from estimates by E. B. Elliott, of this department.

3.—The slight increase of the interest charge for 1878 is owing to the interest charge on bonds sold for redemption, less the amount saved by refunding at lower rates.

4.—The Temporary Loan, per act of July 11, 1862, is included in the 4 per cents from 1862 to 1863, inclusive, with the exception of the amount outstanding for August 31, 1863, this being the date at which the public debt reaches its highest point. This loan bore interest from 4 per cent. to 6 per cent., and was redeemable on ten-days' notice after thirty days, but being constantly changing, it has been considered more equitable to include the whole amount outstanding as bearing 4 per cent. interest on an average for the year.



## DESCRIPTION OF UNITED STATES BONDS OUTSTANDING, JAN. 1, 1879.

[From the Monthly Debt Statement of the U. S. Treasury.]

TITLE OF LOAN.	Interest.	When redeemable.	Interest payable.	AMOUNT OUTSTANDING.		
				Registered.	Coupon.	Total.
		After		Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Loan of 1858...	5	Jan. 1, 1874.	Jan. & July	250,000	.....	250,000
Loan of Febr. 1861 ('81's)....	6	.....	Jan. & July	18,091,000	4,424,000	18,415,000
Oregon War Debt.....	6	.....	Jan. & July	.....	945,000	945,000
Loan of July & Aug. '61 ('81's)....	6	After June 30, 1881.	Jan. & July	130,267,000	50,004,350	189,221,350
Loan of 1863 ('81's).....	6	June 30, 1881.	Jan. & July	55,742,730	19,256,230	75,000,000
Consols of 1865 (5-20's).....	6	July 1, 1870.	Jan. & July	18,205,630	7,870,900	26,035,530
Consols of 1867 (5-20's).....	6	July 1, 1872.	Jan. & July	117,022,550	102,421,450	310,614,000
Consols of 1868 (5-20's).....	6	July 1, 1873.	Jan. & July	16,209,500	21,255,900	37,465,300
Ten forties of 1864.....	5	March 1, 1874	Mar. & Sep.	144,230,800	50,285,500	194,566,300
Funded Loan of 1881 (5's).....	5	May 1, 1881.	F.M.A. & N.	253,175,500	255,264,850	508,440,350
Funded Loan of 1891 (4's).....	4½	Sept. 1, 1891.	M.J.S. & D.	104,715,750	85,284,250	250,000,000
Funded Loan of 1907 (4's).....	4	July 1, 1907.	J. A.J. & O.	126,369,700	62,380,300	188,700,000
Aggregate of debt bearing interest in coin....				1,034,361,550	764,389,200	1,798,750,750

## Bonds Issued to the Pacific Railway Companies, Interest Payable in Lawful Money.

NAME OF RAILWAYS.	Interest.	Principal	Interest paid	Interest re-	Balance of
		Outstand-	by the United	paid by trans-	interest paid
		ing.	States.	portation of	by the United
				mail, etc.	States.
		Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Central Pacific .....	6	25,885,120	15,687,019 27	2,516,742 86	13,170,276 41
Kansas Pacific.....	6	6,308,000	4,238,483 09	1,744,683 89	2,493,749 20
Union Pacific.....	6	27,236,512	16,786,806 81	6,145,214 86	10,641,661 95
Central Branch, Union Pacific.....	6	1,600,000	1,066,808 26	71,445 54	928,362 72
Western Pacific .....	6	1,970,500	1,077,080 94	9,367 00	1,067,713 04
Sioux City and Pacific..	6	1,623,320	975,801 40	83,648 86	892,152 08
Totals.....		64,623,512	39,835,089 86	10,571,102 71	29,268,967 15

All the above bonds bear 6 per cent. interest payable semi-annually, in January and July. The bonds run 30 years from date, bearing various dates from 1863 to 1869.

**Information respecting the Bonds of the United States, the Various Issues authorized, the Interest, Methods of Purchase and Transfer, and Amount of each Issue Outstanding on the 1st of December, 1878.**

Condensed from Fisk & Hatch's Circulars, and the Reports and Debt Statements of the Treasury Department.

ALTHOUGH the various issues of government bonds are quoted and dealt in at the Stock Exchange, the principal transactions take place in the offices of the large dealers, who make a specialty of dealing in them, and with whom parties desiring to buy or sell may transact the business direct.

Coupon bonds may be converted into registered bonds of the same issue, at the Treasury Department in Washington, but there is no provision of law for converting registered bonds into coupon bonds.

Coupon bonds, being payable to bearer, pass by delivery without assignment, and are therefore more convenient for sale and delivery than registered bonds. The interest coupons being also payable to the bearer upon presentation at any Sub-Treasury of the United States, the holder of coupon bonds may collect his interest without the necessity of personal identification. The coupons can also be sold to almost any bank, banker, or broker throughout the country at very nearly the market value of gold in New York at the time.

For these reasons the coupon bonds are preferred for temporary investment by parties who may wish to sell them within a short time, and also by those who desire to avoid the trouble attending the collection of the interest on registered bonds, and by those who have satisfactory facilities for the safe-keeping of their bonds.

The courts have decided that a coupon bond payable to bearer is good in the hands of an innocent and *bona fide* holder; hence the risk of a bond not registered in the name of the owner.

The difficulty of holding coupon bonds with safety has been, to a considerable extent, removed by the establishment of "Safe Deposit Companies," who undertake for a moderate compensation the custody of securities under the most favorable conditions for securing absolute safety.

As a general rule, the smaller denominations of coupon bonds (50's and 100's) cannot be bought or sold at as close quotations as the larger denominations (500's and 1000's). The smaller denominations usually sell lower than the larger, the variations at different periods and in the different issues being from one quarter of one per cent to one per cent.

Registered bonds are issued without interest coupons, and are filled up in the name of the owner and made payable to him or his assigns, and are registered on the books of the Treasury Department in the name of the party to whom they are filled up, and are not available to any other person until properly assigned or transferred by the registered owner.

If registered bonds are lost or stolen, payment may be stopped by notifying the Treasury Department at Washington, when they will not be transferred or redeemed except on the order of the rightful owner. If destroyed by fire or otherwise, duplicates will be issued to the registered owner upon satisfactory proof.

For the foregoing reasons registered bonds afford greater security in case of loss, theft, or destruction than coupon bonds, and are therefore preferable for long or permanent investment, and for investors who have not the proper facilities for the safe keeping of coupon bonds.

They are transferable on the books of the Treasury Department at Washington, when forwarded therewith a proper assignment filled up and executed, in accordance with a form printed on the back of the bonds. When a transfer is made, the old bond is cancelled and a new one issued in the name of the party to whom it has been transferred.

In assigning registered bonds for sale in the market, the space for the assignee's name should be left blank, to be filled up by the purchaser or future owner of the bond with the name of the person to whom it is to be transferred.

Registered bonds, properly assigned in this form, with the assignment duly acknowledged, pass by delivery among dealers and brokers, and parties known to each other, but should not be received from strangers without proper identification.

Purchasers of registered bonds, intending or expecting to hold them over the next semi-annual payment of interest, should, in all cases, forward them to Washington for transfer to their own names before the closing of the transfer books prior to the payment of the interest. Otherwise the interest will be payable to the previous

## INFORMATION RESPECTING THE BONDS OF THE U. S. 187

owner, in whose name the body of the bond is filled up, and can only be obtained by the present owner through him. The collection of the interest, under these circumstances, is often attended with much difficulty and embarrassment, and, sometimes, from inability to find the former owner, is impossible.

The transfer books close *thirty days* prior to the date at which the interest becomes due.

Registered bonds for transfer should be forwarded in time to reach the Treasury Department on or before the day on which the books close.

The dealers in government bonds will ordinarily forward the bonds for transfer for their customers at the time of purchase, when requested to do so, and deliver to the purchaser the new bonds in his own name in from two to four days thereafter.

The interest on registered bonds is payable at the Treasury Department at Washington, or at any Sub-Treasury of the United States (*which may be designated at the time the bonds are transferred*, or at which the owner may, at any time, prior to the closing of the transfer books, request that it may be made payable), to the owner in person, or to his duly authorized attorney, upon the signing of a receipt therefor.

"Called Bonds" are the five-twentieths which have been called in by the government for redemption, and upon which interest has ceased.

They have been called in at different periods, the separate calls being known and designated by numbers, and the bonds cease to bear interest ninety days after the date at which they are called in.

### QUOTATIONS, DENOMINATIONS, ETC.

All government bonds are dealt in and quoted **FLAT**—that is to say, the quoted market price is for the bond as it stands at the time, including the accrued interest—except that after the closing of the transfer books the registered bonds are quoted **EX-INTEREST**; that is to say, the interest then coming due belongs to the holder of the bond at the time of the closing of the books, and does not go with the bond to the purchaser.

The acts of July 14th, 1870, and January 20th, 1871, under which the five per cent bonds of 1881 are issued, known as the "Funding Acts," also authorize the issue of \$300,000,000 in  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent bonds, redeemable at the option of the government after fifteen years from their date, or May 1st, 1891, and \$700,000,000 in 4 per cent bonds, redeemable after thirty years. These bonds can only be issued for the purpose of funding the outstanding five-twentieth bonds. The acts declare that no increase in the total of the public debt is authorized thereby, and prohibit the sale of the bonds at a less price than par in coin.

The negotiation of the four and a half per cent bonds was commenced in September, 1876, by the sale to a syndicate of American and foreign bankers of \$40,000,000, with an option to take any portion of the remainder of the issue upon the same terms, at any time prior to March 1st, 1877. The whole amount subscribed of the  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cents up to December 1st, 1876, was \$350,000,000, of which \$235,000,000 were applied to the redemption of 6 per cent bonds.

The first negotiation of any of the four per cent bonds was on the 9th of June, 1877, by contract with a syndicate of bankers, who agreed to take 50 millions of the 4 per cents authorized by the act of 1870. The Secretary of the Treasury required as a condition precedent to the contract, that the 60 and 100 dollar bonds should be open to popular subscriptions at par and accrued interest for thirty days from the 16th of June, 1877. These subscriptions reached the sum of \$75,496,550 at the close of thirty days. The price paid by the syndicate was par in coin, but they were allowed one half of one per cent commission on all amounts taken, they paying all expenses of placing the bonds, whether in the United States or abroad.

Coupon bonds, at times, sell considerably higher than registered bonds of the same issue, the difference in some instances having been as high as two per cent.

For this reason holders of government bonds can, at times, materially increase their income from the investment by taking coupon bonds when the market price is the same, or nearly so, and exchanging them for registered bonds when a difference can be realized, and re-exchanging again when the price again becomes equalized.

Registered bonds rarely sell more than one eighth of one per cent higher than coupon bonds, for the reason that the latter can always be converted into the former at the bare cost of forwarding them to the Treasury Department for that purpose.

All the issues of United States bonds now outstanding, except the currency notes, ARE PAYABLE IN COIN, either by the express terms of the acts under which they are issued, or by the pledge of the faith of the United States in the "Public Credit Act" of March 15th, 1869.

**RECEIPTS OF THE UNITED STATES FROM MARCH 4,  
1789, TO JUNE 30, 1878.**

YEARS.	Customs.	Internal Revenue.	Direct Tax.	Public Lands.
1789-1791.....	\$4,399,473 00	.....	.....	.....
1792.....	3,443,070 85	\$308,948 81	.....	.....
1793.....	4,355,306 56	337,705 70	.....	.....
1794.....	4,801,065 28	374,089 68	.....	.....
1795.....	5,588,461 26	337,755 36	.....	.....
1796.....	6,567,967 94	475,989 80	.....	\$4,336 13
1797.....	7,549,649 65	575,491 45	.....	82,540 60
1798.....	7,108,081 98	644,357 95	.....	11,963 11
1799.....	6,610,449 81	779,136 44	.....	.....
1800.....	9,080,932 73	809,396 55	\$734,323 97	443 75
1801.....	10,750,778 93	1,048,083 43	534,343 38	187,736 05
1802.....	12,438,235 74	681,998 89	208,565 44	198,698 08
1803.....	10,479,417 61	215,179 69	71,879 20	165,675 69
1804.....	11,093,565 33	50,941 29	50,198 44	437,536 79
1805.....	12,938,487 04	21,747 15	21,689 91	540,193 80
1806.....	14,667,698 17	30,101 45	55,763 86	785,945 73
1807.....	15,845,521 61	13,051 40	34,733 56	466,163 27
1808.....	16,363,550 56	8,190 23	19,159 21	647,939 06
1809.....	7,257,506 62	4,034 29	7,517 31	442,352 33
1810.....	8,563,309 31	7,430 52	12,448 68	696,546 89
1811.....	13,313,323 73	2,395 85	7,666 66	1,040,237 53
1812.....	9,958,777 53	4,908 06	859 22	710,437 78
1813.....	12,334,623 25	4,755 04	2,805 52	855,655 14
1814.....	5,595,772 06	1,662,364 58	2,319,497 26	1,135,971 09
1815.....	7,233,943 23	4,673,059 07	2,162,673 41	1,337,859 28
1816.....	36,306,674 86	5,134,708 81	4,353,635 09	1,717,955 08
1817.....	26,338,343 49	2,678,100 77	1,634,187 04	1,991,236 06
1818.....	17,176,385 00	955,370 80	264,333 36	2,606,564 77
1819.....	20,333,608 76	229,566 63	53,650 78	3,374,432 73
1820.....	15,006,612 15	106,390 53	81,536 82	1,685,871 61
1821.....	13,004,447 15	69,027 63	22,349 05	1,212,906 46
1822.....	17,589,761 94	67,665 71	20,961 56	1,808,581 54
1823.....	19,088,433 44	34,242 17	10,337 71	916,533 10
1824.....	17,878,325 71	34,663 37	6,201 96	864,418 15
1825.....	20,095,713 45	25,771 35	2,330 85	1,216,080 56
1826.....	22,341,331 77	21,589 93	6,636 76	1,393,735 09
1827.....	19,712,253 29	19,895 68	2,626 90	1,495,845 26
1828.....	23,305,523 64	17,451 54	2,218 81	1,018,908 75
1829.....	22,691,965 91	14,508 74	11,335 05	1,517,175 13
1830.....	21,922,391 39	12,160 62	16,980 59	2,329,356 14
1831.....	24,224,441 77	6,983 51	10,506 01	3,210,815 45
1832.....	23,465,237 24	11,630 65	6,791 13	2,623,351 08
1833.....	29,092,506 91	2,759 00	394 12	3,967,693 55
1834.....	16,214,957 15	4,196 09	19 80	4,857,600 69
1835.....	19,391,310 59	10,459 48	4,263 33	14,737,600 75
1836.....	23,409,940 53	370 00	728 79	24,677,179 86
1837.....	11,169,280 39	5,493 84	1,687 70	6,776,236 52
1838.....	16,158,800 36	2,467 27	.....	3,730,945 66
1839.....	23,137,924 81	2,553 32	755 22	7,361,576 40
1840.....	13,499,502 17	1,682 25	.....	3,411,818 63
1841.....	14,487,216 74	3,261 36	.....	1,365,637 42
1842.....	18,187,908 76	495 00	.....	1,335,797 52
1843.....	7,046,843 91	108 25	.....	896,158 18
1844.....	26,168,570 94	1,777 34	.....	2,059,939 80
1845.....	27,523,112 70	3,517 12	.....	2,077,023 30
1846.....	26,712,667 87	2,897 26	.....	2,694,453 48
1847.....	23,747,864 66	375 00	.....	2,498,355 30
1848.....	31,737,070 96	375 00	.....	3,238,643 56
1849.....	38,346,738 82	.....	.....	1,638,959 55
1850.....	39,698,686 42	.....	.....	1,859,894 25
1851.....	49,017,567 92	.....	.....	2,353,305 30
1852.....	47,389,326 02	.....	.....	2,043,239 58

RECEIPTS OF THE UNITED STATES, 1789-1878. 189

RECEIPTS OF THE UNITED STATES FROM MARCH 4,  
1789, TO JUNE 30, 1878.

YEARS.	Premiums.	Interest.	Dividends.	Miscellaneous Receipts.	Total Net Ordinary Receipts, excluding Loans.
1789-1791..				\$10,478 10	\$4,409,951 19
1792.....			\$8,088 00	9,918 65	3,699,900 51
1793.....			38,500 00	21,410 88	4,632,928 14
1794.....			803,472 00	53,377 97	5,431,904 87
1795.....	\$4,800 00		160,000 00	28,317 97	6,114,594 59
1796.....	42,800 00		160,000 00	1,169,415 98	8,577,529 65
1797.....			80,960 00	899,139 29	8,688,780 99
1798.....		78,675 00	79,920 00	58,192 81	7,900,495 80
1799.....			71,040 00	86,187 56	7,546,813 31
1800.....			71,040 00	152,712 10	10,848,749 10
1801.....		10,125 00	88,800 00	245,649 15	12,985,390 95
1802.....			39,960 00	1,500,505 86	14,995,793 85
1803.....				131,945 44	11,064,097 63
1804.....				139,075 53	11,826,307 26
1805.....				40,892 30	12,560,699 20
1806.....				51,121 86	15,559,931 07
1807.....				38,550 42	16,398,019 26
1808.....				21,822 85	17,060,601 93
1809.....				62,163 87	7,773,473 12
1810.....				84,476 84	9,384,214 28
1811.....				59,211 22	14,422,634 09
1812.....				126,165 17	9,901,133 76
1813.....		800 00		271,571 00	14,340,409 95
1814.....		85 79		164,399 81	11,181,626 16
1815.....	\$32,107 64	11,541 74		225,262 84	15,696,918 92
1816.....	636 00	68,665 16		273,782 35	47,676,985 66
1817.....		267,819 14	202,496 30	109,761 08	33,099,049 74
1818.....		412 63	525,000 00	57,617 71	21,585,171 04
1819.....			675,000 00	57,098 42	24,608,374 87
1820.....	40,000 00		1,000,000 00	61,338 44	17,340,669 55
1821.....			105,000 00	152,539 43	14,573,379 73
1822.....			297,500 00	452,957 10	20,282,437 94
1823.....			350,000 00	141,129 84	20,540,666 26
1824.....			350,000 00	127,008 60	19,361,213 79
1825.....			367,500 00	130,451 81	21,340,858 02
1826.....			402,500 00	94,588 66	25,360,434 21
1827.....			420,000 00	1,315,722 83	22,966,363 06
1828.....			455,000 00	65,126 49	24,763,639 23
1829.....			490,000 00	112,648 55	24,927,637 38
1830.....			490,000 00	73,227 77	24,844,116 51
1831.....			490,000 00	584,124 05	28,536,890 82
1832.....			490,000 00	270,410 61	31,867,450 66
1833.....			474,985 00	470,096 67	33,948,426 25
1834.....			234,249 50	480,812 22	21,791,985 55
1835.....			506,480 82	759,973 18	35,430,097 10
1836.....			292,674 67	2,245,902 22	50,696,796 08
1837.....				7,001,444 59	24,954,158 04
1838.....				6,410,248 45	26,302,561 74
1839.....				979,989 86	31,482,749 61
1840.....				2,567,112 28	19,480,115 28
1841.....				1,004,054 75	16,860,180 27
1842.....				451,995 97	19,976,197 25
1843.....	71,700 83			285,896 92	8,221,001 26
1844.....	696 60			1,075,419 70	29,220,707 78
1845.....				261,453 68	29,970,108 80
1846.....				289,950 73	29,699,987 74
1847.....	23,265 91			230,808 30	26,467,403 16
1848.....	37,080 00			613,610 69	35,098,699 21
1849.....	487,085 48			685,379 18	30,731,077 50
1850.....	10,550 00			2,064,208 21	42,592,888 88
1851.....	4,264 92			1,185,166 11	52,555,089 83
1852.....				464,249 40	49,840,815 60

RECEIPTS OF THE UNITED STATES FROM MARCH 4, 1789, TO JUNE  
30, 1878—(Continued).

YEARS.	Customs.	Internal Revenue	Direct Tax.	Public Lands.
1853.	\$56,931,965 52			\$1,667,084 99
1854.	64,294,190 27			8,470,798 39
1855.	53,036,794 21			11,497,049 07
1856.	64,022,863 50			8,917,644 93
1857.	63,875,905 05			3,829,486 64
1858.	41,799,690 96			3,513,715 87
1859.	49,535,894 38			1,756,687 20
1860.	53,187,511 87			1,778,557 71
1861.	39,532,125 64			870,658 54
1862.	49,056,397 02		\$1,795,331 73	152,303 77
1863.	69,059,642 40	\$57,640,787 95	1,485,103 61	167,617 17
1864.	102,316,152 99	109,741,134 10	475,048 96	588,333 23
1865.	84,926,260 60	209,464,315 25	1,300,573 08	996,553 51
1866.	179,046,651 58	309,236,813 42	1,974,754 12	665,081 03
1867.	176,417,810 88	266,027,537 43	4,300,233 70	1,163,575 76
1868.	164,464,599 56	191,057,599 41	1,788,445 85	1,348,715 41
1869.	190,043,426 63	155,356,400 86	765,685 61	4,020,344 34
1870.	194,538,374 44	184,899,756 49	229,102 88	3,350,481 76
1871.	206,270,408 05	143,098,153 63	580,355 37	2,388,646 68
1872.	216,370,296 77	190,642,177 72		2,575,714 19
1873.	188,089,522 70	113,729,314 14	315,254 51	2,882,312 88
1874.	163,103,833 69	102,409,784 90		1,852,428 93
1875.	157,167,722 35	110,007,493 58		1,413,640 17
1876.	148,071,984 61	116,700,732 03	93,796 80	1,129,466 85
1877.	130,956,493 07	118,630,407 83		976,253 69
1878.	180,170,680 20	110,581,624 74		1,073,743 37
Total.....	\$4,115,191,315 10	\$2,434,521,996 27	\$27,648,736 73	\$203,623,081 75

EXPENDITURES OF THE UNITED STATES FROM MARCH  
4, 1789, TO JUNE 30, 1878.

YEARS.	Civil and Miscellaneous.	War.	Navy.	Indiana.
1789-1791.....	\$1,063,971 61	\$632,804 03		\$27,000 00
1792.	4,672,664 38	1,100,703 09		13,648 85
1793.	511,451 01	1,130,249 08		27,289 83
1794.	750,350 74	2,639,097 59	\$61,408 97	13,042 46
1795.	1,378,920 66	2,480,910 13	410,562 03	22,475 68
1796.	801,847 58	1,260,263 84	274,784 04	113,563 93
1797.	1,259,422 62	1,039,402 46	382,631 89	62,396 58
1798.	1,139,524 94	2,009,522 30	1,381,347 76	16,470 09
1799.	1,089,391 63	2,466,946 98	2,858,061 84	30,302 19
1800.	1,337,618 22	2,560,878 77	3,448,716 03	81 22
1801.	1,114,768 45	1,672,944 03	2,111,424 00	9,000 00
1802.	1,462,929 40	1,179,148 25	915,561 87	94,000 00
1803.	1,843,635 76	822,055 85	1,215,290 53	60,000 00
1804.	2,191,009 43	875,423 93	1,189,832 75	116,500 00
1805.	3,768,598 75	712,781 28	1,597,500 00	196,500 00
1806.	2,390,137 01	1,224,355 38	1,649,641 44	234,300 00
1807.	1,697,897 51	1,288,685 91	1,722,064 47	205,425 00
1808.	1,423,235 61	3,900,634 40	1,884,067 80	213,375 00
1809.	1,215,903 79	3,345,772 17	2,427,758 80	337,503 84
1810.	1,101,144 98	2,294,323 94	1,654,344 20	177,625 00
1811.	1,367,291 40	2,032,898 19	1,965,566 89	161,875 00
1812.	1,683,068 31	11,817,798 24	3,939,365 15	277,945 00

## EXPENDITURES OF THE UNITED STATES, 1789-1878. 191

## RECEIPTS OF THE UNITED STATES FROM MARCH 4, 1789, TO JUNE 30, 1878—(Continued).

YEARS.	Premiums.	Interest.	Dividends.	Miscellaneous Receipts.	Total Net Ordinary Receipts, excluding Loans.
1853.....	\$22 50			\$988,081 17	\$61,587,081 68
1854.....				1,105,352 74	73,800,341 40
1855.....				827,731 40	65,350,574 08
1856.....				1,116,190 81	74,056,699 21
1857.....				1,259,020 88	68,965,312 57
1858.....				1,352,029 13	46,655,365 96
1859.....	700,357 72			1,454,596 24	52,777,107 93
1860.....	10,008 00			1,088,530 25	56,054,599 83
1861.....	33,630 90			1,033,515 31	41,476,299 49
1862.....	68,400 00			915,327 97	51,919,261 09
1863.....	609,345 44			3,741,794 38	112,094,915 51
1864.....	21,174,101 01			30,291,701 86	243,412,971 20
1865.....	11,683,446 80			25,441,556 00	322,031,158 19
1866.....	38,083,055 68			29,036,314 23	519,949,564 38
1867.....	27,787,390 35			15,037,322 15	462,846,079 92
1868.....	29,303,629 50			17,745,403 59	376,434,453 82
1869.....	13,755,491 12			13,997,388 65	357,183,256 09
1870.....	15,295,643 76			12,942,118 30	395,959,833 87
1871.....	8,892,839 95			22,063,541 21	374,431,104 94
1872.....	9,412,637 65			15,106,151 23	394,694,229 91
1873.....	11,560,530 89			17,161,270 05	322,177,673 78
1874.....	5,037,635 22			22,575,043 32	299,941,090 64
1875.....	3,979,279 69			15,431,915 31	284,020,771 41
1876.....	4,039,390 58			24,070,602 81	290,066,584 70
1877.....	405,776 58			18,031,655 46	269,000,589 63
1878.....	317,102 30			15,614,723 00	257,763,878 70
To'al.....	202,754,063 20	\$485,224 45	\$9,720,136 59	359,456,305 56	\$7,149,886,388 58

NOTE.—The receipts for 1843 are for the half year from January 1st to June 30th, 1843. After this date, the fiscal year was changed so as to run from July 1st to June 30th.

## EXPENDITURES OF THE UNITED STATES FROM MARCH 4, 1789, TO JUNE 30, 1878.

YEARS.	Pensions.	Premiums.	Interest.	Total Net Ordinary Expenditures, excluding Interest.
1789-1791.....	\$175,813 88		\$1,177,863 03	\$1,919,599 52
1792.....	109,243 15		2,373,611 28	5,896,258 47
1793.....	80,087 81		2,097,859 17	1,749,070 73
1794.....	81,399 24		2,752,523 04	2,545,299 00
1795.....	68,473 22		2,947,059 06	4,362,541 72
1796.....	100,843 71		3,239,347 68	2,551,303 15
1797.....	92,256 97		3,172,516 73	2,836,110 52
1798.....	104,845 33		2,958,875 90	4,651,710 42
1799.....	95,444 03		2,815,651 41	6,480,166 73
1800.....	64,130 73		3,402,601 04	7,411,369 97
1801.....	73,533 37		4,411,830 06	4,981,669 90
1802.....	85,440 39		4,239,172 16	3,737,079 91
1803.....	68,002 10		3,949,462 36	4,002,824 24
1804.....	80,092 80		4,185,048 74	4,432,656 91
1805.....	81,254 59		2,637,114 23	6,327,234 62
1806.....	81,875 53		3,369,968 26	6,080,309 36
1807.....	70,500 00		3,369,578 48	4,984,572 89
1808.....	82,576 04		2,537,074 23	6,504,336 85
1809.....	87,323 54		2,866,074 90	7,414,672 14
1810.....	83,744 16		3,163,671 09	5,311,082 23
1811.....	75,048 88		2,532,435 57	5,592,604 86
1812.....	91,402 10		2,451,272 57	17,829,496 70

EXPENDITURES OF THE UNITED STATES FROM MARCH 4, 1790, TO  
JUNE 30, 1878—(Continued).

YEARS.	Civil and Miscellaneous.	War.	Navy.	Indians.
1813.....	\$1,729,495 61	\$19,652,013 02	\$6,446,600 10	\$167,358 28
1814.....	2,306,029 70	20,350,806 86	7,311,390 60	167,394 66
1815.....	2,896,870 47	14,794,294 22	8,660,000 25	590,750 00
1816.....	2,989,741 17	16,012,086 80	8,908,278 30	274,512 16
1817.....	3,518,986 76	8,004,286 53	8,314,598 49	319,463 71
1818.....	3,835,830 51	5,622,715 10	2,958,695 00	505,704 27
1819.....	3,067,211 41	6,506,300 87	3,847,640 42	463,181 39
1820.....	2,592,021 94	2,630,393 81	4,387,990 00	315,750 01
1821.....	2,323,121 54	4,461,291 78	3,819,243 06	477,005 44
1822.....	1,967,996 24	3,111,981 48	2,224,468 98	575,007 41
1823.....	2,022,068 99	3,094,924 43	2,508,765 83	280,781 82
1824.....	7,155,306 81	3,340,939 85	2,904,581 56	429,987 90
1825.....	2,748,544 89	3,659,914 18	3,049,083 88	724,106 44
1826.....	2,600,177 79	3,943,194 87	4,218,902 45	743,447 83
1827.....	2,713,476 58	3,948,977 88	4,263,877 45	750,624 88
1828.....	3,676,053 64	4,145,544 56	3,918,796 44	705,084 24
1829.....	3,082,224 65	4,724,291 07	3,308,745 47	576,344 74
1830.....	3,237,416 04	4,787,128 88	3,239,428 63	622,268 47
1831.....	3,064,646 10	4,841,835 55	3,856,183 07	980,738 04
1832.....	4,877,141 45	5,446,084 88	3,956,370 29	1,353,419 75
1833.....	5,716,245 98	6,704,019 10	3,901,356 75	1,802,980 93
1834.....	4,404,728 95	5,696,189 88	3,956,360 43	1,008,953 30
1835.....	4,229,698 53	5,759,156 89	3,864,939 06	1,706,444 48
1836.....	5,398,279 72	11,747,345 25	5,807,718 23	5,037,022 88
1837.....	9,898,370 27	13,682,730 80	6,646,914 53	4,348,036 19
1838.....	7,160,664 76	12,897,324 16	6,131,580 53	5,504,191 24
1839.....	5,725,990 89	8,916,995 80	6,182,394 25	2,528,917 28
1840.....	5,995,398 96	7,095,267 23	6,118,896 89	2,231,794 86
1841.....	6,490,881 45	8,801,610 24	6,001,076 97	2,514,837 13
1842.....	6,775,624 61	6,610,438 02	8,397,242 95	1,199,089 08
1843.....	3,302,718 00	2,906,671 95	3,727,711 53	578,371 00
1844.....	5,645,189 86	5,218,183 66	6,498,199 11	1,256,532 29
1845.....	5,911,760 98	5,746,391 28	6,297,177 89	1,589,351 35
1846.....	6,711,283 89	10,413,370 58	6,455,018 92	1,027,693 64
1847.....	6,885,608 35	35,840,080 33	7,900,635 76	1,430,411 30
1848.....	5,650,851 25	27,688,384 21	9,408,476 02	1,252,296 81
1849.....	12,838,324 24	14,558,473 26	9,796,705 98	1,874,161 55
1850.....	16,043,763 36	9,687,024 58	7,904,724 66	1,663,591 47
1851.....	17,888,992 18	12,161,965 11	8,880,581 38	2,389,801 77
1852.....	17,504,171 45	8,521,506 19	8,918,842 10	8,043,576 04
1853.....	17,463,063 01	9,910,498 49	11,067,789 53	8,880,494 13
1854.....	26,672,144 68	11,722,288 87	10,790,066 33	1,550,339 55
1855.....	24,090,425 43	14,648,074 07	13,327,095 11	2,772,990 78
1856.....	31,794,038 87	16,963,160 51	14,074,834 64	2,644,263 97
1857.....	28,565,498 77	19,159,150 87	13,651,694 61	4,354,418 87
1858.....	26,400,016 42	25,679,121 63	14,053,224 64	4,973,266 18
1859.....	22,797,544 40	23,154,730 53	14,690,227 90	3,490,534 63
1860.....	27,977,978 30	16,472,202 72	11,514,649 88	2,991,131 54
1861.....	22,227,297 69	23,001,580 67	12,387,156 58	2,985,431 37
1862.....	21,385,898 59	389,173,503 29	42,640,353 09	2,327,948 17
1863.....	23,198,392 37	603,214,411 82	63,261,225 31	3,152,082 70
1864.....	27,572,216 87	690,391,048 66	85,704,993 74	2,629,975 97
1865.....	42,989,333 10	1,030,690,400 06	122,617,424 07	5,059,360 71
1866.....	40,618,114 17	283,154,676 06	43,285,662 00	3,225,729 23
1867.....	51,110,223 72	95,224,415 63	31,084,011 04	4,643,531 77
1868.....	53,009,867 67	128,246,648 62	25,775,502 72	4,100,682 23
1869.....	56,474,061 53	73,501,990 61	20,000,757 97	7,042,923 06
1870.....	53,237,461 56	57,655,675 40	21,780,229 87	3,407,938 15
1871.....	60,481,916 23	35,799,991 83	19,431,027 21	7,426,997 44
1872.....	60,984,767 42	35,372,157 20	21,249,809 99	7,061,723 68
1873.....	78,323,110 06	46,323,138 31	23,528,256 70	7,951,704 86
1874.....	*85,141,568 61	42,313,927 22	30,929,587 43	6,692,463 09
1875.....	71,070,702 98	41,120,645 98	21,497,626 27	3,384,656 63
1876.....	73,549,661 04	38,070,888 64	18,963,309 83	5,968,558 17
1877.....	56,252,066 60	37,082,735 00	14,959,935 86	5,277,007 28
1878.....	53,177,708 57	32,154,147 85	17,365,301 87	4,622,280 28
Total.....	\$1,392,191,449 84	\$4,235,126,455 53	\$884,146,181 30	\$176,006,909 05

\* In this amount is included \$15,500,000 invested under Geneva award.



## EXPENDITURES OF THE UNITED STATES, 1789-1878. 193

EXPENDITURES OF THE UNITED STATES FROM MARCH 4, 1789, TO  
JUNE 30, 1878—(Continued).

YEARS.	Pensions.	Premiums.	Interest.	Total Net Ordinary Expenditures, excluding Interest.
1813.....	\$86,939 91		\$3,599,455 22	\$28,082,396 92
1814.....	90,164 36		4,593,239 04	30,127,686 58
1815.....	69,656 06		5,990,090 24	26,953,571 00
1816.....	188,904 15		7,822,923 34	23,373,432 58
1817.....	297,374 43		4,536,289 55	15,454,609 92
1818.....	890,719 90		6,209,954 03	13,808,073 78
1819.....	2,415,939 85		5,211,780 56	16,300,273 44
1820.....	3,208,376 31		5,151,004 32	13,134,580 57
1821.....	242,817 25		5,126,073 79	10,723,479 07
1822.....	1,948,199 40		5,172,788 79	9,827,643 51
1823.....	1,730,588 52		4,922,475 40	9,784,154 59
1824.....	1,499,326 59		4,943,557 93	15,330,144 71
1825.....	1,308,810 57		4,366,757 40	11,490,450 94
1826.....	1,556,593 83		3,975,542 95	13,062,316 27
1827.....	976,138 86		3,486,071 51	12,653,085 65
1828.....	850,573 57		3,098,800 60	13,296,041 45
1829.....	949,594 47		2,542,843 28	12,641,210 40
1830.....	1,363,297 31		1,912,574 93	13,229,533 38
1831.....	1,170,665 14		1,373,748 74	13,864,067 90
1832.....	1,184,422 40		772,561 50	16,516,388 77
1833.....	4,589,152 40		303,796 87	22,713,755 11
1834.....	3,364,285 30		202,152 98	18,425,417 25
1835.....	1,954,711 32		57,663 08	17,514,950 28
1836.....	2,882,797 96			30,868,164 04
1837.....	2,672,162 45			37,243,214 24
1838.....	2,156,057 29		14,996 48	33,849,718 08
1839.....	3,142,750 51		399,833 89	26,496,948 73
1840.....	2,608,563 17		174,569 08	24,139,920 11
1841.....	2,388,434 51		284,977 55	26,196,840 29
1842.....	1,378,981 33		773,549 85	24,361,336 59
1843.....	839,041 12		523,583 91	11,256,508 60
1844.....	2,032,008 99		1,833,452 13	20,650,108 01
1845.....	2,400,783 11	\$18,231 43	1,040,458 18	21,895,389 61
1846.....	1,811,097 56		842,723 27	26,418,459 59
1847.....	1,744,893 63		1,119,214 72	53,801,569 37
1848.....	1,227,496 48		2,390,765 88	45,227,454 77
1849.....	1,328,867 64	82,865 81	3,565,535 78	39,933,542 61
1850.....	1,866,896 02		3,782,393 08	37,165,990 09
1851.....	2,293,377 22	69,713 19	3,696,760 75	44,054,717 66
1852.....	2,401,858 78	170,063 42	4,000,297 80	40,389,354 56
1853.....	1,756,306 20	420,498 64	3,685,832 74	44,078,156 35
1854.....	1,233,665 00	2,677,818 69	3,070,936 69	51,967,528 42
1855.....	1,477,613 33	872,047 39	2,314,464 99	56,316,197 72
1856.....	1,296,329 65	385,373 90	1,963,822 37	66,772,527 64
1857.....	1,310,380 58	863,573 39	1,593,265 28	66,041,143 70
1858.....	1,319,768 30	574,443 08	1,652,055 67	72,330,437 17
1859.....	1,222,222 71		2,637,649 70	66,355,950 07
1860.....	1,100,808 33		3,144,130 94	60,056,754 71
1861.....	1,084,599 73		4,094,157 30	62,616,055 78
1862.....	858,170 47		13,190,344 84	456,379,896 81
1863.....	1,073,513 26		24,729,700 02	694,004,575 55
1864.....	4,985,473 90		53,686,421 69	811,283,679 14
1865.....	16,347,621 34	1,717,900 11	77,895,080 30	1,217,704,109 28
1866.....	15,605,549 68	58,476 51	133,067,734 91	285,954,731 43
1867.....	20,986,551 71	10,813,849 88	143,781,581 91	202,947,733 87
1868.....	23,782,386 78	7,001,151 04	140,424,045 71	229,915,088 11
1869.....	28,478,621 78	1,674,680 05	130,694,342 80	190,496,354 95
1870.....	28,340,909 17	15,996,555 60	129,235,496 00	164,421,507 15
1871.....	34,448,594 68	9,016,794 74	125,576,565 98	157,583,827 58
1872.....	28,583,408 76	6,958,966 76	117,357,839 72	153,201,856 19
1873.....	29,350,496 86	5,105,919 99	104,750,688 44	180,488,686 90
1874.....	29,088,414 66	1,395,073 55	107,119,815 21	194,118,985 00
1875.....	29,456,216 23		108,098,544 57	171,529,848 27
1876.....	28,367,295 69		100,343,371 23	164,857,813 36
1877.....	27,968,753 27		97,124,511 58	141,535,497 35
1878.....	27,187,010 03		102,500,874 03	131,463,453 15
Total.....	\$453,312,073 74	\$63,572,794 07	\$1,004,541,807 50	\$7,242,813,717 53

### SUMMARY OF INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS, FROM ALL SOURCES, FOR SIXTEEN YEARS, 1863-1878.

[From the Annual Reports of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.]

	Spirits.	Tobacco.	Fermented liquors.	Banks and Bankers.	Penal-ties, etc.	Adhesive stamps.	Articles and occupations formerly taxed, but now exempt.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1863....	5,176,530	3,097,620	1,628,934	.....	27,170	4,140,175	26,932,763
1864....	30,329,150	8,592,099	2,290,009	2,837,720	193,600	5,894,945	67,008,225
1865....	18,731,422	11,401,373	3,734,928	4,940,871	520,363	11,162,392	100,638,180
1866....	33,268,172	16,531,008	5,220,553	3,463,988	1,142,853	15,044,373	236,236,037
1867....	33,542,952	19,765,148	6,057,501	2,046,562	1,459,171	16,094,718	186,954,423
1868....	18,655,531	18,730,095	5,955,899	1,866,746	1,256,882	14,852,252	129,863,693
1869....	45,071,231	23,430,708	6,069,880	2,196,054	877,089	16,420,710	65,943,673
1870....	55,606,094	31,350,708	6,319,127	3,020,084	827,905	16,544,043	71,567,908
1871....	46,281,848	33,578,907	7,389,502	3,644,242	636,980	15,342,739	87,126,958
1872....	43,475,516	33,736,171	8,258,498	4,028,229	442,205	16,177,321	19,053,007
1873....	52,099,372	34,386,303	9,324,938	3,771,031	461,653	7,702,377	6,329,782
1874....	49,444,090	33,242,876	9,304,680	3,387,161	364,216	6,136,845	764,880
1875....	52,081,991	37,303,462	9,144,004	4,097,248	281,108	6,557,290	1,080,111
1876....	56,426,365	39,795,340	9,571,281	4,006,698	409,284	6,518,488	509,631
1877....	57,469,430	41,106,547	9,480,789	3,829,729	419,999	6,450,429	238,261
1878....	50,430,816	40,091,755	9,937,052	3,492,032	346,008	6,380,405	429,659
Total in 16 years	654,080,510	426,140,120	109,717,545	51,228,295	9,608,486	171,419,442	1,010,686,588

*The total cost of collecting internal revenue in the United States for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1878, was as follows:*

For salaries and expenses of collectors, including pay of deputy collectors, clerks, etc.....	\$1,791,608 62
For salaries and expenses of revenue agents, surveyors of distilleries, gaugers, and storekeepers.....	1,429,572 82
For dies, paper, and stamps.....	430,878 65
For salaries of officers, clerks, and employees in the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.....	253,407 90
For counsel fees, expenses, and rewards.....	47,089 12
For miscellaneous expenses.....	125,580 65
Total cost.....	\$4,088,087 26
Total collections (not including commissions on sale of stamps).....	\$110,654,133 87
Cost per cent.....	3 1/2

### REFUNDING THE DEBT.

The great rapidity with which the public debt of the United States is being refunded at 4 per cent interest is the most remarkable financial fact of the day. The advantage to the country of placing the debt at 4 per cent instead of 6 per cent involves far more than the saving of interest to the taxpayers, which alone amounts to \$3 per cent, or about thirty million dollars per annum, provided the whole public debt should be successfully converted. The saving in interest reduces correspondingly the annual expenditure of the Government, leaving that amount of money in the hands of the people for investment and use. But the other great advantage of refunding is that nearly the whole debt will be changed from securities held abroad to a loan held and owned by the people of the United States. The calling in of the 6 per cent bonds, the high rate of interest on which, and the security, caused them to be sought for in Europe, saves the annual drain of specie to pay the interest. This has already reversed the balance of exchanges in the precious metals, the United States becoming an importer of gold and silver, instead of an exporter. The interest on the debt stays at home, fructifying all the channels of our national commerce and industry. The Treasury Department, instead of sending its officers to London with safes full of United States bonds to be sold abroad, has its hands full in supplying the wants of our own citizens for 4 per cent bonds. Now that the rate of interest is so reduced, foreign investors prefer European securities, British 3 per cent consols, which can always be bought below par, or French *rentes*, which draw 5 per cent interest, while none of our bonds are sold under par. It is now in order for France to refund her national debt, more than six milliards (over \$1,200,000,000) of which was placed in 1871-2 at 82½ and 84½, thus actually costing the French Government in interest a fraction over 6 per cent, instead of 5 per cent, which it nominally draws.

# RECEIPTS FROM INTERNAL REVENUE, 1863-1878. 195

## AGGREGATE RECEIPTS FROM INTERNAL REVENUE (BY STATES) FOR SIXTEEN YEARS, 1863-1878.

[From the Annual Reports of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.]

FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1 Alabama.....				4,132,311	4,119,130
2 Arizona.....					2,665
3 Arkansas.....				255,147	1,732,157
4 California.....	631,832	1,076,398	3,944,052	4,928,899	6,737,132
5 Colorado.....	21,079	41,160	132,392	150,614	151,637
6 Connecticut.....	1,552,615	3,272,516	6,576,064	9,636,668	7,582,971
7 Dakota.....					1,903
8 Delaware.....	167,468	391,025	819,902	1,013,723	735,967
9 Dist. of Columbia.....	45,340	365,964	743,632		704,303
10 Florida.....				98,215	537,989
11 Georgia.....				4,308,577	4,487,441
12 Idaho.....				79,519	81,237
13 Illinois.....	2,012,592	9,897,971	9,523,722	15,397,464	12,112,966
14 Indiana.....	924,904	3,398,210	4,321,243	5,417,336	4,122,863
15 Iowa.....	285,963	632,337	1,746,753	2,715,331	2,074,053
16 Kansas.....	38,906	65,440	215,319	359,364	367,543
17 Kentucky.....	1,382,772	3,946,033	4,857,134	5,922,122	5,415,134
18 Louisiana.....	154,341	2,274,543	1,714,502	6,197,813	6,226,783
19 Maine.....	514,636	1,294,034	2,618,823	3,322,863	2,326,390
20 Maryland.....	961,406	3,010,823	5,422,764	7,753,672	6,162,178
21 Massachusetts.....	4,890,501	12,173,222	25,250,362	34,989,208	28,088,073
22 Michigan.....	344,419	1,201,057	2,602,438	3,490,832	3,112,070
23 Minnesota.....	59,561	87,701	256,725	381,911	452,104
24 Mississippi.....				781,261	4,533,183
25 Missouri.....	1,134,326	3,307,451	5,480,304	7,489,908	6,494,096
26 Montana.....			30,023	113,280	77,431
27 Nebraska.....	12,338	26,796	57,419	100,875	107,975
28 Nevada.....	22,905	79,734	238,042	293,408	290,174
29 New Hampshire.....	483,662	1,074,267	2,544,782	3,490,349	2,832,147
30 New Jersey.....	1,227,444	3,116,368	7,589,310	10,191,967	7,890,263
31 New Mexico.....	9,318	10,941	49,043	71,363	64,365
32 New York.....	9,241,039	27,215,721	53,708,375	71,922,529	58,825,159
33 North Carolina.....				414,407	1,648,752
34 Ohio.....	3,217,481	12,224,450	16,032,925	25,732,500	19,902,523
35 Oregon.....	61,304	104,028	159,209	279,445	351,450
36 Pennsylvania.....	5,226,486	14,029,520	30,389,341	39,941,599	27,580,631
37 Rhode Island.....	826,950	1,964,969	4,312,781	6,121,933	5,049,974
38 South Carolina.....				986,486	1,816,894
39 Tennessee.....		602,706	1,605,263	3,381,841	3,349,460
40 Texas.....				1,573,290	3,211,864
41 Utah.....	6,141	13,748	41,723	62,008	64,296
42 Vermont.....	202,336	463,052	897,587	1,202,404	986,379
43 Virginia.....	758	137,514	221,273	1,175,447	1,966,732
44 Washington.....	8,293	22,395	76,741	48,031	78,912
45 West Virginia.....	90,358	351,957	635,759	1,020,565	944,524
46 Wisconsin.....	409,307	1,032,511	1,845,755	2,741,735	2,513,025
47 Wyoming.....					
<b>Aggregate receipts each year.....</b>	<b>36,158,782</b>	<b>109,536,663</b>	<b>197,112,392</b>	<b>239,931,797</b>	<b>243,124,756</b>
Adhesive stamps.....	4,140,175	5,894,945	11,162,392	15,044,373	16,094,718
Salaries.....	696,182	1,705,125	2,696,333	3,717,395	1,029,993
Passports, through Department of State...	8,043	10,515	25,675	22,759	27,101
Fines, penalties, collections, etc.....		8,376	2,735	2,184,242	643,903
<b>Aggregate receipts from all sources...</b>	<b>41,003,372</b>	<b>117,145,024</b>	<b>211,120,920</b>	<b>310,906,626</b>	<b>365,920,263</b>

# **AGGREGATE RECEIPTS FROM INTERNAL REVENUE (BY STATES) FOR SIXTEEN YEARS, 1863-1878.**

[From the Annual Reports of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.]

**FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30.**

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1 Alabama.....	4,379,666	472,316	595,700	363,758	228,160
2 Arizona.....	13,901	11,315	15,615	16,889	15,579
3 Arkansas.....	844,390	144,985	369,284	130,524	94,301
4 California.....	6,552,526	4,529,547	4,002,439	3,606,922	3,053,517
5 Colorado.....	119,222	60,999	73,910	69,994	63,272
6 Connecticut.....	4,400,398	2,340,506	2,564,477	1,426,571	1,204,615
7 Dakota.....	10,210	10,900	8,716	7,130	5,985
8 Delaware.....	588,254	425,106	451,986	444,018	400,101
9 Dist. of Columbia.....	485,365	446,045	514,482	267,809	217,000
10 Florida.....	402,746	71,699	106,318	121,031	99,456
11 Georgia.....	6,146,965	1,010,282	1,144,241	736,544	589,160
12 Idaho.....	95,414	78,106	65,424	53,011	23,974
13 Illinois.....	7,564,887	13,063,257	18,364,367	15,119,609	15,799,667
14 Indiana.....	2,342,327	3,869,758	5,045,024	4,798,469	5,441,893
15 Iowa.....	1,182,230	1,558,265	1,377,981	1,081,841	1,067,797
16 Kansas.....	253,938	244,764	243,231	236,766	161,372
17 Kentucky.....	4,139,414	7,547,270	9,887,624	6,514,141	5,847,468
18 Louisiana.....	3,826,416	1,902,116	2,981,534	1,912,755	1,627,782
19 Maine.....	1,594,080	669,906	807,224	412,096	302,123
20 Maryland.....	4,281,053	4,547,593	5,438,473	3,703,835	3,791,270
21 Massachusetts.....	17,751,223	9,272,435	10,684,090	6,801,075	6,329,061
22 Michigan.....	2,757,816	2,642,514	2,918,987	2,639,670	2,399,972
23 Minnesota.....	308,391	363,338	467,879	252,589	248,979
24 Mississippi.....	3,751,872	194,129	284,792	238,257	133,675
25 Missouri.....	4,913,361	5,295,805	6,004,278	5,095,076	4,618,219
26 Montana.....	108,284	64,336	103,556	82,105	28,955
27 Nebraska.....	127,735	161,388	308,502	224,569	195,699
28 Nevada.....	308,970	229,577	188,027	103,634	77,359
29 New Hampshire.....	1,941,493	651,348	632,407	396,927	304,236
30 New Jersey.....	5,695,300	3,792,362	4,075,360	2,458,600	2,491,434
31 New Mexico.....	57,435	43,615	46,927	34,811	23,756
32 New York.....	30,395,788	35,716,423	36,361,550	28,870,402	23,483,729
33 North Carolina.....	1,977,286	750,537	1,398,720	1,362,268	1,108,525
34 Ohio.....	12,224,617	16,116,548	19,568,744	15,149,489	14,905,229
35 Oregon.....	350,328	171,898	329,212	156,548	125,542
36 Pennsylvania.....	18,269,446	15,470,400	16,748,704	12,535,522	9,227,091
37 Rhode Island.....	2,852,575	1,286,395	1,282,377	672,493	636,927
38 South Carolina.....	2,634,801	353,860	412,040	258,720	199,181
39 Tennessee.....	3,717,010	1,255,781	1,470,890	874,222	766,840
40 Texas.....	1,802,023	483,218	390,954	350,680	322,550
41 Utah.....	48,985	67,971	46,296	39,996	39,481
42 Vermont.....	622,274	318,673	352,317	270,333	158,847
43 Virginia.....	1,783,320	2,744,144	5,496,351	5,319,273	4,939,628
44 Washington.....	70,101	49,367	83,273	36,753	23,890
45 West Virginia.....	792,160	563,043	756,967	627,321	465,605
46 Wisconsin.....	1,811,415	1,959,041	2,363,015	1,977,704	2,000,327
47 Wyoming.....		5,106	25,880	10,845	6,727
<b>Aggregate receipts each year.....</b>	<b>175,257,261</b>	<b>143,027,877</b>	<b>167,560,195</b>	<b>127,873,141</b>	<b>115,291,159</b>
Adhesive stamps.....	14,852,252	10,420,710	16,544,043	15,342,739	16,177,321
Salaries.....	1,043,561	561,963	1,109,526	787,363	294,565
Passports, through Department of State...	27,500	28,082	22,191	8,065	.....
<b>Aggregate receipts from all sources...</b>	<b>101,180,825</b>	<b>160,030,233</b>	<b>185,235,062</b>	<b>144,011,287</b>	<b>131,773,105</b>

# RECEIPTS FROM INTERNAL REVENUE, 1863-1878. 197

## AGGREGATE RECEIPTS FROM INTERNAL REVENUE (BY STATES) FOR SIXTEEN YEARS, 1863-1878.

[From the Annual Reports of Commissioner of Internal Revenue.]

FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1 Alabama...	152,493	135,798	115,689	109,341	108,010	137,970
2 Arizona...	13,563	10,043	10,263	11,976	13,520	20,371
3 Arkansas...	88,861	68,877	75,377	68,201	85,850	115,736
4 California...	2,367,911	2,481,841	2,968,093	3,095,040	2,749,594	2,146,780
5 Colorado...	75,740	64,835	70,532	72,669	75,775	83,508
6 Connecticut...	873,985	580,379	627,718	658,115	601,490	580,586
7 Dakota...	7,597	11,044	10,040	12,156	22,392	29,854
8 Delaware...	429,393	357,654	360,331	417,593	470,178	490,187
9 Dist. of Col.	133,425	115,674	119,227	114,599	26,018	
10 Florida...	138,142	133,675	184,778	174,268	166,891	183,523
11 Georgia...	477,960	384,623	383,327	362,726	278,273	333,520
12 Idaho...	19,270	18,832	19,136	16,694	16,562	19,775
13 Illinois...	16,493,109	15,419,721	17,694,627	21,780,694	21,870,208	19,668,791
14 Indiana...	5,678,053	4,823,496	4,653,799	5,573,126	6,037,340	5,710,833
15 Iowa...	1,012,997	933,261	1,040,218	1,212,619	1,810,400	955,851
16 Kansas...	161,470	149,738	135,686	150,604	189,793	153,358
17 Kentucky...	5,456,628	6,950,279	9,028,598	7,705,589	9,584,425	6,880,014
18 Louisiana...	1,339,607	982,465	606,264	529,798	696,440	850,641
19 Maine...	214,696	128,089	107,473	90,656	79,621	70,696
20 Maryland...	2,653,802	2,351,107	2,780,737	2,577,579	2,705,246	2,320,736
21 Massachusetts...	3,761,005	2,792,303	2,709,014	2,752,216	2,689,727	2,424,364
22 Michigan...	2,305,721	1,788,090	1,981,225	2,066,164	1,821,892	1,608,303
23 Minnesota...	231,405	227,356	228,862	248,776	239,462	275,003
24 Mississippi...	128,079	107,619	96,968	85,165	78,693	86,324
25 Missouri...	4,259,320	4,325,486	4,594,875	2,981,942	4,480,063	5,071,223
26 Montana...	24,018	29,028	32,666	30,963	30,730	27,104
27 Nebraska...	242,962	276,387	292,472	502,393	602,743	699,821
28 Nevada...	72,305	52,549	58,803	67,923	59,312	59,017
29 N. Hamps'g...	325,455	248,679	299,390	200,261	234,999	228,188
30 New Jersey...	2,567,442	1,725,627	2,363,469	3,779,940	4,967,961	5,093,325
31 N. Mexico...	23,238	18,418	22,066	22,162	17,711	19,325
32 New York...	19,219,505	15,182,863	15,238,832	14,616,724	14,452,179	14,951,520
33 N. Carolina...	1,408,322	1,485,731	1,680,424	1,671,138	1,775,848	1,818,460
34 Ohio...	14,851,309	14,985,411	14,662,720	16,587,909	15,474,690	14,770,506
35 Oregon...	73,544	46,773	47,930	49,573	53,100	60,683
36 Pennsylv'a...	7,836,276	6,373,672	6,157,960	5,973,432	6,279,046	5,917,422
37 Rhode Isl'd...	394,552	233,165	231,978	222,673	233,165	246,760
38 S. Carolina...	167,214	108,581	123,278	105,804	105,633	119,242
39 Tennessee...	644,481	664,717	861,645	596,714	897,182	844,485
40 Texas...	272,326	272,638	258,297	245,709	237,949	265,952
41 Utah...	40,786	41,684	31,890	33,332	28,438	43,980
42 Vermont...	75,860	56,317	58,582	47,195	50,098	44,289
43 Virginia...	7,343,799	6,308,665	7,660,921	7,314,394	7,938,221	6,501,780
44 Washing'tn...	15,699	17,999	21,147	20,411	21,373	23,011
45 W. Virginia...	449,662	516,119	508,988	430,978	461,031	326,472
46 Wisconsin...	1,881,821	2,369,564	2,722,077	3,306,770	2,967,440	2,431,801
47 Wyoming...	10,653	11,233	11,942	15,063	15,204	15,207
Aggregate receipts each year.	106,255,519	96,368,422	108,771,723	110,718,663	112,544,657	104,717,320
Adhesive stamps.....	7,702,377	6,136,845	6,537,280	6,518,488	6,450,429	6,380,405
Salaries.....	117,542	139,472	238	568	98	
Collections under Act of May 8, 1872.			216,027			
Aggregate receipts from all sources..	114,075,838	102,644,749	110,546,876	117,237,770	118,995,184	111,097,725

## UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE TAXES.

[From the Revised Statutes of the United States as amended in 1873.]

Ale, per bbl. of 31 gallons.....	\$1 00
Banks and bankers, on average amount of deposits, each month.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 per ct.
Banks, savings, and savings institutions, having no capital stock and making no profit on deposits, are exempt from tax on so much of their deposits as is invested in United States securities, and on all sums not exceeding \$2,000 in the name of one person.	
Banks and bankers, on capital, beyond the average amount invested in United States bonds, each month.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 per ct.
Banks and bankers, on average amount of circulation, each month.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 per ct.
Banks, on average amount of circulation, beyond 90 per cent. of the capital, an additional tax each month.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 per ct.
Banks, persons, firms, associations, etc., on amount of notes of any person, firm, association (other than a national banking association), corporation, State bank, or State banking association, town, city, or municipal corporation, used and paid out as circulation.....	10 per ct.
Banks, persons, firms, associations (other than national bank associations), and every corporation, State bank, or State banking association, on the amount of their own notes used for circulation and paid out by them.....	10 per ct.
Beer, per bbl. of 31 gallons.....	\$1 00
Brandy, per gallon.....	90
Brewers, manufacturing 500 bbls. or more, annually.....	100 00
— manufacturing less than 500 bbls. annually.....	50 00
Cigars, manufacturers of, special tax.....	10 00
Cigars of all descriptions, made of tobacco or any substitute, per 1,000.....	6 00
Cigarettes, not weighing more than 3 lbs. per 1,000, per 1,000.....	1 75
Cigarettes, weight exceeding 3 lbs. per 1,000, per 1,000.....	6 00
Cigars or cigarettes, imported in addition to import duty to pay same as above.	
Liquors, fermented, per bbl.....	1 00
Liquors, distilled, per gallon.....	90
Liquor dealers (wholesale), special tax.....	100 00
Malt liquor dealers (wholesale).....	50 00
Liquor dealers (retail), special tax.....	25 00
Malt liquor dealers (retail).....	20 00
Manufacturers of stills.....	50 00
Manufacturers of stills, for each still or worm made.....	20 00
Rectifiers, special tax.....	200 00
Snuff, or snuff flour, manufactured of tobacco, or any substitute, per lb.....	32
Spirits distilled, per proof gallon.....	90
Stamps, for distilled spirits for export, wholesale liquor dealers, special bonded warehouse, distillery warehouse, and rectified spirits.....each	10
Tobacco, all kinds, per lb.....	24
Tobacco, dealers in.....	5 00
Tobacco, manufacturers of.....	10 00
Tobacco, dealers in leaf, wholesale.....	25 00
Tobacco, dealers in leaf, retail.....	500 00
Tobacco, dealers in leaf, for sales in excess of \$1,000, per dollar of excess....	50
Tobacco pedlars, travelling with more than two horses, mules, etc.....	50 00
Tobacco pedlars, travelling with two horses, mules, or other animals.....	25 00
Tobacco pedlars, travelling with one horse, mule, or other animal.....	15 00
Tobacco pedlars, travelling on foot, or by public conveyance.....	10 00
Tobacco, snuff, and cigars, for export, stamps for, each.....	10
Whiskey, per proof gallon.....	90

Wines and champagne (imitation), not made from grapes grown in the United States, and liquors not made from grapes, currants, rhubarb, or berries, grown in the United States, but rectified or mixed with distilled spirits, or by infusion of any matter in spirits, to be sold as wine or substitute for it, per dozen bottles of more than a pint and not more than a quart.....	\$2 40
Imitation wines, containing not more than one pint, per dozen bottles....	1 20

### STAMP TAXES.

Bank check, draft, or order for the payment of any sum of money whatsoever, drawn upon any bank, banker, or trust company.....	2 cents.
Playing cards, each pack.....	5 cents.

### MEDICINES, PREPARATIONS, COSMETICS, ETC.

Every packet, box, bottle, pot, vial, or other inclosure, containing any pills, powders, tinctures, troches, or lozenges, syrups, cordials, bitters, anodynes, tonics, plasters, liniments, salves, ointments, pastes, drops, waters, essences, spirits, oils, or other preparations or compositions whatsoever, made and sold, or removed for consumption and sale, by any person or persons whatever, wherein the person making or preparing the same has, or claims to have, any private formula or occult secret or art for the making or preparing the same, or has, or claims to have, any exclusive right or title to the making or preparing the same, or which are prepared, uttered, vended or exposed for sale under any letters-patent, or held out or recommended to the public by the makers, venders, or proprietors thereof as proprietary medicines, or as remedies or specifics, and for every packet, box, bottle, pot, vial, or other inclosure, containing any essence, extract, toilet water, cosmetic, hair oil, pomade, hair dressing, hair restorative, hair dye, tooth wash, dentifrice, tooth paste, aromatic cachous, or any similar articles, by whatsoever name the same have been, now are, or may hereafter be called, known, or distinguished, used or applied, or to be used or applied as perfumes or applications to the hair, mouth, or skin, made, prepared, and sold or removed for consumption and sale in the United States as follows; where such packet, box, bottle, vial, or other inclosure, with its contents, shall not exceed, at the retail price or value, the sum of twenty-five cents.....	1 cent.
Exceeding twenty-five, and not exceeding fifty cents.....	2 cents.
Exceeding fifty, and not exceeding seventy-five cents.....	3 cents.
Exceeding seventy-five cents, and not exceeding one dollar.....	4 cents.
Exceeding one dollar, for every additional fifty cents or fractional part thereof, an additional.....	2 cents.

### MATCHES, WAX TAPERS, AND CIGAR LIGHTS.

Friction matches, or lucifer matches, or other articles made in part of wood, and used for like purposes, in parcels or packages containing 100 matches or less, for each parcel or package.....	1 cent.
Packages containing more than 100, and not more than 200 matches.....	2 cents.
And for every additional 100 matches, or fractional parts thereof....	1 cent.
Wax tapers, double the rates upon friction or lucifer matches.	
Cigar lights, made in part of wood, wax, glass, paper, or other materials, in parcels or packages containing 25 lights or less in each parcel or package.....	1 cent.
Parcels or packages containing more than 25, and not more than 50 lights....	2 cents.
For every additional 25 lights or fractional part of that number, one cent additional.....	1 cent.

# **SPECIE VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF THE UNITED STATES, FROM SEPT. 30, 1789, TO JUNE 30, 1878.**

[From the Annual Reports on Commerce and Navigation.]

FISCAL YEAR.	IMPORTS.			FOREIGN EXPORTS.		
	Merchan- dise.	Coin and bullion.	Total.	Merchan- dise.	Coin and bullion.	Total.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1790.....			23,000,000			539,156
1791.....			29,200,000			512,041
1792.....			31,500,000			1,753,098
1793.....			31,100,000			2,109,572
1794.....			34,600,000			6,526,233
1795.....			69,756,268			8,489,472
1796.....			81,436,164			26,300,000
1797.....			75,379,406			27,000,000
1798.....			68,551,700			33,000,000
1799.....			79,069,148			45,523,000
1800.....			91,252,768			59,130,877
1801.....			111,363,511			46,642,721
1802.....			76,333,333			35,774,971
1803.....			64,666,666			13,594,072
1804.....			85,000,000			36,231,597
1805.....			120,600,000			53,179,019
1806.....			129,410,000			60,282,236
1807.....			138,500,000			19,643,558
1808.....			56,990,000			12,997,414
1809.....			59,400,000			20,797,731
1810.....			85,400,000			24,391,295
1811.....			53,400,000			16,022,790
1812.....			77,030,000			8,495,127
1813.....			22,005,000			2,847,845
1814.....			12,965,000			145,169
1815.....			113,041,274			6,583,350
1816.....			147,103,000			17,128,556
1817.....			99,250,000			19,358,069
1818.....			121,750,000			19,426,696
1819.....			87,125,000			19,165,683
1820.....			74,450,000			18,008,029
1821 <sup>2</sup> .....	54,520,825	8,064,890	62,585,724	10,824,429	10,478,059	21,302,488
1822.....	79,571,695	3,369,846	83,241,541	11,476,022	10,810,180	22,286,202
1823.....	73,481,371	5,097,896	77,579,267	21,170,635	6,372,987	27,543,622
1824.....	72,170,037	8,378,070	80,549,007	18,332,605	7,014,552	25,337,157
1825.....	90,189,310	6,150,765	96,340,075	23,793,588	8,797,055	32,190,643
1826.....	78,093,511	6,880,966	84,974,477	20,440,934	4,098,678	24,539,612
1827.....	71,332,938	8,151,130	79,484,068	16,431,890	6,971,306	23,403,136
1828.....	81,020,083	7,480,741	88,500,824	14,044,578	7,550,439	21,595,017
1829.....	67,088,915	7,403,612	74,492,527	12,347,344	4,311,134	16,658,478
1830.....	62,730,956	8,155,964	70,876,920	13,145,857	1,241,622	14,387,479
1831.....	95,885,179	7,305,945	103,191,124	13,077,069	6,956,457	20,033,526
1832.....	95,121,762	5,007,504	101,029,266	19,794,074	4,245,399	24,039,473
1833.....	101,047,943	7,070,368	108,118,311	17,577,876	2,244,859	19,822,735
1834.....	108,609,700	17,911,632	126,521,332	21,636,553	1,676,258	23,312,811
1835.....	136,764,295	13,131,447	149,895,742	14,756,321	5,748,174	20,504,495
1836.....	176,579,154	13,400,881	189,980,035	17,767,762	3,978,598	21,746,360
1837.....	130,472,803	10,516,414	140,989,217	17,102,232	4,092,730	21,554,962
1838.....	95,970,288	17,747,116	113,717,404	9,417,690	3,035,105	12,452,795
1839.....	156,496,956	5,595,176	162,092,132	10,626,140	6,868,385	17,494,525
1840.....	98,258,706	8,832,813	107,141,519	12,008,871	6,181,941	18,190,812
1841.....	129,957,544	4,983,633	137,946,177	8,181,235	7,267,546	15,460,681
1842.....	96,075,071	4,087,016	100,162,087	8,078,753	3,642,755	11,721,538
1843 <sup>3</sup> .....	42,433,464	22,320,235	64,753,799	5,139,335	1,413,262	6,552,697
1844.....	102,604,606	5,830,429	108,435,035	6,214,058	5,270,809	11,484,867
1845.....	113,184,322	4,070,242	117,254,564	7,584,781	7,762,049	15,346,830
1846.....	117,914,065	3,777,732	121,691,797	7,865,206	5,481,417	11,546,623
1847.....	129,424,349	24,121,289	146,545,638	6,166,734	1,844,404	8,011,138
1848.....	148,638,644	6,300,284	154,938,928	7,986,806	15,141,304	21,128,010
1849.....	141,236,199	6,651,340	147,887,439	8,641,091	4,447,774	13,088,865

<sup>2</sup> Before 1821, the Treasury accounts did not separate merchandise from specie.

<sup>3</sup> The figures for 1843 are for 9 months, the fiscal year having then been changed from Sept. 30 to June 30.



SPECIE VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF THE UNITED STATES  
FROM SEPT. 30, 1739, TO JUNE 30, 1873—(Continued).

FISCAL YEAR.	NET IMPORTS (less re-exports).			DOMESTIC EXPORTS.		
	Merchan- dise.	Coin and bullion.	Total.	Merchan- dise.	Coin and bullion.	Total.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1790			22,400,844			19,000,000
1791			28,687,959			18,500,000
1792			29,746,902			19,000,000
1793			28,990,425			21,000,000
1794			28,073,767			26,500,000
1795			61,266,796			39,500,000
1796			55,136,164			40,764,097
1797			48,379,406			29,850,206
1798			35,551,700			28,527,097
1799			33,546,148			33,142,522
1800			52,121,891			31,810,903
1801			64,720,730			47,473,294
1802			40,558,362			36,708,189
1803			51,072,594			42,205,961
1804			48,765,403			41,467,477
1805			67,420,981			42,387,092
1806			69,126,764			41,253,727
1807			78,856,442			48,699,592
1808			43,902,586			9,433,546
1809			38,602,469			31,405,702
1810			61,008,705			42,366,675
1811			37,377,210			45,294,043
1812			68,534,873			30,032,109
1813			19,157,155			25,008,152
1814			12,819,831			6,782,272
1815			106,457,924			45,974,403
1816			129,964,444			64,781,896
1817			79,891,931			68,313,500
1818			102,323,304			73,854,437
1819			67,959,317			50,976,898
1820			56,441,971			51,683,640
1821	43,093,405	12,418,169	41,283,236	49,671,891		43,671,894
1822	68,395,674	17,440,335	60,955,359	49,874,079		49,874,079
1823	51,310,736	11,275,091	50,035,645	47,155,408		47,155,408
1824	53,847,432	1,364,418	55,211,850	50,649,500		50,649,500
1825	66,395,722	2,646,290	63,749,432	66,944,745		66,944,745
1826	57,652,577	2,782,288	60,434,865	52,449,825	605,835	53,055,710
1827	54,901,108	1,179,824	56,080,932	57,878,117	1,048,574	58,921,691
1828	66,975,505	10,698	66,914,807	49,976,632	693,037	50,669,669
1829	54,741,571	3,002,478	57,834,049	55,087,307	612,886	55,700,193
1830	49,575,099	6,914,342	56,489,441	58,524,878	937,151	59,462,029
1831	82,908,110	349,488	83,157,598	59,218,583	2,068,474	61,277,057
1832	75,327,638	1,662,105	76,989,793	61,726,529	1,410,941	63,137,470
1833	83,470,067	4,825,509	88,295,576	69,950,856	366,842	70,317,698
1834	86,973,147	16,232,374	103,205,521	80,623,662	400,500	81,024,162
1835	122,007,074	7,381,273	129,391,247	100,459,481	729,601	101,189,082
1836	158,811,922	9,422,283	168,233,675	106,570,942	345,738	106,916,680
1837	113,310,571	5,822,684	119,134,255	94,280,895	1,283,519	95,564,414
1838	86,552,696	14,712,011	101,264,609	95,560,880	472,941	96,033,821
1839	145,870,816	11,275,209	144,597,607	101,625,532	1,906,358	103,533,891
1840	86,250,335	2,700,872	88,951,207	111,660,561	2,235,073	113,895,634
1841	114,776,309	12,299,213	112,477,096	103,636,236	2,746,486	106,382,722
1842	87,966,318	444,231	88,440,549	91,799,242	1,170,754	92,969,996
1843	87,224,129	20,906,973	58,201,102	77,686,512	107,429	77,793,783
1844	66,260,548	539,620	96,950,168	99,531,774	188,405	99,715,179
1845	105,569,541	3,691,807	101,907,734	98,455,330	844,446	99,299,776
1846	110,043,859	296,315	110,345,174	101,718,042	423,851	102,141,893
1847	116,267,585	22,276,585	138,534,480	150,574,844	62,630	150,637,464
1848	140,651,699	16,730,980	133,870,918	130,203,709	2,700,412	132,904,121
1849	132,565,105	2,208,466	134,768,574	131,710,081	956,874	132,666,955

1. Excess of foreign specie exported over imports.

**SPECIE VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF THE UNITED STATES,  
FROM SEPT. 30, 1839, TO JUNE 30, 1878—(Continued).**

FISCAL YEAR.	IMPORTS.			FOREIGN EXPORTS.		
	Merchan- dise.	Coin and bullion.	Total.	Merchan- dise.	Coin and bullion.	Total.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1850....	173,509,526	4,628,792	178,138,318	9,475,493	5,476,315	14,951,808
1851....	210,771,429	5,453,503	216,224,932	10,295,121	11,403,172	21,698,293
1852....	207,440,398	5,505,044	212,945,442	12,053,084	5,236,298	17,289,382
1853....	263,777,265	4,201,382	267,978,647	13,620,120	3,938,340	17,558,460
1854....	297,023,039	6,939,342	304,562,381	21,631,260	3,218,934	24,850,194
1855....	257,808,708	3,659,812	261,468,520	26,158,368	2,289,925	28,448,293
1856....	310,432,310	4,207,632	314,639,942	14,781,372	1,597,206	16,378,578
1857....	348,428,342	12,461,799	360,890,141	14,917,047	9,058,570	23,975,617
1858....	263,338,654	19,274,496	282,613,150	20,660,241	10,325,901	30,986,142
1859....	331,333,341	7,434,789	338,768,130	14,509,971	6,385,106	20,895,077
1860....	353,616,119	8,550,135	362,166,254	17,323,634	9,599,388	26,923,022
1861....	289,310,542	46,329,611	335,650,153	14,654,217	5,991,210	20,645,427
1862....	189,356,677	16,415,052	205,771,729	11,026,477	5,842,989	16,869,466
1863....	243,335,815	9,584,105	252,919,920	17,960,535	8,163,049	26,123,584
1864....	316,447,233	13,115,612	329,562,805	15,323,961	4,922,979	20,256,940
1865....	238,745,580	9,810,072	248,555,652	29,089,055	3,025,102	32,114,157
1866....	434,812,066	10,700,092	445,512,158	11,341,420	3,400,697	14,742,117
1867....	395,63,100	22,070,475	417,833,575	14,719,332	5,892,176	20,611,508
1868....	357,436,440	14,188,368	371,624,808	12,562,992	10,038,127	22,601,126
1869....	417,506,379	19,807,876	437,314,255	10,951,000	14,222,414	25,173,414
1870....	435,958,408	26,419,179	462,377,587	16,155,295	14,271,864	30,427,159
1871....	520,223,684	21,270,024	541,493,708	14,421,270	14,028,629	28,450,899
1872....	626,595,077	13,743,689	640,338,766	15,690,455	7,079,294	22,769,749
1873....	642,136,210	21,489,937	663,617,147	17,446,483	10,703,028	28,149,511
1874....	567,406,342	28,454,906	595,861,248	16,849,619	9,690,719	26,540,338
1875....	533,005,436	20,900,717	553,906,153	14,158,611	8,275,013	22,433,624
1876....	460,741,190	15,936,681	476,677,871	14,802,424	6,467,611	21,270,035
1877....	451,323,126	40,774,414	492,097,540	12,804,996	13,027,499	25,832,495
1878....	437,051,532	29,821,314	466,872,846	14,154,698	6,678,240	20,832,938

The import values are invoice prices in gold at place of shipment, and the export values are also in specie. From 1862 to 1878, representing the period of suspension of specie payments, an additional column on the right exhibits the currency value of domestic exports, added to the specie of domestic production exported.

**Estimated Aggregate Production of the Precious Metals during  
the Twenty-seven Years from 1849 to 1875, inclusive.**

COUNTRIES.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold and Silver.
	Million dollars.	Million dollars.	Million dollars.
Entire World.....	2,761.7	1,573.9	4,335.6
United States.....	1,351.6	*265.55	1,617.15
Other Countries.....	1,410.1	1,308.35	2,718.45

\* Seventeen years, 1839 to 1875. The silver mines of the United States were first discovered in 1850.

SPECIE VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF THE UNITED STATES,  
FROM SEPT. 30, 1789, TO JUNE 30, 1878—(Continued).

FISCAL YEAR.	NET IMPORTS (less re-exports).			DOMESTIC EXPORTS.			
	Merchan- dise.	Coin and bullion.	Total	Merchan- dise.	Coin and bullion.	Total.	Mixed values, gold and currency.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1850..	164,034,033	1847,523	163,186,510	134,900,233	2,046,679	136,946,912	
1851..	300,476,308	5,949,669	194,526,639	178,620,138	18,069,580	196,689,718	
1852..	195,887,314	268,746	195,656,060	154,931,147	37,437,837	192,368,984	
1853..	250,157,145	263,042	250,420,187	189,869,162	23,548,535	213,417,697	
1854..	275,991,779	3,720,408	279,712,187	215,328,200	38,062,570	253,390,870	
1855..	231,650,340	1,369,687	233,020,027	192,751,135	53,957,418	246,708,553	
1856..	295,650,938	2,610,426	298,261,364	266,438,051	44,148,279	310,586,330	
1857..	333,511,295	3,403,229	336,914,524	278,906,713	60,078,352	338,985,065	
1858..	242,678,413	9,048,595	251,727,008	251,351,033	42,407,246	293,758,279	
1859..	316,823,370	1,049,683	317,873,053	278,392,080	57,502,305	335,894,385	
1860..	336,282,485	1,049,253	337,331,738	316,242,423	56,946,851	373,189,274	
1861..	274,656,325	40,348,401	315,004,726	204,899,616	23,799,870	228,699,486	
1862..	178,330,200	10,572,068	188,902,268	179,644,024	31,044,651	210,688,675	213,069,519
1863..	225,375,280	1,421,056	226,796,336	186,003,912	55,993,562	241,997,474	305,884,998
1864..	301,113,322	8,192,633	309,305,955	143,504,027	100,473,562	243,977,589	320,085,199
1865..	299,656,525	6,784,970	306,441,495	136,940,248	64,618,124	201,558,372	323,743,187
1866..	423,470,646	7,299,895	430,770,541	337,518,102	82,643,374	420,161,476	550,084,277
1867..	381,043,768	16,178,299	397,222,067	279,786,899	54,976,196	334,763,095	440,722,228
1868..	244,873,441	4,150,241	249,023,682	269,389,900	83,745,975	353,135,875	454,301,713
1869..	406,555,379	5,585,462	412,140,841	275,166,697	42,915,968	318,082,665	413,961,115
1870..	419,803,113	12,147,315	431,950,428	376,616,473	43,883,802	420,500,275	499,092,143
1871..	505,802,414	7,231,295	513,033,809	428,398,908	84,403,359	512,802,267	562,518,651
1872..	610,904,622	6,664,295	617,568,917	428,487,131	72,795,240	501,282,371	549,219,718
1873..	624,689,727	10,777,909	635,467,636	505,033,459	73,905,546	578,938,995	649,132,563
1874..	550,556,723	21,324,187	572,080,910	569,433,421	59,699,686	629,133,107	693,689,054
				*10,300,059		*10,300,059	*11,424,066
1875..	518,946,829	12,625,704	531,572,533	499,284,100	83,857,129	583,141,229	643,094,767
				*15,596,524		*15,596,524	*15,596,524
1876..	445,933,766	9,469,070	455,402,836	525,582,247	50,038,691	575,620,938	644,956,406
				*10,507,563		*10,507,563	*10,507,563
1877..	438,513,130	27,746,915	466,260,045	589,670,221	43,134,738	632,804,962	676,115,592
				*13,051,798		*13,051,798	*13,051,798
1878..	422,896,834	23,143,074	446,039,908	680,683,798	27,054,959	707,738,757	732,779,499
						*10,535,857	*10,535,857

4. These figures represent additional exports to Canada, by land carriage, not embraced in the United States customs accounts, but from Canadian official reports.

Annual Average Production of the Precious Metals in the World,  
also in the United States of America, since 1848, the Year of the  
Discovery of the Gold-fields of California.

COUNTRIES.	EPOCHS.	No. of Years.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold and Silver.
			Million dollars.	Million dollars.	Million dollars.
Entire World.....	1849-'75 ..	27	102.29	58.29	160.53
United States.....	1849-'75 ..	27	50.06		59.89
".....	1850-'75 ..	17		15.62	
Other Countries .....	1849-'75 ..	27	52.23	49.94	102.17

**IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED STATES.**  
**LAST TWO YEARS.**

	Twelve Months ended June 30.	
	1877.	1878.
From the Official Report of the Bureau of Statistics. Corrected to August 14, 1878.		
<b>FREE OF DUTY.</b>	<b>VALUES.</b>	<b>VALUES.</b>
Argols.....	\$1,277,836	\$1,298,568
Articles, the produce or manufacture of the United States brought back.....	2,780,544	3,022,701
<b>BARKS:</b>		
Medicinal: Peruvian, calisaya, Lima, etc.....	564,468	1,417,695
Barks used for tanning.....	811,258	412,575
Cork bark and wood, unmanufactured.....	419,114	483,061
Bolting cloths.....	198,740	240,863
Books.....	265,214	258,351
Camphor, crude.....	153,229	166,695
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, and medicines.....	3,944,736	4,194,810
Chloride of lime, or bleaching-powder.....	711,600	598,813
Cocoa, crude, and leaves and shells of.....	597,847	605,840
Cochineal.....	649,325	698,055
Coffee.....	53,634,991	51,914,605
Cotton, raw.....	413,503	469,882
Cutch, or catechu, and terra-japonica, or gambier.....	910,479	978,539
Dye-woods, in sticks.....	1,175,389	1,396,483
Eggs.....	617,623	726,087
<b>FISH, NOT OF AMERICAN FISHERIES:</b>		
Fresh, of all kinds.....	236,098	339,561
Herring, pickled.....	210,786	290,533
Mackerel, pickled.....	372,980	907,946
All other.....	581,598	637,437
Fur-skins, undressed.....	1,561,666	1,714,066
<b>GOLD AND SILVER:</b>		
Gold bullion.....	2,110,570	1,672,669
Silver bullion.....	4,693,253	9,971,849
Gold coin.....	24,126,664	11,357,553
Silver coin.....	9,834,227	9,519,250
Guano (except from bonded islands).....	873,390	840,607
Gums.....	1,387,810	1,297,855
Gypsum, or plaster of Paris, unground.....	106,635	106,708
<b>HAIR, UNMANUFACTURED:</b>		
Horse-hair, used for weaving.....	215,239	162,424
Hair of all kinds, not specified.....	206,896	240,038
Hides and skins, other than furs.....	14,963,701	17,222,363
Household and personal effects and wearing apparel, old and in use, of persons arriving from foreign countries.....	1,152,735	1,185,943
India-rubber and gutta-percha, crude.....	5,542,166	4,711,103
Indigo.....	1,901,058	1,687,060
Madder, not including the extract of.....	144,818	52,963
<b>OILS:</b> Whale or fish, not of American fisheries.....	84,068	170,384
Vegetable, fixed or expressed.....	504,613	448,893
Volatile, or essential.....	344,496	454,395
Paintings, statuary, and other works of art of American artists.....	223,182	174,321
<b>PAPER MATERIALS:</b>		
Rags of cotton or linen.....	2,597,217	2,814,515
Other materials.....	1,329,562	1,179,154
Seeds.....	491,689	307,909
Silk, raw.....	6,792,937	5,108,064
Soda, nitrate of.....	1,823,547	973,222
Sulphur or brimstone, crude.....	1,242,738	1,178,156
Ten.....	16,181,467	15,680,168
Tin in bars, blocks, and pigs.....	1,793,613	2,188,034
Wood, unmanufactured.....	1,237,518	1,429,096
Articles imported from Hawaiian Islands under reci- procity treaty.....	2,277,354	2,522,254
All other free articles.....	6,770,929	6,579,173
<b>Total imports free of duty.....</b>	<b>\$181,662,666</b>	<b>\$171,999,579</b>

## IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED STATES—(Continued).

From the Official Report of the Bureau of Statistics. Corrected to August 14, 1878.	Twelve Months ended June 30.	
	1877.	1878.
<b>DUTIABLE.</b>	<b>VALUES.</b>	<b>VALUES.</b>
Animals, living.....	\$1,648,461	\$2,664,676
Beer, ale, porter, and other malt liquors.....	758,884	592,707
Books, pamphlets, engravings, and other publications.....	1,627,871	1,612,229
Bra-s, and manufactures of.....	247,821	245,670
<b>BREADSTUFFS AND OTHER FARINACEOUS FOOD:</b>		
Barley.....	5,099,321	4,105,748
Barley-malt.....	247,721	389,844
Bread and biscuit.....	30,711	33,431
Indian corn, or maize.....	26,041	12,964
Oats.....	19,461	8,719
Rice.....	1,439,761	1,136,327
Rye.....	72,921	271,582
Wheat.....	372,061	1,549,064
Wheat-flour.....	50,871	47,426
Meal or flour made from oats, Indian corn, rye, and buckwheat.....	99,801	81,650
Pease, beans, and other seeds of leguminous plants, bushels.....	574,411	614,110
All other farinaceous food, and preparations of, including arrow-root, pearl or hulled barley, etc.....	208,571	263,120
Bristles.....	586,46	662,937
Buttons of all kinds, including button materials partly fitted for buttons exclusively.....	2,273,421	3,363,065
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, and medicines.....	4,872,001	3,566,973
Chicory, ground or prepared, and root.....	139,301	106,358
<b>CLOTHING (except when of silk, and except hosiery, etc., of cotton or wool):</b>		
Cut and sewed together.....	228,711	163,533
Articles of wear.....	961,231	1,091,836
Coal, bituminous.....	1,775,661	1,936,167
Cocoa, manufactured, not including chocolate.....	9,182	14,806
<b>COPPER, AND MANUFACTURES OF:</b>		
Ore.....	2,471	84,359
Pigs, bars, ingots, old and other, unmanufactured.....	254,691	49,100
Manufactures of.....	330,016	322,418
Cordage, rope, and twine, of all kinds.....	67,650	129,663
<b>COTTON, MANUFACTURES OF:</b>		
Bleached and unbleached.....	1,237,312	1,076,142
Printed, painted, or colored.....	1,415,112	1,086,426
Hosiery, shirts, and drawers.....	3,804,530	4,683,246
Jeans, denims, drillings, etc.....	86,919	104,633
Other manufactures of, not specified.....	12,379,751	12,131,590
Earthen, stone, and China ware.....	3,709,549	4,061,786
Fancy-goods.....	3,623,302	4,300,737
<b>FISH, NOT OF AMERICAN FISHERIES:</b>		
Herring.....	189,615	180,840
Mackerel.....	148	67
Sardines and anchovies, preserved in oil or otherwise.....	773,331	677,910
All other, not specified.....	91,654	149,863
<b>FLAX, AND MANUFACTURES OF:</b>		
Flax, raw.....	1,243,064	1,177,229
Manufactures of, by yard.....	11,509,894	11,490,753
Other manufactures of.....	2,402,496	2,022,812
Fruits of all kinds, including nuts.....	9,336,779	9,738,546
Furs and dressed fur-skins.....	2,401,778	2,230,204
<b>GLASS AND GLASS WARE:</b>		
Cylinder, crown, or common window.....	1,006,456	812,612
Cylinder and crown, polished.....	5,482	7,168
Fluted, rolled, or rough plate.....	14,405	5,685
Cast polished plate, not silvered.....	1,363,864	885,822
Cast polished plate, silvered.....	552,899	572,066
Other manufactures of.....	1,090,960	1,061,705
<b>HAIR (excepting that of the alpaca, goat, and other like animals) AND MANUFACTURES OF:</b>		
Hair, human, and manufactures of.....	77,075	135,776
Hair, other, and manufactures of.....	162,566	160,127
<b>HEMP, AND MANUFACTURES OF:</b>		
Raw.....	1,332,480	2,221,164

## IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED STATES—(Continued).

From the Official Report of the Bureau of Statistics. Corrected to August 14, 1878.		Twelve Months ended June 30.	
		1877.	1878.
<b>IRON :</b>	<b>DUTIABLE.</b>	<b>VALUES.</b>	<b>VALUES.</b>
Manufactures of, by yard.....		\$7,404	\$2,232
Other manufactures of.....		91,593	90,894
India rubber and gutta-percha, manufactures of.....		325,113	242,564
<b>IRON AND STEEL, AND MANUFACTURES OF :</b>			
Pig-iron.....		1,556,415	1,350,067
Castings.....		3,044	6,015
Bar-iron.....		1,515,691	1,541,115
Boiler-iron.....		1,182	108
Band, hoop, and scroll-iron.....		12,659	45
Sheet-iron.....		103,233	85,784
Old and scrap-iron.....		148,201	108,992
Hardware.....		96,527	92,602
Anchor, cables, and chains of all kinds.....		156,799	87,514
Machinery.....		730,080	628,687
Muskets, pistols, rifles, and sporting-guns.....		818,137	333,297
Steel ingots, bars, sheets, and wire.....		1,338,982	1,320,037
Railroad bars or rails, of steel.....		1,464	530
Cutlery.....		875,276	1,161,332
Files.....		135,585	125,448
Saws and tools.....		13,507	8,984
Other manufactures of iron and steel.....		2,563,838	2,410,106
Jewelry, and all manufactures of gold and silver.....		542,838	249,233
<b>JUTE AND OTHER GRASSES, AND MANUFACTURES OF :</b>			
Raw.....		2,351,778	2,438,108
Manufactures of, by yard.....		629	114
Gunny-cloth and gunny-bags, and manufactures of, used for bagging.....		162,286	155,646
Other manufactures of, not specified.....		2,213,694	1,510,630
<b>LEAD, AND MANUFACTURES OF :</b>			
Pigs, bars, and old.....		702,240	353,936
Manufactures of.....		40,442	7,968
<b>LEATHER, AND MANUFACTURES OF :</b>			
Leather of all kinds.....		4,589,713	3,784,729
Gloves of kid, and all other, of skin or leather, doz. pairs.....		3,128,919	3,195,702
Other manufactures of.....		537,014	438,222
Marble and stone, and manufactures of.....		805,133	746,366
Metals, metal compositions, and manufactures of.....		847,041	875,946
Musical instruments.....		564,530	561,867
<b>OILS :</b>			
Coal and other mineral oils.....		876,563	535
Whale and fish, not of American fisheries.....		44,016	56,616
Olive, salad.....		376,731	414,435
Olive, not salad.....		114,650	44,345
All other vegetable, fixed.....		169,816	200,042
Volatile, or essential.....		221,533	171,740
Opium, and extract of.....		1,783,347	1,874,815
Paintings, chromo-lithographs, photographs, and statuary.....		998,691	794,193
<b>PAINTS :</b>			
White lead.....		173,006	109,799
Red lead and litharge.....		27,084	10,984
Whiting and Paris white.....		11,270	7,967
Other paints and painters' colors.....		715,747	719,363
<b>PAPER, AND MANUFACTURES OF :</b>			
Printing paper.....		413	2,721
Writing paper.....		8,944	13,006
Paper-hangings, and other paper.....		100,134	119,700
Paper-maché, and other manufactures of paper not specified, including parchment.....		1,060,612	1,331,138
Perfumery and cosmetics.....		331,322	343,226
Potatoes.....		1,652,963	245,515
Precious stones.....		2,114,704	2,975,512
Provisions (meats, poultry, lard, butter, cheese, etc.), not including vegetables.....		724,252	927,264
Salt.....		1,659,521	1,632,805
Saltpetre (nitrate of potash).....		512,327	292,990
<b>SEEDS :</b>			
Flaxseed, or linseed.....		1,016,340	1,888,333
All other, not specified.....		378,121	580,960

## IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED STATES—(Continued).

From the Official Report of the Bureau of Statistics. Corrected to August 14, 1878.	Twelve Months ended June 30.	
	1877.	1878.
DUTIABLE.	VALUES.	VALUES.
<b>SILK, MANUFACTURES OF:</b>		
Dress and piece goods.....	\$16,750,826	\$13,861,195
Hosiery.....	78,940	136,201
Other manufactures of.....	5,000,393	5,840,536
<b>SODA, AND SALTS OF:</b>		
Bicarbonate.....	107,169	98,244
Carbonate, including sal-soda and soda-ash.....	3,441,432	3,836,559
Caustic soda.....	1,114,045	1,076,008
Acetate, sulphate, phosphate, and all other salts of soda.....	8,906	12,865
Spices of all kinds; also ginger (ground), pepper, and mustard.....	1,437,995	1,936,217
Straw and palm-leaf, manufactures of.....	1,679,731	2,296,266
<b>SUGAR AND MOLASSES:</b>		
Brown sugar.....	81,187,504	69,642,368
Refined sugar.....	23,043	7,469
Molasses.....	7,808,257	6,764,119
Melado and sirup of sugar-cane.....	1,654,165	1,123,613
Candy and confectionery.....	5,857	6,898
Sulphur, refined.....	48,868	14,924
<b>TIN, AND MANUFACTURES OF:</b>		
In plates.....	9,751,327	9,929,498
Other manufactures of.....	39,332	58,496
<b>TOBACCO, AND MANUFACTURES OF:</b>		
Leaf.....	3,738,612	4,102,783
Cigars.....	2,002,247	2,269,267
Other manufactures of.....	81,321	67,819
Watches and watch movements and materials.....	772,433	812,583
<b>WINES, SPIRITS, AND CORDIALS:</b>		
Spirits and cordials in casks.....	1,461,652	1,149,166
Spirits and cordials in bottles.....	473,066	406,146
Wine in casks.....	1,889,871	1,883,891
Wine in bottles.....	2,236,869	2,123,254
<b>WOOD, AND MANUFACTURES OF.</b>		
Cabinet-ware, house-furniture, and all manufactures of wood, not otherwise specified.....	798,175	832,267
Boards, deals, planks, joists, and scantling.....	3,146,093	3,174,835
Shingles.....	69,189	97,149
Timber, sawed or hewed, wholly or in part.....	7,170	3,893
Other lumber.....	224,673	200,016
<b>WOOL, SHEEP'S (and hair of the alpaca, goat, and other like animals), AND MANUFACTURES OF:</b>		
Unmanufactured.....	7,158,944	8,363,015
Cloths and cassimeres.....	6,624,909	6,771,653
Woolen rage, shoddy, mungo, waste, and flocks.....	33,265	19,071
Shawls.....	1,296,129	1,341,447
Blankets.....	9,359	2,353
Carpets.....	674,011	896,389
Dress goods.....	12,549,967	12,055,806
Hosiery, shirts, and drawers.....	559,941	582,922
Other manufactures of.....	3,948,239	4,058,514
<b>ZINC, SPELTER, OR TUTENAG, AND MANUFACTURES OF:</b>		
In blocks or pigs.....	64,956	59,601
In sheets.....	77,713	69,583
All other dutiable articles.....	4,007,484	3,570,494
Total value of dutiable commodities.....	\$310,527,540	\$295,773,267
Total value of commodities free of duty.....	181,562,866	171,093,579
Total imports.....	\$492,090,406	\$466,872,846
Total value of coin and bullion.....	\$40,774,414	\$29,821,314
Total value of merchandise.....	451,315,992	437,051,532
Total imports.....	\$492,090,406	\$466,872,846
Brought in American vessels.....	\$151,826,283	\$146,496,283
Brought in foreign vessels.....	339,565,833	307,407,553
Brought in cars and other land vehicles.....	10,697,646	12,969,999

## EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

LAST TWO YEARS.

From the Official Report of the Bureau of Statistics. Corrected to August 14, 1878.	Twelve Months ended June 30.	
	1877.	1878.
<b>OF DOMESTIC PRODUCTION.</b>	<b>VALUES.</b>	<b>VALUES.</b>
Acids.....	\$74,930	\$48,534
<b>AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS:</b>		
Fanning-mills.....	10,554	2,066
Horse-powers.....	24,297	19,872
Mowers and reapers.....	765,249	1,018,916
Ploughs and cultivators.....	129,225	154,877
All other, not specified.....	866,538	1,379,467
<b>ANIMALS, LIVING:</b>		
Hogs.....	699,180	267,259
Horned cattle.....	1,898,080	3,896,818
Horses.....	301,184	796,793
Mules.....	478,434	501,513
Sheep.....	234,480	333,499
All other, and fowls.....	18,895	46,841
Ashes, pot and pearl.....	53,170	36,389
Bark, for tanning.....	67,176	111,335
<b>BEER, ALE, PORTER, AND CIDER:</b>		
In bottles.....	51,077	108,054
In casks.....	40,138	39,143
Bells and bell and bronze metal.....	12,366	12,579
Billiard-tables and apparatus.....	33,903	18,963
Blacking.....	101,886	105,434
Bones and bone-dust.....	121,438	78,989
Bone-black, ivory-black, and lamp-black.....	22,576	80,740
Books, pamphlets, maps, and other publications.....	634,345	586,355
Brass, and manufactures of.....	337,817	589,451
<b>BREAD AND BREADSTUFFS:</b>		
Barley.....	708,541	2,585,736
Bread and biscuit.....	636,084	730,317
Indian corn.....	41,621,245	48,080,358
Indian-corn meal.....	1,511,152	1,335,803
Oats.....	1,150,686	1,277,920
Rye.....	1,632,766	3,051,739
Rye flour.....	39,672	80,775
Wheat.....	47,135,562	96,872,016
Wheat flour.....	21,668,947	25,092,826
Other small grain and pulse.....	876,665	1,077,259
Maize, farina, and all other preparations of bread-stuffs used as food.....	650,806	1,709,639
Bricks.....	25,571	254,446
Brooms and brushes of all kinds.....	172,000	146,032
Candles, tallow and other.....	233,634	218,083
Carriages, carts, and parts of.....	866,018	979,003
Cars, railroad, passenger and freight.....	538,997	532,840
Clocks, and parts of.....	1,025,586	936,008
Coffee, cocoa, and spices, including ginger, pepper, and mustard.....	41,264	60,735
<b>COAL:</b>		
Bituminous.....	1,024,711	1,006,843
Other.....	1,891,351	1,352,624
Combs.....	8,909	15,256



## EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES—(Continued).

From the Official Report of the Bureau of Statistics. Corrected to August 14, 1878.	Twelve Months ended June 30.	
	1877.	1878.
	VALUES.	VALUES.
<b>COPPER, AND MANUFACTURES OF:</b>		
Ore.....	\$109,451	\$169,020
In pigs, bars, sheets, and old.....	2,718,218	2,102,455
Other manufactures of.....	195,790	217,421
Cordage, rope, and twine of all kinds.....	323,888	383,973
<b>COTTON, AND MANUFACTURES OF:</b>		
Sea-Island.....	1,064,509	1,616,214
Other, unmanufactured.....	170,033,999	178,415,270
Colored manufactures.....	2,484,131	2,959,910
Uncolored.....	6,437,223	7,053,463
All other manufactures of.....	1,314,480	1,424,255
Drugs, chemicals, and medicines.....	1,979,957	2,303,987
Dye-stuffs.....	638,209	527,381
Earthen and stone ware.....	87,855	98,085
Fancy articles.....	335,310	719,117
<b>FRUITS:</b>		
Apples, dried.....	930,362	299,355
Apples, green or ripe.....	966,112	893,090
Other fruit, green, ripe, or dried.....	268,883	266,096
Preserved, in cans or otherwise.....	762,244	434,828
Furs and fur-skins.....	3,788,802	2,618,730
Gas-fixtures and chandeliers.....	26,899	59,230
Ginseng.....	562,288	497,247
Glass and glass-ware.....	658,061	669,641
Glue.....	16,069	31,247
<b>GOLD AND SILVER, AND MANUFACTURES OF:</b>		
Gold bullion.....	1,064,536	905,319
Gold coin.....	21,274,565	6,430,351
Silver bullion.....	11,483,894	13,035,045
Silver coin.....	8,678,596	5,166,006
Trade-dollars.....	630,147	233,264
Other coin.....	141	281
Gold and silver leaf.....	122,499	208,132
Jewelry, and other manufactures of gold and silver.....		
<b>HAIR:</b>		
Unmanufactured.....	338,487	331,343
Manufactures of.....	9,896	30,283
<b>HATS, CAPS AND BONNETS:</b>		
Of wool, fur, and silk.....	262,271	263,251
Of palm-leaf, straw, etc.....	43,599	46,838
<b>Hay.....</b>	<b>116,936</b>	<b>141,340</b>
<b>HEMP, AND MANUFACTURES OF:</b>		
Unmanufactured.....	12,182	18,210
Cables and cordage.....	175,750	146,043
All other manufactures of.....	695,635	1,036,709
Hides and skins, other than fur.....	2,480,427	1,386,840
Hoop-skirts.....		
Hops.....	2,905,355	2,152,673
Ice.....	214,084	227,838
<b>INDIA-RUBBER AND GUTTA-PERCHA MANUFACTURES:</b>		
Boots and shoes.....	27,445	29,801
Other manufactures.....	192,087	274,943
<b>IRON AND STEEL, AND MANUFACTURES OF:</b>		
Pig.....	69,029	140,149
Bar.....	194,775	183,373
Boiler-plate.....	14,305	11,513
Railroad bars or rails.....	243,611	324,935
Sheet, band, and hoop.....	21,518	18,036
Castings, not otherwise specified.....	218,379	275,783
Car-wheels.....	122,069	69,628
Stoves, and parts of.....	113,331	140,664
Steam-engines, locomotive.....	668,902	1,016,974
Steam-engines, stationary.....	54,038	130,273
Boilers for steam-engines, when separate from the engines.....	70,018	109,703
Machinery, not otherwise specified.....	2,696,365	3,849,906

## EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES—(Continued).

From the Official Report of the Bureau of Statistics. Corrected to August 14, 1878.	Twelve Months ended June 30.	
	1877.	1878.
<b>IRON AND STEEL, AND MANUFACTURES OF (Continued):</b>	<b>VALUES.</b>	<b>VALUES.</b>
Nails and spikes.....	\$319,584	\$287,767
All other manufactures of iron.....	3,361,767	3,939,292
<b>Steel, and manufactures of:</b>		
Ingots, bars, sheets, and wire.....	15,661	15,832
Cutlery.....	88,714	54,812
Edge-tools.....	721,012	911,095
Files and saws.....	86,309	59,782
Muskets, pistols, rifles, and sporting guns.....	5,259,813	2,098,501
Manufactures of steel, not specified.....	306,981	365,497
Junk (old) and oakum.....	87,412	40,931
Lamps.....	243,873	245,877
Lead, and manufactures of.....	49,836	314,899
<b>LEATHER, AND MANUFACTURES OF:</b>		
Boots and shoes.....	414,080	468,493
Leather of all kinds, not specified.....	6,016,873	6,189,052
Morocco, and other fine.....	1,390,225	908,963
Saddlery and harness.....	94,068	127,000
Manufactures of, not otherwise specified.....	361,998	389,308
Lime and cement.....	97,923	98,334
<b>MANURES:</b>		
Guano.....	41,580	8,720
Substances used expressly for manures.....	1,076,602	1,208,049
<b>MARBLE AND STONE:</b>		
Marble and stone, rough.....	181,716	142,661
Marble and stone manufactures.....	917,937	597,356
Matches.....	178,812	143,219
Mathematical, philosophical, and optical instruments.....	48,848	27,929
<b>MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS:</b>		
Organs, melodeons, etc.....	578,864	438,664
Piano-fortes.....	830,156	308,013
All other.....	12,689	14,795
<b>NAVAL STORES:</b>		
Rosin and turpentine.....	2,384,378	2,329,319
Tar and pitch.....	160,410	158,094
Oil-cake.....	4,818,145	5,095,163
<b>OILS:</b>		
Mineral, crude.....	3,756,720	2,694,018
Mineral, refined or manufactured:		
Naphtha, benzine, gasoline, etc.....	1,816,682	1,411,812
Illuminating.....	55,401,182	41,513,076
Lubricating, heavy paraffine, etc.....	497,540	639,197
Residuum.....	317,355	316,271
Animal: Lard.....	281,551	994,440
Neat's-foot and other animal.....	19,720	17,447
Sperm.....	879,865	801,218
Whale and other fish.....	442,165	411,806
<b>Vegetable: Cotton-seed.....</b>	<b>842,248</b>	<b>2,514,322</b>
Linseed.....	43,435	27,232
Volatile, or essential.....	401,829	323,341
<b>ORDNANCE STORES:</b>		
Cannon.....	11,538	6,792
Cannon and gun-carriages and accoutrements.....	2,325,570	3,357,004
Cartridges and fuses.....	248,925	102,456
Gunpowder.....	2,161,866	1,366,529
Shot and shell.....	44,950	8,550
Ore, argentiferous, or silver bearing.....	188,050	239,075
Paints and painters' colors.....	196,518	281,841
Paintings and engravings.....	988,218	1,086,819
Paper and stationery.....	269,785	295,209
Perfumery.....	149,772	215,189
Plated ware of silver or other metal.....	159,746	171,063
Printing-presses and type.....		
<b>PROVISIONS:</b>		
Bacon and hams.....	49,512,412	51,750,305
Beef { Fresh.....	4,552,523	5,008,850
Beef { Salted or cured.....	2,950,953	2,973,234

## EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES—(Continued).

From the Official Report of the Bureau of Statistics. Corrected to August 14, 1878.	Twelve Months ended June 30.	
	1877.	1878.
<b>PROVISIONS—(Continued):</b>	<b>VALUES.</b>	<b>VALUES.</b>
Butter.....	\$4,424,616	\$3,980,840
Cheese.....	12,700,637	14,108,529
Condensed milk.....	123,801	128,118
Eggs.....	8,429	14,880
Fish, dried or smoked.....	791,785	766,136
Fish, fresh.....	114,838	84,278
Fish, pickled.....	486,738	416,100
Fish, other, cured.....	2,486,225	3,198,896
Lard.....	25,562,665	80,014,023
Meats, preserved.....	3,989,977	5,099,918
Mutton, fresh.....	36,480	9,272
Oysters.....	300,630	393,063
Pickles and sauces.....	45,861	19,476
Pork.....	6,396,414	4,913,646
Onions.....	43,081	44,434
Potatoes.....	583,187	541,593
Other vegetables.....	90,686	79,364
Vegetables, prepared or preserved.....	25,862	59,135
Quicksilver.....	1,767,366	1,230,008
<b>KIDS:</b>		
Cotton and linen.....	5,719	12,935
Woolen.....	1,140	.....
Rice.....	78,112	32,866
Salt.....	20,133	24,968
Scales and balances.....	159,331	215,656
<b>SEEDS:</b>		
Cotton.....	180,062	179,602
Flaxseed or linseed.....	8	437
Clover, timothy, garden, and all other.....	3,403,685	2,065,867
Sewing-machines, and parts of.....	1,632,487	1,661,715
<b>SOAP:</b>		
Perfumed, and all toilet.....	11,549	36,373
Other.....	627,408	631,813
<b>Spermaceti.....</b>	<b>41,027</b>	<b>58,302</b>
<b>SPIRITS, DISTILLED:</b>		
From grain.....	439,174	864,162
From molasses.....	265,979	272,457
From other materials.....	5,311	12,633
Spirits of turpentine.....	2,274,639	2,333,569
Starch.....	454,238	613,621
Steam and other fire-engines and apparatus.....	61,535	35,362
<b>SUGAR AND MOLASSES:</b>		
Sugar, brown.....	6,618	4,146
Sugar, refined.....	4,596,698	4,508,115
Molasses.....	594,547	365,747
Candy and confectionery.....	37,636	41,687
Tallow.....	7,898,616	6,965,377
Tin, and manufactures of.....	87,067	116,374
<b>TOBACCO, AND MANUFACTURES OF:</b>		
Leaf.....	23,525,521	24,803,165
Cigars.....	38,161	46,170
Snuff.....	1,968	7,325
Other manufactures.....	3,154,564	3,627,023
Trunks and valises.....	181,092	140,477
Umbrellas, parasols, and sun-shades.....	2,492	5,187
Varnish.....	61,178	93,062
<b>VESSELS SOLD TO FOREIGNERS:</b>		
Steamers.....	9,000	147,800
Sailing-vessels.....	186,802	241,681
Vinegar.....	5,858	4,120
Watches and parts of.....	77,837	140,794
Wax.....	84,461	96,574
Wearing-apparel.....	509,023	569,763
Whalebone.....	180,666	264,980
Wine.....	40,682	88,728

## EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES—(Continued).

From the Official Report of the Bureau of Statistics. Corrected to August 14, 1878.		Twelve Months ended June 30.	
		1877.	1878.
		VALUES.	VALUES.
<b>WOOD, AND MANUFACTURES OF:</b>			
Boards, clapboards, deals, planks, joists, and scantling.....		\$5,434,922	\$4,581,741
Laths, palings, pickets, curtain-sticks, broom-handles, and bed-slats.....		16,800	9,283
Shingles.....		128,632	151,533
Box-shooks.....		305,201	145,232
Other shooks, staves, and headings.....		3,948,730	3,775,574
Hogheads and barrels, empty.....		255,911	159,420
All other lumber.....		846,410	520,454
Fire-wood.....		9,518	9,460
Hop, hoop, telegraph, and other poles.....		413,221	377,187
Logs, masts, spars, and other whole timber.....		499,822	352,104
Timber, sawed and hewed.....		3,124,412	2,662,784
All other timber.....		60,059	114,907
Household furniture.....		1,700,412	1,961,523
Wooden ware.....		223,820	287,961
All other manufactures of wood.....		1,373,089	1,714,410
<b>WOOL, AND MANUFACTURES OF:</b>			
Wool, raw and fleece.....		26,446	93,338
Carpets.....		16,377	10,430
Other manufactures of.....		275,460	427,534
<b>ZINC, AND MANUFACTURES OF:</b>			
Ore or oxide.....		34,466	83,881
Plates, sheets, pigs, or bars.....		115,132	216,580
<b>ALL ARTICLES NOT ENUMERATED:</b>			
All other unmanufactured articles.....		732,297	854,231
All other manufactured articles.....		2,152,622	2,257,504
Total Domestic Exports.....		\$676,115,818	\$722,779,499
<hr/>			
Total value of merchandise 1877. 1878.			
(mixed values).....	\$632,980,080	\$691,724,514	
Total value of coin and bullion 43,135,738 27,054,965		\$676,115,818	\$722,779,499
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Gold value of merchandise.....		\$589,669,490	\$680,683,798
Shipped in American vessels.....		156,081,514	159,735,187
Shipped in foreign vessels.....		516,104,308	557,748,544
Shipped in cars and other land vehicles.....		4,980,006	5,295,768
		\$676,115,818	\$722,779,499
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<b>II.—EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES OF FOREIGN PRODUCTIONS, LAST TWO YEARS.</b>			
Total value of merchandise.....		\$12,804,926	\$14,154,698
Total value of coin and bullion.....		13,027,499	6,678,240
Total foreign exports.....		\$25,832,425	\$20,832,938
Add total domestic exports.....		676,115,818	722,779,499
Gross exports.....		\$701,948,313	\$743,612,437
<hr/>			
Total value of merchandise.... 1877. 1878.			
Total value of coin and bullion. 56,163,237 33,733,225		\$701,948,313	\$743,612,437
Gross exports.....		\$701,948,313	\$743,612,437

**PRINCIPAL IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED STATES, WITH RATES OF DUTY THEREON.\***

Table showing Quantities, Values, Total Duties, Rates of Duty and Average Duty, ad valorem, on all imported Commodities paying \$100,000 or upwards into the Treasury, in the year 1878.

[Compiled from the Official Report on Commerce and Navigation of the U. S. for 1878.]

COMMODITIES.	Quantities.	Values.	Rate of Duty.	Total Duties.	Average Duty, ad valorem, per cent.
Ale, porter, and beer: In bottles.....gallons	491,606	Dollars. 499,607	35 c. per gall.	Dollars. 173,153	31.44
Aniline dyes or colors...lbs	223,494	479,373	{ 50 c. per lb. and 35 p. c. }	232,131	58.83
Animals, living: Cattle, hogs, horses, sheep, etc. No. Barley..... bushels	419,346 5,806,191	2,553,331 3,493,537	20 per cent. 15 c. per bush.	510,964 870,929	20.00 24.94
Books and other printed matter.....		1,497,898	25 per cent.	374,480	25.00
Braids of straw.....		891,251	30 per cent.	269,634	30.00
Brushes.....		293,413	40 per cent.	118,165	40.00
Buttons.....		1,636,131	30 per cent.	850,855	30.00
Cheese..... lbs.			4 c. per lb.	87,880	23.12
China, porcelain, and Parian ware, plain, white, and not decorated in any manner.....		289,133	45 per cent.	130,193	45.00
" Glided, ornamented, or decorated in any manner.....		637,465	50 per cent.	329,243	50.00
" Other earthen, stone, or crockery ware, white, glazed, edged, printed, painted, or dipped, or cream colored.....	572,846	3,031,393	40 per cent.	1,212,748	40.00
Coal, bitum. and shale, tons		1,329,660	75 c. per ton.	429,634	29.28
Cotton, manufactures of: Plain bleached, value 20 cents or less per square yard..... square yards	7,459,608	905,849	5½ c. per yard.	413,072	45.47
" Printed or colored, value 25 cents or less per square yard..... square yards	5,528,108	803,874	{ 5½ c. per sq. yd. & 30 p.c. }	464,872	57.82
" " Value over 25 cents per square yard..... square yards	1,422,441	284,045	35 per cent.	134,433	35.00
" Hosiery.....		4,770,103	35 per cent.	1,669,536	35.00
" Laces, cords, braids, gimps, galloons, and cotton laces, colored and insertings.....		2,482,003	33 per cent.	860,223	35.00

\* For greater condensation, fractions are omitted, and the figures are therefore approximate, except as to rates and percentages of duty, which are the figures of the Bureau of Statistics.

**PRINCIPAL IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED STATES, WITH RATES OF  
DUTY THEREON, 1878—Continued.**

COMMODITIES.	Quantities.	Values.	Rate of Duty.	Total Duties.	Average Duty, <i>ad valorem</i> , per cent.
Cotton, thread-yarn, warps, or warp-yarn not wound on spools, valued at over 60 and not exceeding 80 cents per pound..... lbs.	561,862	390,025	{ 30 c. per lb. } { and 20 p. c. }	246,564	68.23
Cotton, valued at over 80 cts. per pound..... lbs.	1,007,517	1,106,620	{ 40 c. per lb. } { and 20 p. c. }	642,331	53.68
" Velvet, velveteens, velvet bindings, ribbons, and vestings.....		730,278	35 per cent.	253,597	35.00
Cotton manufactures not otherwise specified.....		3,794,111	35 per cent.	1,328,531	35.00
Currants, Zante or other..... lbs.	17,941,852	776,837	1 c. per lb.	179,414	23.09
Diamonds (cut), cameos, mosaics, gems, pearls, rubies, and other precious stones, not set.....		2,970,469	10 per cent.	297,047	10.00
Dolls.....		375,610	35 per cent.	131,433	35.00
Embroideries, of cotton or wool.....		2,542,822	35 per cent.	890,023	35.00
Fans.....		360,912	35 per cent.	126,319	35.00
Feathers, ostrich, cock, and other ornamental.....		919,682	25 per cent.	229,918	25.00
Feathers and flowers, artificial and ornamental, not otherwise provided for....		842,587	50 per cent.	421,290	50.00
Fire-crackers, in boxes of 40 packs, not exceeding 80 to the pack..... boxes	125,025	101,913	\$1 per box.	125,000	122.68
Flax: Linens, valued at 30 cents or less per square yd. ....		8,057,839	35 per cent.	2,820,615	35.00
" valued at above 30 cents per square yard.....		1,691,851	40 per cent.	676,787	40.00
" Burlaps, and like manufactures of flax, jute, or hemp, of which either shall be the component of chief value (except bagging for cotton).....		2,467,685	30 per cent.	740,385	30.00
" Duck, canvas, padings, cot-bottoms, diapers, crash, huckabacks, handkerchiefs (not hemmed), lawns, or other manufactures of flax, jute, or hemp, valued at 30 cents or less per square yard.....		670,355	35 per cent.	234,705	35.00
" valued at above 30 cents per square yard.....		317,847	40 per cent.	127,139	40.00
" Thread, twine, and pack-thread.....		627,733	40 per cent.	251,093	40.00
" All other manufactures of flax not otherwise provided for.....		550,379	40 per cent.	220,161	40.00
Fruits and nuts: Almonds, not shelled..... lbs.	2,089,134	219,578	6 c. per lb.	125,348	57.08
" Filberts and walnuts..... lbs.	4,834,432	268,926	3 c. per lb.	145,034	53.93
" Prunes..... lbs.	17,654,637	1,172,177	1 c. per lb.	176,547	15.06
" Raisins..... lbs.	32,931,736	1,904,866	2½ c. per lb.	823,818	43.22
Furs, and manufactures of.....		2,069,729	20 per cent.	412,011	20.00

PRINCIPAL IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED STATES, WITH RATES OF DUTY THEREON, 1878—Continued.

COMMODITIES.	Quantities.	Values.	Rate of Duty.	Total Duties.	Average Duty, ad valorem, per cent.
Glass-ware: Porcelain, Bohemian, cut, engraved, painted, colored, printed, stained, silvered, or gilded, not including plate-glass, silvered, or looking-glass plates.....		458,448	40 per cent.	188,537	40.00
"Plate-glass, cast, polished not silvered, above 24 by 60 in.....sq. ft.	750,779	628,560	50 c. per sq. ft.	278,390	57.49
"Window-glass, cylinder, crown, or common, unpolished, above 10 by 15 and not above 16 by 24 lbs.	5,862,216	175,755	2 c. per lb.	117,853	67.05
"Above 16 by 24 and not above 24 by 30.....lbs	6,562,511	225,818	2½ c. per lb.	164,063	72.65
"Above 24 by 30 in.....lbs.	6,223,651	273,842	3 c. per lb.	186,936	68.18
"Manufactures of, not otherwise specified.....		532,126	40 per cent.	215,806	40.00
Hats, bonnets, and hoods, straw.....		736,674	40 per cent.	295,024	40.00
Hemp, jute, and other fibre: Bags, cotton-bags, and bagging (except bagging for cotton).....		1,004,632	40 per cent.	408,480	40.00
"Sisal grass, etc., for cordage, cwt.....	157,765	764,139	\$15 per ton.	118,324	15.48
"Jute butts.....cwt.	498,276	1,000,011	\$6 per ton.	147,963	18.45
"Manilla, India, and other like substitutes for hemp.....cwt.	322,072	1,827,996	\$25 per ton.	403,048	22.02
India Rubber, manufactures of: Bracca, webbing, etc.....			35 per cent.		35.00
Iron and steel, manufactures of: Bar iron, ¾ @ 2 in. thick.....lbs.	44,908,913	988,629	1 c. per lb.	449,069	45.43
"Pig iron.....tons	1,122,144	1,261,430	\$7 per ton.	392,999	30.65
"Rolled.....lbs.	8,712,613	226,791	1½ c. per lb.	106,908	48.02
"Manufactures of iron not otherwise provided for.....		1,095,367	35 per cent.	383,430	35.00
"Steel, and manufactures of: Pen-knives, jack-knives, and pocket-knives.....		797,530	50 per cent.	398,791	50.00
"All other cutlery, including sword-blades.....		354,906	25 per cent.	122,914	35.00
"In ingots, bars, coils, sheets, and steel-wire, not less than ¼ inch diameter, valued at 7 cents per pound or less.....lbs.	6,278,522	329,731	2¼ c. per lb.	141,292	42.64
"Valued at above 7 cents and not over 11 cents per pound.....lbs.	4,699,342	473,845	3 c. per lb.	140,965	29.75
"Muskets, rifles, and other firearms.....		342,109	35 per cent.	119,733	35.00
"Manufactures of steel not otherwise provided for.....		662,804	45 per cent.	298,312	45.00
Jewelry of gold, silver, or other metal, or imitations of.....			25 per cent.		25.00

**PRINCIPAL IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED STATES, WITH RATES OF  
DUTY THEREON, 1878—Continued.**

COMMODITIES.	Quantities.	Values.	Rate of Duty.	Total Duties.	Average Duty, ad valorem, per cent.
Lead, and manufactures of:					
Pigs and bars, and molten .....	6,717,052	294,228	2 c. per lb.	134,341	45.66
Leather, and manufactures of: Calf-skins, tanned, or tanned and dressed .....		1,839,460	25 per cent.	459,970	25.00
"Gloves, of kid or leather, of all descriptions .....		8,179,763	50 per cent.	1,589,964	50.00
"Upper leather of all kinds, and skins, dressed and finished, of all kinds, not otherwise provided for .....		1,554,373	20 per cent.	310,930	20.00
"Manufactures of, and articles of leather, or of which leather shall be a component part, not otherwise provided for .....		333,484	35 per cent.	116,737	35.00
Lemons and oranges .....		3,841,138	20 per cent.	768,258	20.00
Marble, and manufactures of: Velled and all other, in block, roughed or squared, not otherwise specified .....	357,725	376,930	{ 50 c. per cu. ft. & 20 p. c. }	254,695	67.45
Mats of cocoa-nut, china, and all other floor-matting, of flage, jute, or grass .....		422,003	30 per cent.	126,602	30.00
Metal, manufactures of, not otherwise provided for .....		478,907	35 per cent.	167,667	35.00
Musical instruments .....		533,010	30 per cent.	159,868	30.00
Oils, olive, salad, in bottles or flasks .....	195,631	379,765	\$1 per gall.	195,694	51.51
Opium .....	209,874	712,628	\$1 per lb.	209,874	29.15
Opium prepared for smoking .....	54,805	617,160	\$6 per lb.	328,829	53.27
Papier-maché manufactures, not otherwise provided for .....		1,340,322	35 per cent.	469,163	35.00
Rice, cleaned .....	41,179,975	1,104,710	2½ c. per lb.	1,037,647	93.83
Salt, in bags, sacks, barrels, or other packages .....	352,109,963	1,042,965	12 c. per 100 lbs.	423,546	39.73
"in bulk .....	414,813,516	483,908	8 c. per 100 lbs.	312,032	69.00
Sardines and anchovies, packed in oil or otherwise .....	7,075,962	631,786	4 c. per box.	287,039	45.44
Seeds: Flaxseed or linseed (56 lbs. to the bushel) .....	1,234,862	1,680,197	20 c. per bush	336,972	13.63
Silk: Braids, laces, fringes, galloons, buttons, and ornaments, dress and piece goods .....		13,509,268	60 per cent.	8,295,965	60.00
"Velvets .....		1,308,786	60 per cent.	783,338	60.00
"Ready-made clothing .....		243,711	60 per cent.	146,227	60.00
"Ribbons .....		1,600,458	60 per cent.	954,273	60.00
"Ribbons (edge of cotton) .....		201,758	50 per cent.	100,879	50.00
"Silk manufactures not otherwise provided for, made of silk, or of which silk is the component or chief value .....		1,925,787	60 per cent.	1,155,898	60.00



PRINCIPAL IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED STATES, WITH RATES OF DUTY THEREON, 1878—Continued.

COMMODITIES.	Quantities.	Values.	Rate of Duty.	Total Duties.	Average Duty, ad valorem, per cent.
Silk: manufactures of, which have as a component thereof 25 per centum, or over, in value of cotton, flax, wool, or worsted....	35,178,762	1,313,496	50 per cent.	656,713	50.00
Soda caustic..... lbs.	208,425,700	1,015,554	1 1/4 c. per lb.	497,681	49.01
Soda ash..... lbs.		3,128,772	1/4 c. per lb.	581,080	18.65
Spices: Cassia, and Cassia Vera..... lbs.	1,134,769	138,552	10 c. per lb.	115,651	81.90
" Nutmegs..... lbs.	848,282	459,445	20 c. per lb.	171,802	36.93
" Pepper: black and white, grain..... lbs.	7,507,049	609,956	5 c. per lb.	376,905	61.53
Spirits and wines: Brandy, proof..... gallons	506,076	1,021,032	\$2 per gall.	1,020,495	99.13
" Cordials, liqueurs, arrack, absinthe, kirschwasser, ratafia..... gallons	73,353	163,402	\$2 per gall.	147,085	141.88
" Spirits, other, manufactured or distilled from grain..... gallons	436,288	251,892	\$2 per gall.	873,956	346.49
" Spirits, other (except brandy), manufactured or distilled from other materials..... gallons	204,303	125,909	\$2 per gall.	409,926	324.52
" Cologne-water and other perfumery, of which alcohol forms the principal ingredient..... gallons	9,557	157,076	\$3 per gall. and 50 p. c.	107,315	68.25
Sugar and molasses: Molasses..... gallons	26,855,764	6,860,816	{ 5 c. plus 25 per cent per lb. }	1,678,485	24.47
" Molasses concentrated, tank-bottoms, sirup of sugar-cane, and melado..... lbs.	36,691,376	1,383,432	{ 1 1/4 c. plus 25 c. per lb. }	687,963	49.73
Sugar: All not above No. 7, Dutch standard..... lbs.	860,287,123	41,516,497	{ 1 1/4 c. plus 25 p. c. pr. lb. }	18,818,782	45.33
" Above No. 7 and not above No. 10..... lbs.	618,019,676	33,232,983	{ 2 c. plus 25 p. c. pr. lb. }	15,450,497	46.49
" Above No. 10 and not above No. 13..... lbs.	72,316,574	4,110,513	{ 2 1/2 c. plus 25 p. c. per lb. }	2,083,904	26.96
Tartar, cream of..... lbs.			{ 10 c. per lb. }		42.55
Tartar, argols, other than crude..... lbs.			6 c. per lb.		26.88
Tin, plates or sheets..... lbs.	243,647,871	9,873,640	1 1/4 c. per lb.	2,669,633	26.96
Tobacco, and manufactures of: Leaf, unmanufactured and not stemmed..... lbs.	7,458,344	3,909,061	35 c. per lb.	2,613,449	66.67
" Cigars, cigarettes and cheroots..... lbs.	551,056	2,117,519	{ \$2.50 pr. lb. and 25 p. c. }	1,907,480	90.06
Toys, wooden and other.....		271,467	50 per cent.	135,735	50.00
Watches, of gold or silver.....		717,323	25 per cent.	179,331	25.00
Wines, Champagne, and all other sparkling, in bottles, containing not more than 1 pint each and more than 1/4 pint..... dozen.	98,801	618,439	\$3 per dozen.	296,578	47.92
" containing not more than 1 quart and more than 1 pint..... dozens	78,088	994,360	\$6 per doz.	469,377	50.68

**PRINCIPAL IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED STATES, WITH RATES OF  
DUTY THEREON, 1878—Continued.**

COMMODITIES.	Quantities.	Values.	Rate of Duty.	Total Duties.	Average Duty, ad valorem, per cent.
Wines, still, in casks...galls.	3,638,726	1,874,791	40 c. per gall.	1,467,735	77.95
" in bottles, containing each not more than 1 quart and more than 1 pint.doz.bots.	142,811	620,369	\$1.60 per doz.	229,185	36.99
Wood: Boards, planks, deals, and other lumber.....M ft.	263,711	2,569,860	\$2 per M. ft.	527,422	20.52
" Manufactures of, not otherwise provided for.....	.....	453,547	35 per cent.	177,639	39.00
Wools, hair of the alpaca, goat, etc.: Raw and manufactured, Class No. 1, clothing wool, value 32 cents or less per lb....lbs.	9,887,544	2,214,233	{ 10 c. per lb. } { and 11 p.c., } { less 10 p. c. }	1,177,557	53.17
" Class No. 2, value not over 32 cents per pound.lbs.	2,077,282	633,464	{ 10 c. per lb. } { and 11 p. c. }	277,477	43.79
" Class No. 3, value over 32 cents per pound.....lbs.	951,487	336,219	{ 12 c. per lb. } { and 10 p. c. }	147,800	43.96
" Class No. 3, carpet and other similar wools, valued at 12 cents or less per pound.....lbs.	19,855,082	2,233,597	3 c. per lb.	595,756	26.62
" Value over 12 cents per pound.....lbs.	7,000,296	1,061,042	6 c. per lb.	420,049	30.86
" Dress goods, women and children's, and real or imitation Italian cloths, valued at not exceeding 20 cents per sq. yd....sq. yds.	22,133,465	3,745,160	{ 6 c. per sq. } { yd.&35 p.c. }	2,639,129	70.46
" Valued at above 20 cents per square yard... sq. yds.	23,162,129	3,723,461	{ 8 c. per sq. } { yd.&40 p.c. }	5,744,963	65.81
" Dress goods, women and children's, and real or imitation Italian cloths, weighing 4 ounces and over per square yard...lbs.	1,014,341	1,660,509	{ 50 c. per lb. } { and 35 p. c. }	1,068,859	65.00
" Hosiery, valued at above 80 cents per pound.....lbs.	178,840	464,508	{ 50 c. per lb. } { and 35 p. c. }	252,029	54.25
" Manufactures not otherwise specified, valued at above 80 cents per lb....lbs.	604,300	862,958	{ 50 c. per lb. } { and 35 p. c. }	611,458	69.23
Wool and worsted, Cloths.lbs.	4,003,575	5,637,394	{ 50 c. per lb. } { and 35 p. c. }	3,963,590	70.0
Wool Clothing—articles of wear.....lbs.	165,936	576,430	{ 50 c. per lb. } { and 40 p. c. }	313,596	54.39
Wool, manufactures wholly or in part of, not otherwise provided for.....lbs.	128,735	209,204	{ 50 c. per lb. } { and 35 p. c. }	137,713	65.76
" Shawls, woollen.....lbs.	86,587	193,155	{ 50 c. per lb. } { and 35 p. c. }	113,738	56.85
" Worsted, etc., not otherwise provided for.....	380,968	1,102,873	{ 50 c. per lb. } { and 40 p. c. }	655,085	57.34
" Webbing, belting, bindings, braids, galloons, fringes, cords, buttons, etc.....lbs.	332,206	803,898	{ 50 c. per lb. } { and 50 p. c. }	599,665	70.67
" Yarns, valued at above 80 cents per pound.....lbs.	453,226	543,163	{ 50 c. per lb. } { and 50 p. c. }	419,363	77.18

Average duty on all dutiable commodities..... 43.75

## FOREIGN CARRYING TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES.

[From the Report on Commerce and Navigation of the United States for 1877, etc.]

STATEMENT showing the value of the Imports and Exports of the United States carried respectively in UNITED STATES VESSELS, and in FOREIGN VESSELS, during fifty-eight years ended June 30, 1878, with the percentage carried in vessels of the United States.

Fiscal years.	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.		Total imports and exports carried in American vessels.	Total imports and exports carried in foreign vessels.	Percentage carried in American vessels.
	American vessels.	Foreign vessels.	American vessels.	Foreign vessels.			
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
1821.	58,025,890	4,559,825	55,175,572	9,798,410	113,201,462	14,358,235	88.7
1822.	76,984,331	6,257,210	60,715,568	11,444,713	137,699,899	17,701,923	88.4
1823.	71,511,541	6,067,726	65,315,666	9,383,464	136,827,207	15,451,190	89.9
1824.	75,265,053	5,283,954	67,411,706	8,574,951	142,676,759	13,858,905	91.2
1825.	91,902,512	4,437,563	88,799,749	10,735,639	180,702,261	15,173,202	92.3
1826.	80,778,120	4,196,357	69,553,516	8,041,896	150,331,636	12,238,168	92.5
1827.	74,965,496	4,518,572	72,090,544	10,232,283	147,056,404	14,750,855	90.9
1828.	81,951,319	6,558,505	61,108,374	11,156,312	143,059,693	17,714,817	88.9
1829.	69,325,552	5,166,975	62,089,441	10,269,230	131,414,993	15,436,305	89.5
1830.	66,093,739	4,481,181	63,882,719	9,966,789	129,918,458	14,447,970	89.9
1831.	93,962,110	9,229,014	65,546,181	15,764,402	159,508,291	24,993,416	86.5
1832.	90,298,229	10,731,037	66,140,760	21,036,183	156,438,989	31,767,220	83.1
1833.	98,060,772	10,057,539	68,058,231	22,082,202	166,119,003	32,139,741	83.8
1834.	118,700,174	12,821,178	77,693,461	26,643,512	191,393,635	39,464,670	83.0
1835.	135,288,865	14,606,877	94,135,191	27,558,386	220,424,056	42,165,263	84.5
1836.	171,056,442	18,323,593	97,132,457	31,530,583	268,188,899	49,854,176	84.3
1837.	122,177,193	18,812,024	91,307,563	26,211,813	213,384,756	45,023,837	82.6
1838.	109,087,448	10,629,966	89,809,799	18,666,817	192,907,247	29,296,773	84.2
1839.	143,874,352	18,217,880	94,787,548	26,240,408	288,662,200	44,458,348	84.3
1840.	92,802,352	14,389,167	105,622,257	26,463,689	198,424,609	40,802,856	82.9
1841.	113,221,777	17,724,300	94,808,638	24,043,165	208,080,515	41,767,465	83.3
1842.	88,724,280	11,437,807	79,893,023	24,798,511	168,617,303	26,236,318	82.3
1843.	99,971,875	14,781,924	65,053,636	19,292,844	115,025,511	34,074,768	77.1
1844.	94,174,673	14,260,362	78,450,529	23,749,517	173,625,202	47,009,879	78.6
1845.	102,438,481	14,816,083	86,942,442	27,704,164	189,280,923	42,520,247	81.7
1846.	106,008,173	15,083,624	86,550,175	26,928,341	192,558,348	42,621,965	81.7
1847.	113,141,357	23,404,281	100,204,804	53,668,210	213,346,161	87,272,491	70.9
1848.	128,647,232	26,351,696	109,657,931	44,374,200	228,305,163	70,725,896	77.4
1849.	120,382,152	27,475,287	100,533,123	45,232,697	220,915,275	72,197,984	75.2
1850.	139,657,043	38,481,275	99,615,041	52,383,679	239,272,084	90,764,954	72.5
1851.	163,650,543	52,574,289	152,456,689	65,931,322	316,107,322	118,505,711	72.7
1852.	155,258,467	53,038,388	139,476,937	70,181,429	294,735,404	123,219,817	70.5
1853.	191,688,325	76,290,322	155,028,802	75,947,355	346,717,127	152,287,677	69.5
1854.	215,376,273	86,117,821	191,322,466	84,474,054	406,698,539	170,591,875	70.5
1855.	202,234,900	59,233,620	203,250,562	71,906,284	405,485,462	131,139,904	75.6
1856.	249,972,512	64,667,490	232,295,762	94,669,146	482,268,274	159,336,576	75.2
1857.	259,116,170	101,773,971	251,214,857	111,745,825	510,331,627	213,519,796	70.5
1858.	203,700,016	78,913,124	243,491,288	81,153,133	447,191,304	160,666,267	73.7
1859.	216,123,428	122,644,702	249,617,953	107,171,509	465,741,381	229,816,211	66.9
1860.	228,164,855	134,001,309	279,082,902	121,639,394	507,247,757	265,040,798	66.5
1861.	201,544,055	134,106,098	179,972,733	69,372,180	381,516,788	203,478,278	65.2
1862.	92,274,100	113,497,629	125,421,318	104,517,667	217,695,418	218,015,296	50.0
1863.	109,744,580	143,175,340	132,127,891	199,880,691	241,872,471	343,056,031	41.4
1864.	81,212,077	248,350,818	102,849,409	237,442,730	184,061,486	489,793,548	27.5
1865.	74,385,116	174,170,536	93,017,756	262,839,588	167,402,872	437,010,124	27.7
1866.	112,040,395	333,471,763	213,671,466	351,754,928	325,711,861	550,546,074	32.2
1867.	117,309,536	300,622,035	179,788,851	279,309,969	296,998,387	580,022,004	33.9
1868.	128,965,225	248,659,583	175,016,348	301,886,491	297,381,573	595,346,974	35.1
1869.	136,802,024	300,512,231	153,154,748	285,979,718	289,956,772	586,492,012	33.1
1870.	157,237,233	309,140,304	199,732,324	329,786,978	352,969,607	638,927,382	35.6
1871.	163,285,710	363,020,644	190,378,462	392,801,932	353,664,171	755,822,576	31.8
1872.	177,296,302	445,416,783	168,044,799	493,929,579	345,231,101	939,246,292	29.1
1873.	174,739,839	471,806,765	171,566,758	494,915,886	346,306,597	966,722,651	26.4
1874.	176,027,778	405,320,135	174,424,216	533,885,971	350,451,994	939,260,106	27.2
1875.	157,878,726	382,949,568	156,385,066	501,838,949	314,257,792	884,788,517	26.2
1876.	143,389,704	321,130,500	167,686,467	492,215,487	311,076,171	813,345,987	27.7
1877.	151,834,067	329,565,833	164,826,234	530,354,703	316,660,281	859,920,536	26.9
1878.	146,499,282	307,467,565	166,512,291	569,588,781	313,011,573	876,996,946	26.3

## U. S. IMPORTS OF LEADING ARTICLES—1821-1878.

[Compiled from the Annual Reports on the Commerce and Navigation of the U. S.]

FISCAL YEARS.	Woolens.	Cottons.	Hemp and mfs.	Iron and steel mfs.	Linens and flax mfs.	Silks.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1821...	7,437,737	7,589,711	1,738,806	1,868,529	2,564,159	4,486,934
1822...	12,185,904	10,246,907	3,059,418	3,155,575	4,132,747	6,840,938
1823...	8,268,038	8,554,877	2,293,777	2,967,121	8,903,007	6,718,444
1824...	8,386,597	8,895,757	2,370,234	2,831,702	3,873,616	7,305,317
1825...	11,392,264	12,509,516	2,619,210	3,706,416	3,887,787	10,299,743
1826...	8,431,974	8,348,084	2,699,084	3,186,485	2,987,026	8,337,909
1827...	8,742,701	9,316,153	2,581,821	3,973,587	2,656,786	6,712,015
1828...	8,679,505	10,996,270	3,278,759	4,180,915	3,239,539	7,636,640
1829...	6,881,489	8,362,017	2,230,724	3,430,908	2,842,431	7,192,698
1830...	5,766,396	7,562,326	1,613,221	3,655,848	3,011,280	5,932,242
1831...	12,627,229	16,090,294	1,812,721	4,827,833	3,790,111	11,117,646
1832...	9,992,424	10,399,653	2,627,871	5,306,245	4,073,164	9,248,907
1833...	13,262,500	7,660,449	2,660,089	4,135,437	3,132,557	9,408,366
1834...	11,879,328	10,145,181	2,349,302	4,746,621	5,485,389	10,908,064
1835...	17,834,424	15,367,585	3,172,188	5,351,616	6,472,021	16,677,547
1836...	21,090,003	17,876,087	4,270,000	7,880,869	9,307,498	22,980,212
1837...	8,500,292	11,150,841	2,481,706	6,526,693	5,544,761	14,352,823
1838...	11,512,930	6,599,320	2,189,322	3,613,286	3,972,098	9,871,248
1839...	18,575,495	14,908,181	2,813,715	6,507,510	7,703,065	21,742,369
1840...	9,071,184	6,504,484	2,374,270	3,184,900	4,614,466	9,835,757
1841...	11,001,939	11,737,036	3,309,351	4,255,960	6,846,807	15,554,897
1842...	8,375,725	9,578,515	1,637,422	3,572,081	3,650,184	9,457,417
1843...	2,472,154	2,958,796	788,780	1,012,086	1,484,921	2,704,013
1844...	9,408,279	13,236,830	1,127,340	2,395,760	4,492,826	8,310,711
1845...	10,504,423	13,360,729	942,033	4,075,142	4,923,109	9,731,796
1846...	9,935,925	12,857,422	877,109	3,660,581	5,098,505	10,697,609
1847...	10,639,473	14,704,186	691,691	8,710,180	5,154,837	11,733,371
1848...	15,061,102	17,305,417	787,235	7,060,470	6,624,648	14,543,633
1849...	15,503,202	15,183,759	938,567	9,262,567	5,907,242	13,791,239
1850...	16,900,916	19,681,612	1,064,860	10,864,680	8,134,674	17,639,034
1851...	19,299,930	21,486,502	828,050	10,780,312	8,795,740	25,777,245
1852...	17,348,184	18,716,741	507,988	18,843,563	8,515,769	21,651,752
1853...	27,051,934	26,412,243	760,416	26,963,082	10,230,037	30,414,886
1854...	31,119,654	32,477,106	395,456	28,288,241	10,363,536	34,696,831
1855...	22,076,448	15,742,923	295,051	23,945,274	8,617,165	24,396,556
1856...	30,705,161	24,337,504	237,162	21,618,718	11,189,463	30,226,532
1857...	30,848,620	28,114,924	915,876	23,320,148	11,441,542	27,800,319
1858...	26,288,189	17,574,142	843,740	14,453,617	6,557,323	20,222,103
1859...	33,301,509	26,026,140	814,327	14,749,056	10,310,605	20,745,527
1860...	37,735,914	9,079,676	1,035,479	18,464,346	10,736,335	30,767,744
1861...	28,169,826	24,732,079	1,302,182	14,837,062	9,237,401	23,686,251
1862...	15,325,690	8,904,051	2,813,899	8,631,938	4,049,672	7,588,376
1863...	20,992,859	14,121,585	5,951,291	12,382,375	8,042,426	12,890,760
1864...	32,760,850	14,341,501	6,231,319	19,609,698	9,215,635	20,597,732
1865...	20,757,958	7,324,438	3,509,994	13,802,936	10,169,669	8,439,145
1866...	57,735,389	27,652,412	5,662,872	19,425,109	23,801,214	28,508,696
1867...	51,913,871	23,872,474	6,372,822	24,906,275	20,464,875	18,357,052
1868...	37,238,513	16,668,282	7,091,551	22,521,302	13,490,743	16,908,533
1869...	40,637,389	19,088,786	5,785,762	28,077,471	16,552,887	22,388,669
1870...	42,099,181	21,900,898	6,248,419	32,489,199	16,253,162	23,870,142
1871...	52,700,628	26,587,995	8,013,354	43,256,120	18,061,095	32,154,604
1872...	69,811,240	29,983,671	7,845,024	62,890,457	21,220,496	36,341,684
1873...	72,892,743	31,810,680	7,862,444	57,393,158	20,438,391	29,835,867
1874...	59,287,932	24,922,254	6,926,681	31,709,345	17,472,755	23,996,782
1875...	55,856,545	24,199,738	6,362,203	20,474,244	16,603,242	24,380,923
1876...	42,960,342	19,850,107	6,549,055	13,871,385	14,456,046	23,668,131
1877...	33,495,179	16,456,296	6,192,708	10,222,220	13,915,902	21,751,219
1878...	24,724,047	14,398,791	2,314,290	9,057,633	11,490,788	19,701,731

## U. S. IMPORTS OF LEADING ARTICLES—1821-1878.

[Compiled from the Annual Reports on the Commerce and Navigation of the U. S.]

FISCAL YEARS.	Sugur.	Molasses.	Tea.	Coffee.	Spirits and wines.	Earthen, stone, and China ware.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1821...	3,553,805	1,710,227	1,322,636	4,489,970	3,678,262	763,883
1822...	5,035,003	2,398,355	1,800,777	5,552,649	4,314,888	1,164,609
1823...	3,260,031	2,634,222	2,361,245	7,098,119	2,082,961	1,143,415
1824...	5,411,617	2,413,643	2,786,252	5,437,029	3,193,518	888,869
1825...	4,232,602	2,457,715	3,728,935	5,250,828	3,961,473	1,086,900
1826...	5,311,954	2,838,728	3,752,281	4,159,558	3,368,900	1,337,589
1827...	4,577,464	2,818,982	1,714,882	4,464,391	3,272,471	1,181,047
1828...	3,546,705	2,788,471	2,451,197	5,102,338	3,890,189	1,554,010
1829...	3,622,655	1,484,104	2,060,457	4,588,585	3,017,476	1,337,744
1830...	4,690,922	995,776	2,425,018	4,227,021	2,194,092	1,259,060
1831...	4,931,824	2,432,488	1,418,087	6,317,666	2,710,795	1,624,604
1832...	2,996,619	2,624,281	2,788,353	9,099,464	3,752,497	2,024,020
1833...	4,755,856	2,867,086	5,484,603	10,567,299	3,806,723	1,818,187
1834...	5,538,102	2,989,020	6,217,949	8,762,657	4,263,633	1,501,413
1835...	6,806,425	3,074,172	4,522,806	10,715,466	5,323,289	1,697,682
1836...	12,514,718	4,077,312	5,342,811	9,653,053	6,349,415	2,709,187
1837...	7,203,806	3,444,701	5,003,054	8,657,760	5,756,543	1,823,400
1838...	7,586,831	3,805,385	3,497,156	7,640,217	5,375,200	1,285,526
1839...	9,924,632	4,264,234	2,428,419	9,744,103	5,664,123	2,483,258
1840...	5,551,128	2,910,791	5,427,010	5,546,222	3,801,740	2,010,231
1841...	8,502,742	2,628,519	3,466,245	10,444,382	3,894,648	1,530,450
1842...	6,603,563	1,942,575	4,527,108	8,598,638	2,557,865	1,557,651
1843...	2,532,618	1,134,320	3,840,862	6,399,189	3,755,541	568,096
1844...	6,897,345	2,693,753	4,120,725	9,764,554	3,787,882	1,633,482
1845...	4,049,708	3,154,782	5,761,738	6,243,532	2,091,305	2,439,515
1846...	4,397,239	2,332,297	5,032,121	8,420,243	3,170,965	2,525,349
1847...	3,406,253	2,094,170	4,225,157	9,109,891	3,170,167	2,543,241
1848...	5,776,223	3,435,702	6,225,479	8,249,997	3,055,228	2,338,996
1849...	7,375,780	2,778,174	4,101,632	9,060,443	3,790,733	2,351,351
1850...	6,950,716	2,890,185	4,719,232	11,334,835	5,572,063	2,601,393
1851...	13,478,709	3,707,581	4,738,005	12,851,070	5,198,768	3,940,622
1852...	13,977,393	2,595,127	7,285,817	14,474,300	4,644,653	3,444,095
1853...	14,168,327	3,084,888	8,186,217	15,525,364	7,139,959	3,178,182
1854...	11,604,656	3,126,293	6,729,447	14,549,718	6,872,565	4,137,691
1855...	13,284,663	3,502,570	6,973,969	16,940,400	6,069,481	3,717,670
1856...	21,295,154	4,324,608	6,893,891	21,514,196	9,655,400	3,347,884
1857...	41,596,238	8,359,175	5,757,860	22,396,379	6,901,467	4,037,064
1858...	18,946,663	4,116,739	6,777,395	18,341,081	5,478,840	3,215,226
1859...	28,343,297	5,062,650	7,388,741	25,086,029	6,702,406	2,494,032
1860...	28,931,106	5,216,327	8,903,771	21,708,939	6,712,817	4,407,812
1861...	27,822,672	4,151,015	6,977,283	20,568,227	6,748,281	3,301,324
1862...	20,257,524	3,427,615	6,545,654	14,192,195	5,511,141	1,286,062
1863...	19,089,235	4,732,578	8,003,525	10,595,860	5,517,810	2,271,247
1864...	29,602,978	7,256,064	10,549,880	16,221,586	4,768,117	2,535,798
1865...	25,249,243	7,471,467	4,956,730	11,241,706	5,406,408	2,184,683
1866...	39,596,492	7,227,351	11,123,231	20,531,764	6,917,869	3,012,551
1867...	35,922,199	8,916,311	12,415,037	20,696,359	5,756,998	5,309,260
1868...	49,343,516	12,262,270	11,111,560	25,288,451	4,598,013	4,007,213
1869...	59,821,189	12,011,147	13,687,750	24,531,743	6,272,491	4,372,607
1870...	55,665,073	11,345,631	13,863,273	24,234,879	7,587,676	4,358,771
1871...	61,324,302	13,489,261	17,254,617	30,992,869	8,688,441	4,081,376
1872...	79,146,374	12,802,128	22,943,575	37,942,225	8,582,223	5,270,785
1873...	77,992,978	14,929,415	24,466,170	44,109,671	9,258,469	6,015,925
1874...	77,443,508	10,947,894	21,112,324	55,048,967	8,636,469	4,882,355
1875...	70,016,959	12,879,153	22,673,703	50,591,488	7,769,527	4,265,210
1876...	55,704,594	11,863,299	19,524,166	56,788,997	6,394,351	4,304,808
1877...	81,215,547	7,808,257	16,181,467	53,634,961	6,061,497	3,709,542
1878...	69,649,837	7,887,732	15,660,108	51,914,605	5,517,427	4,051,786

# Aggregate Exports from the United States of Leading Articles of Domestic Production, 1821-1878.

[Compiled from the Annual Reports on Commerce and Navigation.]

FISCAL YEAR.	Cotton, Raw.	Cotton Manuf's. <sup>1</sup>	Iron and Steel Manuf's. <sup>2</sup>	Corn, Indian. <sup>3</sup>	Flour. <sup>4</sup>	Wheat.	Bacon and Hams. <sup>5</sup>
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1821...	20,157,484		108,083	606,279	4,238,043	178,314	
1822...	24,035,053		132,727	901,656	5,103,288		
1823...	20,445,520		97,271	930,489	4,902,373	189,064	
1824...	21,947,401		142,974		5,759,176		
1825...	36,846,649		156,173	878,073	4,212,127	254,552	
1826...	25,025,214	1,138,125	253,896	1,007,321	4,121,466	290,404	
1827...	29,359,545	1,159,414	275,671	1,022,464	4,420,081	245,704	
1828...	22,487,229	1,010,212	233,618	822,858	4,286,939	177,835	
1829...	26,575,311	1,250,457	226,539	974,535	5,793,651	179,269	
1830...	29,674,883		309,473		6,085,953		
1831...	25,280,492	1,126,313	239,274	396,617	9,938,458	523,270	
1832...	21,724,682		230,598		4,890,622		
1833...	33,191,105		243,603		5,613,010		
1834...	49,443,402		236,577		4,520,781		
1835...	64,961,302	2,838,681	297,357	588,276	4,394,777	51,405	
1836...	71,281,925	2,255,734	308,666	103,702	3,572,699	2,062	
1837...	63,240,102	2,831,473	494,908	147,982	2,987,269	27,206	
1838...	61,556,811	3,758,755	702,492	141,092	3,603,299	8,125	
1839...	61,238,982		946,586				
1840...	63,870,307	3,549,604	1,110,772	538,332	10,143,615	1,085,433	
1841...	54,330,341	3,122,546	1,045,825	312,954	7,759,646	822,881	
1842...	47,593,464	2,070,690	1,110,826	345,150	7,375,356	916,616	
1843...	49,119,806	3,223,550	532,692	281,749	3,763,073	264,109	
1844...	54,093,501	2,898,780	716,322	404,008	6,759,488	500,400	
1845...	51,739,643	4,327,928	857,677	411,741	5,398,593	236,779	
1846...	42,767,341	3,545,481	1,161,584	1,186,063	11,668,669	1,681,975	
1847...	53,415,848	4,082,533	1,170,927	14,295,212	26,193,811	6,049,350	
1848...	61,908,294	5,718,205	1,267,318	3,837,483	13,194,109	2,069,175	
1849...	63,396,967	4,923,129	1,096,630	7,966,369	11,280,582	1,756,848	
1850...	71,984,616	4,734,424	1,914,460	3,892,103	7,098,570	643,745	
1851...	112,315,317	7,241,205	2,265,185	1,762,549	10,524,331	1,025,732	
1852...	87,965,732	7,672,151	2,320,603	1,540,225	11,869,143	2,555,209	
1853...	109,456,404	8,768,604	2,509,304	1,374,077	14,783,394	4,354,403	
1854...	93,596,220	5,535,516	4,216,947	6,074,277	27,701,444	12,420,172	
1855...	88,143,844	5,857,181	3,768,301	6,961,571	10,896,908	1,329,246	3,195,978
1856...	128,332,351	6,967,309	4,190,096	7,622,565	29,275,148	15,115,661	3,863,323
1857...	131,575,859	6,115,177	4,906,491	5,184,666	25,882,316	22,240,857	4,511,442
1858...	131,386,661	5,651,504	4,737,094	3,250,039	19,328,884	9,064,504	1,957,423
1859...	161,434,923	8,316,222	5,506,880	1,323,103	14,433,591	2,849,192	1,263,042
1860...	191,806,555	10,934,796	5,712,986	2,399,808	15,448,507	4,076,704	2,272,768
1861...	24,051,483	8,059,549	5,932,587	6,890,865	24,645,849	28,313,624	4,848,339
1862...	1,180,113	2,946,464	4,563,201	10,387,383	27,534,677	42,573,295	10,290,572
1863...	6,652,405	2,906,411	6,475,279	10,592,704	28,366,069	46,754,195	18,658,280
1864...	9,895,854	1,246,216	7,283,166	3,404,398	25,588,249	31,432,133	12,323,327
1865...	6,836,400	3,323,637	10,756,559	3,849,758	27,507,084	19,398,028	10,536,008
1866...	281,335,223	1,780,165	3,759,554	11,070,395	18,396,686	7,842,749	6,269,796
1867...	201,470,423	4,608,235	9,487,882	14,871,092	12,803,775	7,822,555	3,291,176
1868...	132,820,723	4,871,054	10,784,654	13,094,036	20,887,798	30,247,632	5,476,998
1869...	162,533,052	5,874,222	10,873,948	6,820,719	18,813,865	24,333,259	7,482,062
1870...	227,027,624	3,787,282	13,414,443	1,287,575	21,169,593	47,171,229	6,123,113
1871...	218,327,109	3,558,136	20,943,979	7,458,997	24,093,184	45,143,424	8,126,683
1872...	180,684,595	2,304,350	11,195,434	23,984,365	17,955,684	38,915,060	21,126,592
1873...	227,243,069	2,947,528	13,283,239	23,794,694	19,381,664	51,452,254	35,022,137
1874...	211,233,580	3,095,840	14,794,802	24,769,951	29,258,094	101,421,459	33,383,908
1875...	190,638,025	4,071,822	19,204,961	24,456,937	23,712,440	59,607,863	28,612,613
1876...	192,650,262	7,732,978	14,325,596	33,265,280	24,433,470	68,382,899	39,664,456
1877...	171,118,508	10,235,843	16,277,757	41,621,245	21,663,947	47,135,562	49,512,412
1878...	179,031,484	11,435,628	15,844,264	48,630,358	25,092,826	96,872,016	51,750,203

1. Not reported separately prior to 1855.

2. Includes fire-arms, machinery, and sewing-machines.

3. Includes Corn Meal up to 1855.

4. Includes Wheat up to 1855.

5. Included in Pork up to 1855.

# EXPORTS OF ARTICLES OF DOMESTIC PRODUCTION. 223

## Aggregate Exports from the United States of Leading Articles of Domestic Production, 1821-1878.

[Compiled from the Annual Reports on Commerce and Navigation.]

FISCAL YEAR.	Lard. <sup>1</sup>	Pork.	Butter.	Cheese. <sup>2</sup>	Petroleum and Coal Oil.	Tobacco, Leaf and Manuf's.	Wood and Manuf's.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1821.	1,354,116	190,287	221,041	6,222,838	1,822,077	1,651,253	1,651,253
1822.	1,357,899	221,041	192,778	6,232,672	1,638,734	2,037,288	2,037,288
1823.	1,291,322	204,205	247,787	6,115,623	1,988,220	2,347,208	2,347,208
1824.	1,489,051	207,765	184,049	6,577,123	1,990,869	2,161,767	2,161,767
1825.	1,832,679	207,765	176,354	6,239,960	2,081,406	2,056,389	2,056,389
1826.	1,892,429	207,765	176,205	4,892,338	2,063,311	2,149,651	2,149,651
1827.	1,555,698	207,765	142,370	5,586,265	2,063,311	2,683,102	2,683,102
1828.	1,495,830	207,765	264,796	5,755,968	2,507,061	3,402,984	3,402,984
1829.	1,493,629	207,765	290,820	6,595,305	2,850,577	2,800,691	2,800,691
1830.	1,315,245	207,765	258,452	7,755,968	3,153,992	3,110,196	3,110,196
1831.	1,501,644	207,765	190,090	7,392,029	3,604,359	3,929,846	3,929,846
1832.	1,928,196	207,765	164,800	9,832,937	3,576,708	3,576,708	3,576,708
1833.	2,151,558	207,765	114,029	10,058,640	3,576,708	3,576,708	3,576,708
1834.	1,596,001	207,765	114,029	10,058,640	3,576,708	3,576,708	3,576,708
1835.	1,776,732	207,765	114,029	10,058,640	3,576,708	3,576,708	3,576,708
1836.	1,383,244	207,765	114,029	10,058,640	3,576,708	3,576,708	3,576,708
1837.	1,299,796	207,765	114,029	10,058,640	3,576,708	3,576,708	3,576,708
1838.	1,312,346	207,765	114,029	10,058,640	3,576,708	3,576,708	3,576,708
1839.	1,777,230	207,765	114,029	10,058,640	3,576,708	3,576,708	3,576,708
1840.	1,894,894	207,765	114,029	10,058,640	3,576,708	3,576,708	3,576,708
1841.	2,621,537	207,765	114,029	10,058,640	3,576,708	3,576,708	3,576,708
1842.	2,629,408	207,765	114,029	10,058,640	3,576,708	3,576,708	3,576,708
1843.	2,120,020	207,765	114,029	10,058,640	3,576,708	3,576,708	3,576,708
1844.	3,236,479	207,765	114,029	10,058,640	3,576,708	3,576,708	3,576,708
1845.	2,991,284	207,765	114,029	10,058,640	3,576,708	3,576,708	3,576,708
1846.	3,883,884	207,765	114,029	10,058,640	3,576,708	3,576,708	3,576,708
1847.	6,630,842	207,765	114,029	10,058,640	3,576,708	3,576,708	3,576,708
1848.	9,003,272	207,765	114,029	10,058,640	3,576,708	3,576,708	3,576,708
1849.	9,245,885	207,765	114,029	10,058,640	3,576,708	3,576,708	3,576,708
1850.	7,550,287	207,765	114,029	10,058,640	3,576,708	3,576,708	3,576,708
1851.	4,368,015	207,765	114,029	10,058,640	3,576,708	3,576,708	3,576,708
1852.	3,765,470	207,765	114,029	10,058,640	3,576,708	3,576,708	3,576,708
1853.	6,202,324	207,765	114,029	10,058,640	3,576,708	3,576,708	3,576,708
1854.	11,061,016	207,765	114,029	10,058,640	3,576,708	3,576,708	3,576,708
1855.	4,018,016	207,765	114,029	10,058,640	3,576,708	3,576,708	3,576,708
1856.	3,870,940	207,765	114,029	10,058,640	3,576,708	3,576,708	3,576,708
1857.	5,144,195	207,765	114,029	10,058,640	3,576,708	3,576,708	3,576,708
1858.	3,809,501	207,765	114,029	10,058,640	3,576,708	3,576,708	3,576,708
1859.	3,268,406	207,765	114,029	10,058,640	3,576,708	3,576,708	3,576,708
1860.	4,545,831	207,765	114,029	10,058,640	3,576,708	3,576,708	3,576,708
1861.	4,729,297	207,765	114,029	10,058,640	3,576,708	3,576,708	3,576,708
1862.	10,004,521	207,765	114,029	10,058,640	3,576,708	3,576,708	3,576,708
1863.	15,755,570	207,765	114,029	10,058,640	3,576,708	3,576,708	3,576,708
1864.	11,260,728	207,765	114,029	10,058,640	3,576,708	3,576,708	3,576,708
1865.	9,134,858	207,765	114,029	10,058,640	3,576,708	3,576,708	3,576,708
1866.	5,970,651	207,765	114,029	10,058,640	3,576,708	3,576,708	3,576,708
1867.	6,634,556	207,765	114,029	10,058,640	3,576,708	3,576,708	3,576,708
1868.	9,427,821	207,765	114,029	10,058,640	3,576,708	3,576,708	3,576,708
1869.	7,443,948	207,765	114,029	10,058,640	3,576,708	3,576,708	3,576,708
1870.	5,933,397	207,765	114,029	10,058,640	3,576,708	3,576,708	3,576,708
1871.	10,563,020	207,765	114,029	10,058,640	3,576,708	3,576,708	3,576,708
1872.	20,177,619	207,765	114,029	10,058,640	3,576,708	3,576,708	3,576,708
1873.	21,245,815	207,765	114,029	10,058,640	3,576,708	3,576,708	3,576,708
1874.	19,308,019	207,765	114,029	10,058,640	3,576,708	3,576,708	3,576,708
1875.	22,900,522	207,765	114,029	10,058,640	3,576,708	3,576,708	3,576,708
1876.	22,429,485	207,765	114,029	10,058,640	3,576,708	3,576,708	3,576,708
1877.	25,562,965	207,765	114,029	10,058,640	3,576,708	3,576,708	3,576,708
1878.	30,014,023	207,765	114,029	10,058,640	3,576,708	3,576,708	3,576,708

1. Included in Pork up to 1855

2. Included with Butter as "Butter and Cheese" up to 1855.

## TONNAGE OF THE UNITED STATES, 1789-1877.

*Comparative View of the Distribution of the Tonnage of the United States Merchant Marine, employed in the Foreign Trade, the Coastwise Trade, and the Fisheries, each Year, from 1789 to 1877.*

Compiled from the Annual Report of the Register of the Treasury, 1877.

YEARS.	Foreign Trade.	Coastwise Trade.	Whale Fisheries.	Cod and Mackerel Fisheries.	Sail.	Steam.	Total.	Annual Increase or Decrease per cent.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	
1789.....	123,893	68,607	.....	9,062	201,562	.....	201,562	.....
1790.....	248,254	103,775	.....	28,348	478,377	.....	478,377	137.33
1791.....	363,110	106,494	.....	32,542	502,146	.....	502,146	4.96
1792.....	411,438	120,957	.....	32,062	564,457	.....	564,457	12.35
1793.....	367,734	122,071	.....	30,959	520,764	.....	520,764	- 7.74
1794.....	438,833	162,578	4,129	23,048	628,618	.....	628,618	20.71
1795.....	529,471	184,398	3,163	30,933	747,965	.....	747,965	19.0
1796.....	576,733	217,841	2,364	34,962	831,900	.....	831,900	11.22
1797.....	597,777	237,403	1,104	40,628	876,912	.....	876,912	5.41
1798.....	603,376	251,443	763	42,746	898,328	.....	898,328	2.49
1799.....	657,142	246,640	5,647	29,979	939,408	.....	939,408	4.57
1800.....	667,107	272,492	3,466	29,427	972,492	.....	972,492	3.52
1801.....	630,558	274,551	3,085	39,382	947,576	.....	947,576	- 2.53
1802.....	557,760	289,623	3,201	41,522	892,106	.....	892,106	- 5.85
1803.....	585,910	299,060	12,390	51,812	949,172	.....	949,172	6.39
1804.....	660,514	317,537	12,339	52,014	1,042,404	.....	1,042,404	1.00
1805.....	744,224	332,663	6,015	57,465	1,140,367	.....	1,140,367	9.40
1806.....	798,507	340,540	10,507	59,183	1,208,737	.....	1,208,737	5.99
1807.....	840,163	349,028	9,051	70,306	1,298,548	.....	1,298,548	4.95
1808.....	765,252	420,819	4,526	51,998	1,242,595	.....	1,242,595	- 2.04
1809.....	906,855	405,163	3,777	34,487	1,350,282	.....	1,350,282	8.66
1810.....	981,019	405,347	3,589	34,828	1,424,783	.....	1,424,783	5.51
1811.....	763,607	420,362	5,299	43,234	1,232,502	.....	1,232,502	-13.49
1812.....	758,636	477,072	2,020	39,459	1,269,997	.....	1,269,997	2.93
1813.....	672,700	470,109	2,942	20,877	1,166,628	.....	1,166,628	- 8.14
1814.....	674,633	466,159	562	17,855	1,159,209	.....	1,159,209	- 0.63
1815.....	654,295	475,666	1,230	36,937	1,363,128	.....	1,363,128	18.02
1816.....	800,760	522,665	1,168	47,626	1,372,219	.....	1,372,219	0.29
1817.....	804,851	525,030	5,224	64,807	1,399,912	.....	1,399,912	0.20
1818.....	589,954	549,374	16,750	69,107	1,225,185	.....	1,225,185	-10.34
1819.....	581,230	571,058	82,886	76,076	1,360,732	.....	1,360,732	0.04
1820.....	583,657	588,025	36,445	72,040	1,299,167	.....	1,299,167	1.54
1821.....	593,825	614,845	27,995	61,223	1,298,958	.....	1,298,958	1.47
1822.....	613,068	624,189	18,216	69,226	1,324,699	.....	1,324,699	1.98
1823.....	600,003	617,805	40,503	78,255	1,311,687	24,879	1,336,566	0.89
1824.....	636,807	641,563	33,346	77,447	1,367,553	21,610	1,389,163	3.94
1825.....	667,408	640,801	33,379	81,462	1,430,049	23,061	1,453,110	2.44
1826.....	686,221	722,340	41,074	73,656	1,500,132	34,059	1,534,191	7.80
1827.....	701,517	789,259	45,892	83,332	1,580,409	40,198	1,620,607	5.63
1828.....	757,998	842,906	54,801	85,687	1,701,974	39,418	1,741,392	7.45
1829.....	592,859	508,858	57,284	101,797	1,206,761	54,037	1,260,798	-27.60
1830.....	537,563	516,979	39,705	97,529	1,127,304	64,472	1,191,776	- 5.47
1831.....	539,136	539,724	82,797	107,189	1,235,401	34,445	1,269,846	6.88
1832.....	614,121	649,627	73,246	102,458	1,348,636	90,814	1,439,450	13.61
1833.....	648,869	744,199	101,636	111,447	1,504,301	101,850	1,606,151	11.59
1834.....	749,378	783,619	108,424	117,486	1,636,093	122,814	1,758,907	9.51
1835.....	788,173	797,338	97,649	141,781	1,702,127	122,814	1,824,941	3.13
1836.....	753,094	873,023	146,254	102,731	1,736,546	145,556	1,882,102	3.13
1837.....	683,205	956,981	129,137	127,363	1,741,921	154,765	1,896,686	0.24
1838.....	702,962	1,041,105	124,860	126,713	1,802,217	193,423	1,995,640	5.22
1839.....	702,400	1,153,552	132,285	108,242	1,891,541	204,938	2,096,479	5.03
1840.....	762,838	1,176,694	136,927	104,305	1,978,455	202,309	2,180,764	4.03
1841.....	788,398	1,107,068	157,405	77,873	1,955,656	175,083	2,130,744	- 2.30
1842.....	823,746	1,045,753	151,900	70,902	1,862,730	229,611	2,092,341	- 1.89
1843.....	856,990	1,076,156	152,517	73,000	1,921,736	236,867	2,158,603	3.16
1844.....	900,471	1,109,615	168,614	101,396	2,007,926	272,170	2,280,096	5.63
1845.....	904,476	1,223,218	190,903	98,404	2,090,983	326,019	2,417,002	6.00



## TONNAGE OF THE UNITED STATES, 1789-1878—(Continued),

YEARS.	Foreign Trade.	Coast-wise Trade.	Whale Fisheries.	Cod and Mackrel-Fisheries.	Sail.	Steam.	Total.	Annual Increase or Decrease per cent.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	
1846.....	943,307	1,315,577	187,420	115,781	2,214,192	347,893	2,562,085	6.00
1847.....	1,047,454	1,488,601	193,859	109,132	2,434,205	404,841	2,839,046	10.51
1848.....	1,168,707	1,659,317	192,612	133,406	2,726,151	437,891	3,154,042	11.09
1849.....	1,258,756	1,770,376	180,186	124,698	2,871,621	462,395	3,334,016	5.71
1850.....	1,439,694	1,797,825	146,017	151,918	3,010,020	525,434	3,535,454	6.04
1851.....	1,544,663	1,899,976	181,644	146,156	3,188,832	583,607	3,772,439	6.70
1852.....	1,705,650	2,055,873	193,798	183,119	3,504,200	634,240	4,138,440	9.70
1853.....	1,910,471	2,134,258	193,203	169,078	3,802,392	604,618	4,407,010	6.49
1854.....	2,151,918	2,322,114	181,001	146,969	4,126,295	676,607	4,802,902	8.06
1855.....	2,348,358	2,543,255	186,848	133,540	4,441,716	770,285	5,212,001	8.52
1856.....	2,302,190	2,247,663	180,461	132,339	4,198,576	673,077	4,871,653	2.60
1857.....	2,268,190	2,336,609	195,842	140,196	4,235,059	705,784	4,940,843	1.41
1858.....	2,301,148	2,401,220	198,594	148,846	4,321,418	728,330	5,049,808	2.20
1859.....	2,321,674	2,480,029	185,728	156,707	4,376,285	768,753	5,145,038	1.90
1860.....	2,370,396	2,644,667	166,841	162,764	4,485,931	867,937	5,353,868	4.06
1861.....	2,496,894	2,704,724	145,734	192,461	4,662,609	877,204	5,539,813	3.47
1862.....	2,173,537	2,616,716	117,714	204,197	4,401,701	710,435	5,112,164	-4.51
1863.....	1,926,886	2,960,633	99,228	168,309	4,579,537	575,519	5,155,056	0.84
1864.....	1,486,749	3,245,265	95,145	159,241	4,026,065	960,235	4,986,400	-3.85
1865.....	509,199	1,016,199	1,380	53,216	1,212,805	267,189	1,570,904	2.21
1866.....	1,009,151	2,365,823	80,136	53,278	2,816,838	699,950	3,516,788	-15.42
1867.....	1,031,541	2,162,220	76,960	97,728	2,442,212	926,267	3,368,479	-0.12
1868.....	356,215	537,401	28,180	503	785,254	157,045	912,299	1.10
1869.....	1,300,852	2,528,214	52,284	76,065	2,834,535	1,122,980	3,957,515	-0.76
1870.....	214,796	132,176	.....	.....	278,072	68,900	346,972	1.10
1871.....	1,460,940	2,702,140	71,343	83,857	3,118,895	1,199,415	4,318,310	-4.76
1872.....	33,449	.....	.....	.....	38,449	.....	33,449	2.46
1873.....	1,496,220	2,515,515	70,202	62,704	3,041,083	1,103,568	4,144,641	0.85
1874.....	1,448,846	2,638,247	67,054	91,460	4,171,412	1,075,005	4,246,507	3.62
1875.....	1,363,632	2,764,600	61,490	92,865	3,194,970	1,087,637	4,282,607	5.82
1876.....	1,359,040	2,929,552	51,608	97,547	3,326,194	1,111,553	4,437,747	2.23
1877.....	1,378,533	3,163,220	44,755	109,519	3,539,584	1,556,443	4,696,027	1.16
1878.....	1,389,815	3,293,439	39,108	78,290	3,615,042	1,185,610	4,800,652	-11.83
1879.....	1,515,598	3,219,698	38,229	80,207	3,685,064	1,168,668	4,853,732	-0.86
1880.....	1,563,706	2,598,835	39,116	87,802	3,107,086	1,172,372	4,279,458	-0.70
1881.....	1,611,193	2,540,322	40,593	91,085	3,071,404	1,171,196	4,242,600	.....
1882.....	1,629,047	2,519,361	39,700	86,547	3,045,087	1,167,678	4,212,765	.....

## Steam Vessels built in the United States during the Year ended June 30, 1878.

CLASS OF VESSELS.	Number.	Tonnage.
River steamers, side-wheel.....	57	21,173 05
River steamers, stern-wheel.....	112	25,647 59
River steamers, propellers.....	141	7,090 35
Lake steamers, propellers.....	7	6,481 90
Lake steamers, side-wheel.....	1	98 15
Ocean steamers, propellers.....	16	21,988 56
Total.....	384	81,859 60

## Number and Tonnage of Steam Iron Vessels built in the United States during the Year ended June 30, 1878.

Ports.	Number.	Tons.
Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Wilmington, Baltimore, Buffalo, Cincinnati and St. Louis.....	53	20,960 29

# NUMBER AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE SHIPPING OF THE UNITED STATES, JUNE 30, 1878.

STATES AND TERRITORIES IN WHICH DOCUMENTED.	Sailing Vessels.		Steam Vessels.		Canal- boats.		Barges.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1 Alabama.....	72	10,245	39	6,083	.....	.....	5	511	146	16,839
2 Alaska.....	10	134	1	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	180
3 Arizona.....	.....	.....	4	834	.....	.....	4	554	8	1,389
4 California.....	676	111,880	168	63,227	.....	.....	61	8,179	905	183,286
5 Connecticut.....	704	46,661	91	27,029	1	120	44	2,092	840	79,901
6 Delaware.....	159	11,299	16	2,630	.....	.....	9	1,300	184	15,229
7 District of Columbia.....	66	2,532	32	6,060	.....	.....	1	168	99	8,760
8 Florida.....	292	19,482	65	7,142	.....	.....	.....	.....	357	26,624
9 Georgia.....	76	10,184	24	10,024	.....	.....	3	298	103	20,596
10 Illinois.....	295	68,529	161	23,670	.....	.....	47	10,318	503	102,517
11 Indiana.....	.....	.....	54	5,611	.....	.....	25	3,111	79	8,732
12 Iowa.....	.....	.....	48	3,732	.....	.....	.....	.....	48	3,732
13 Kentucky.....	.....	.....	47	11,617	.....	.....	24	3,394	71	15,011
14 Louisiana.....	443	35,658	189	54,281	.....	.....	15	2,816	647	92,154
15 Maine.....	2,683	518,678	81	16,073	.....	.....	1	151	2,765	534,908
16 Maryland.....	1,641	92,145	133	37,657	.....	.....	2	134	1,776	129,937
17 Massachusetts.....	2,365	426,124	153	44,442	.....	.....	7	2,170	2,525	472,736
18 Michigan.....	444	50,921	369	60,773	.....	.....	135	34,184	948	145,877
19 Minnesota.....	2	93	48	4,711	.....	.....	21	1,624	71	6,428
20 Mississippi.....	110	3,422	46	4,740	.....	.....	16	1,268	172	9,430
21 Missouri.....	.....	.....	174	59,094	.....	.....	195	70,177	369	129,271
22 Nebraska.....	.....	.....	27	5,619	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	5,619
23 New Hampshire.....	72	13,070	5	281	.....	.....	.....	.....	77	13,351
24 New Jersey.....	896	51,624	103	16,922	163	15,431	63	10,661	1,290	94,638
25 New York.....	2,153	687,924	1,011	374,293	879	69,502	561	129,594	5,003	1,261,313
26 North Carolina.....	301	9,835	22	1,836	.....	.....	.....	.....	323	11,692
27 Ohio.....	244	63,731	220	64,629	.....	.....	178	28,575	642	156,925
28 Oregon.....	44	4,733	61	28,739	.....	.....	21	5,010	146	37,079
29 Pennsylvania.....	705	141,218	454	130,886	27	3,499	462	84,337	1,048	359,940
30 Rhode Island.....	244	17,304	56	21,820	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	39,124
31 South Carolina.....	187	9,162	41	5,313	.....	.....	.....	.....	228	14,474
32 Tennessee.....	.....	.....	89	13,236	.....	.....	2	64	91	13,370
33 Texas.....	232	8,020	33	6,090	.....	.....	15	2,227	280	15,346
34 Vermont.....	13	731	8	2,583	2	139	.....	.....	23	3,453
35 Virginia.....	1,045	28,042	85	7,069	.....	.....	7	736	1,137	35,847
36 Washington Territory.....	69	25,091	39	5,310	.....	.....	.....	.....	108	31,001
37 West Virginia.....	.....	.....	140	16,235	.....	.....	267	26,572	407	42,807
38 Wisconsin.....	290	54,826	115	17,315	.....	.....	2	251	397	72,593
Total.....	17,523	2,521,318	4,472	1,167,678	1,071	88,691	2,198	435,076	25,264	4,212,764
SUMMARY.										
Atlantic & Gulf Coasts.....	15,178	2,064,971	2,101	632,144	582	46,489	735	153,512	18,566	2,897,416
Pacific Coast.....	799	140,439	293	98,153	.....	.....	86	14,343	1,178	252,935
Northern Lakes.....	1,546	315,909	918	201,550	519	41,902	183	45,296	3,166	604,657
Western Rivers.....	.....	.....	1,160	235,832	.....	.....	1,194	221,926	2,354	457,253
Grand total.....	17,523	2,521,318	4,472	1,167,678	1,071	88,691	2,198	435,076	25,264	4,212,766

## Number and Tonnage of Vessels built in the United States during the Year ended June 30, 1878.

[From the Annual Report of the Register of the Treasury, December, 1878.]

	Sailing Vessels.		Steam Vessels.		Canal- boats.		Barges.		Total.	
SUMMARY.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Atlantic & Gulf Coasts.....	463	102,087.69	124	36,730.96	8	748.73	39	4,287.21	634	143,804.61
Pacific Coast.....	86	2,523.90	22	8,360.53	.....	.....	5	448.29	63	11,332.73
Northern Lakes.....	33	1,504.02	55	8,641.65	11	1,159.77	2	189.89	101	11,488.23
Western Rivers.....	.....	.....	133	28,124.44	.....	.....	327	40,808.57	460	69,938.01
Total.....	532	106,066.51	334	81,859.60	19	1,908.50	873	45,688.96	1,256	235,503.57

**Business of the New York Clearing House from its Foundation.**

Years.	No. of Banks.	Capital.	Exchanges.	Balances paid in money.	Average daily exchanges.	Average daily bal- ances paid in money.	Ratios.
		Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Per.c.
1854.	50	47,044,900	5,750,455,987	297,411,494	19,104,505	988,078	5.2
1855.	48	48,884,180	5,362,912,068	289,694,137	17,412,052	940,565	5.4
1856.	50	52,883,700	6,906,213,328	334,714,480	22,278,108	1,079,734	4.8
1857.	50	64,420,200	8,333,226,718	365,313,902	26,968,371	1,182,246	4.4
1858.	46	67,146,018	4,756,664,386	314,228,911	15,393,739	1,016,954	6.6
1859.	47	67,921,714	6,448,005,956	363,984,683	20,867,333	1,177,944	5.6
1860.	50	69,907,435	7,231,143,057	380,093,438	23,401,757	1,232,018	5.3
1861.	50	68,900,605	5,915,742,758	353,383,944	19,269,520	1,151,088	6.0
1862.	50	68,375,820	6,871,442,501	415,530,331	22,237,682	1,344,758	6.0
1863.	50	68,972,508	14,867,597,849	677,626,483	48,428,658	2,207,252	4.6
1864.	49	68,586,763	24,097,196,656	885,719,205	77,984,455	2,866,405	3.7
1865.	55	80,363,013	26,032,884,342	1,035,765,108	84,796,040	3,373,828	4.0
1866.	58	82,370,200	28,717,146,914	1,066,135,106	93,541,195	3,473,753	3.7
1867.	58	81,770,200	28,675,150,472	1,144,963,451	93,101,167	3,717,414	4.0
1868.	59	82,270,200	28,484,288,637	1,125,455,237	92,189,164	3,642,250	4.0
1869.	59	82,720,200	37,407,028,987	1,120,318,308	121,451,393	3,637,397	3.0
1870.	61	83,620,200	27,804,539,406	1,036,484,822	90,274,479	3,265,210	3.7
1871.	62	84,420,200	29,800,986,682	1,209,721,029	95,133,074	3,927,666	4.1
1872.	61	84,420,200	32,636,997,404	1,213,293,827	105,964,277	3,939,966	3.7
1873.	59	83,370,200	33,972,773,943	1,152,372,108	111,092,137	3,765,922	3.4
1874.	59	81,635,200	20,850,681,963	971,231,281	68,139,484	3,173,958	4.7
1875.	59	80,435,200	23,042,276,858	1,104,346,845	75,301,558	3,608,977	4.8
1876.	59	81,731,200	19,874,815,361	1,009,532,037	64,738,812	3,288,321	5.1
1877.	58	71,083,200	20,876,555,937	1,015,256,483	68,447,724	3,328,710	4.9
1878.	57	63,611,500	19,922,733,947	951,970,454	65,106,974	3,111,015	4.8
		172,674,670	2474,138,972,237	219,835,157,113	161,705,866	12,531,591	4.2

<sup>1</sup> Yearly averages for twenty-five years.

<sup>2</sup> Totals for twenty-five years.

**Railroad Land Sales—Partial Statement, 1874-1878.**

[From Circulars of Dun, Barlow & Co.]

	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	200,459	75,415	126,577	85,047	265,000
Burlington & Mo. River					531,801
Chic., St. Paul & Minneapolis	31,243	23,726	26,825	38,916	61,682
Denver Pacific				26,101	84,523
Hastings & Dakota	23,824	25,580	18,450	12,663	15,775
Kansas Pacific	35,393	61,266	74,554	135,998	200,727
Little Rock & Fort Smith	4,064	9,663	30,409	40,102	59,573
Northern Pacific	50,335			514,462	751,858
Southern Minnesota				2,301	7,437
St. Paul & Sioux City	42,324	46,186	83,677	61,963	153,282
St. Paul & Pacific					150,000
Union Pacific	235,749	111,965	123,696	69,015	318,400
Wisconsin Central			1,455	19,713	21,186
Total, 13 railroad companies				1,006,266	2,570,744

In the State of Minnesota, sales of railroad lands amounted to 430,900 acres in eleven months of 1878, against 223,639 in corresponding months of 1877.

In Texas, where land absorption by actual settlers is going forward with unprecedented rapidity, the land sales by the State were, in 1873, 1,550,000 acres; in 1877, 3,500,000 acres; and in 1878 (estimated), 8,800,000 acres.

In Nebraska, which holds some ten and a half million acres of public lands donated to the State for school purposes, 100,918 acres were leased in 1878 to actual settlers, at a rental of six per cent. on appraised value.

Michigan sold 802,291 acres of her public lands in the two years 1877-78, and still holds 2,787,938 acres undisposed of.

# THE BALANCE OF TRADE FOR 22 YEARS, 1856-1877.

From the Financial Review, 1877, with Additions.

For the purpose of showing the total amount of exports and imports of merchandise and the total of specie in each year since 1856, the table below has been compiled. In the columns headed "Excess" are given the differences between exports and imports each year, showing at a glance the "trade balance" of the country.

*Gold Value of Imports and Exports of Merchandise and Specie into and from the United States in each Fiscal Year since 1856.*

YEAR.	MERCHANDISE.			SPECIE.		
	Imports.	Exports.	Excess.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1856...	310,432,310	281,219,423	Im. 29,212,887	4,207,632	58,929,651	Ex. 41,537,653
1857...	348,428,342	293,823,760	Im. 54,604,582	12,461,799	74,995,390	Ex. 56,675,123
1858...	263,338,654	272,011,274	Ex. 8,672,620	19,274,496	63,067,487	Ex. 33,358,651
1859...	331,333,341	332,901,051	Im. 38,432,290	7,434,789	72,012,276	Ex. 56,453,622
1860...	353,616,119	333,576,057	Im. 20,040,062	8,550,135	66,546,239	Ex. 57,996,104
1861...	289,310,542	219,553,833	Im. 69,756,709	46,339,611	29,791,080	Im. 16,548,531
1862...	189,356,677	190,670,501	Ex. 1,313,824	16,415,052	36,887,640	Ex. 19,972,588
1863...	243,335,815	203,964,997	Im. 39,370,818	9,584,105	64,156,611	Ex. 56,571,956
1864...	316,447,283	158,887,968	Im. 157,559,295	13,115,612	105,396,541	Ex. 92,280,929
1865...	238,745,580	162,013,500	Im. 76,732,082	9,810,072	67,643,236	Ex. 57,833,154
1866...	434,812,066	348,859,522	Im. 85,952,544	10,700,092	86,044,071	Ex. 75,343,979
1867...	305,703,100	297,303,653	Im. 98,459,447	22,070,475	60,868,372	Ex. 38,797,897
1868...	357,436,440	281,952,899	Im. 75,483,541	14,188,368	93,784,102	Ex. 79,595,734
1869...	417,506,379	296,117,097	Im. 121,388,682	19,807,876	57,138,389	Ex. 37,330,504
1870...	435,958,408	392,771,768	Im. 43,186,640	26,419,179	58,155,696	Ex. 31,736,486
1871...	530,223,684	442,830,178	Im. 77,403,506	21,270,024	98,441,988	Ex. 77,171,964
1872...	626,595,077	444,177,586	Im. 182,417,491	13,743,689	79,877,534	Ex. 66,133,845
1873...	642,136,210	522,479,317	Im. 119,656,288	21,480,937	84,608,574	Ex. 63,127,637
1874...	567,406,342	536,283,040	Ex. 18,876,698	28,454,906	56,630,405	Ex. 38,175,499
1875...	533,005,426	513,441,711	Im. 19,563,725	20,900,727	92,132,142	Ex. 71,231,435
1876...	460,741,191	540,384,671	Ex. 79,633,480	15,936,681	56,506,302	Ex. 40,569,621
1877...	451,323,136	602,475,220	Ex. 152,152,084	40,774,414	56,162,237	Ex. 15,387,733
1878...	437,051,532	694,848,496	Ex. 257,796,964	29,821,314	33,733,225	Ex. 3,911,911

## Value and Percentage of Agricultural Products (including Products of the Forest) Exported from the United States for each Year from 1850 to 1878.

[From the Quarterly Report of the Bureau of Statistics, No. 4, 1878.]

Year ending June 30.	Total domestic exports.	Total exports of agricultural products.	Percentage of agricultural products to total domestic exports.	Year ending June 30.	Total domestic exports.	Total exports of agricultural products.	Percentage of agricultural products to total domestic exports.
	\$	\$			\$	\$	
1850..	136,946,912	123,825,808	90.44	1865..	323,743,187	207,232,749	64.01
1851..	196,689,718	165,823,736	85.69	1866..	550,684,277	416,157,242	75.58
1852..	192,968,984	144,037,465	74.85	1867..	498,577,313	330,413,246	75.35
1853..	213,417,697	176,589,418	82.74	1868..	454,301,713	319,004,531	70.22
1854..	254,047,806	195,258,953	77.48	1869..	413,761,115	311,756,665	75.32
1855..	246,708,555	175,335,328	71.09	1870..	499,092,143	391,359,605	78.01
1856..	310,566,230	248,091,084	79.91	1871..	562,518,651	397,963,230	70.75
1857..	358,955,065	260,139,325	76.75	1872..	549,219,718	407,141,706	74.13
1858..	293,758,279	232,478,953	79.49	1873..	649,132,563	493,962,697	76.00
1859..	335,894,333	255,449,990	76.96	1874..	693,039,054	550,043,638	79.37
1860..	373,189,374	295,081,484	78.61	1875..	643,094,767	479,893,212	74.63
1861..	226,699,486	180,516,442	82.46	1876..	644,956,406	514,339,866	81.20
1862..	213,069,519	160,821,597	75.50	1877..	676,115,562	517,737,918	76.58
1863..	305,894,998	215,273,568	70.36	1878..	722,779,499	592,475,813	81.98
1864..	320,035,199	183,336,276	57.29				

**Foreign Trade of the United States by States and Territories during  
the Fiscal Year ended June 30, 1878.**

[From the Quarterly Report of the Bureau of Statistics, No. 4, 1878.]

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	EXPORTS.			IMPORTS.	TOTAL COMMERCE.
	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.		
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Maine .....	5,583,640	307,325	5,890,965	1,592,592	7,483,557
New Hampshire.....	5,811		5,811	19,777	25,588
Vermont .....	1,445,632		1,445,632	3,484,749	4,930,381
Massachusetts .....	46,653,219	1,431,728	48,084,947	40,679,714	88,764,661
Rhode Island.....	20,719		20,719	148,848	169,567
Connecticut.....	3,642,418	5,454	3,647,872	1,379,861	5,027,733
New York.....	344,301,391	12,099,956	357,301,377	328,072,688	685,374,065
Pennsylvania.....	41,564,790	41,755	44,609,545	19,404,322	64,013,867
New Jersey.....	734,572		734,572	20,596	755,168
Delaware.....	28,002		28,002	1,750	29,752
Maryland.....	45,492,527	140,994	45,633,521	16,938,628	62,572,149
Dist. of Columbia.....	10,056		10,056	6,113	16,169
Virginia.....	11,126,622	12,600	11,139,222	242,125	11,381,347
North Carolina.....	5,063,784	324	5,064,108	84,169	5,148,277
South Carolina.....	19,061,971		19,061,971	139,037	19,201,008
Georgia.....	19,689,322	483	19,689,805	507,206	20,197,011
Florida.....	3,081,903	219	3,082,122	724,326	3,806,448
Alabama.....	9,487,774		9,487,774	1,218,442	10,706,216
Mississippi.....	394,085		394,085	995	395,080
Louisiana.....	85,273,286	221,567	85,594,853	11,253,255	96,848,108
Texas.....	14,500,468	1,166,798	15,667,266	4,230,551	19,897,817
Minnesota.....	809,147	129,312	938,459	682,448	1,620,907
Wisconsin.....	2,257,688		2,257,688	27,591	2,285,279
Illinois and Ind'a.....	3,765,855	16,044	3,781,899	399,920	4,181,819
Michigan.....	10,348,913	380,750	10,729,663	2,157,111	12,886,774
Ohio.....	3,034,204		3,034,204	184,602	3,218,806
California.....	35,497,843	3,970,667	39,468,510	32,629,280	72,097,790
Oregon.....	6,229,967	1,588	6,231,555	498,449	6,730,004
Washington Ter.....	565,790		565,790	30,962	596,752
Alaska.....				2,148	2,148
Mont'a and Idaho.....		3,844	3,844	100,591	104,435
Total.....	722,771,399	20,834,438	743,605,837	466,872,846	1,210,478,683

### AGRICULTURE IN EUROPE.

EUROPEAN statistics of agriculture are strikingly deficient. The aggregate amount and value of the great staple crops (as cereals, etc.) of each country are nowhere to be found. Even in Great Britain, where a careful official statement of the acreage of different crops, or the area of land under cultivation, has been published annually for many years, there are no statistics of the annual yield, either as to quantity or value of the crops produced. An attempt to remedy this want was made by the International Statistical Congress at St. Petersburg, in 1872. The statistical corps of the French government was empowered to collect the international statistics of agriculture, and the result of direct inquiries addressed to the statistical authorities of Europe has been published. Though far from complete, the information gathered presents quite interesting figures. The leading facts ascertained, though only partly official (the rest being estimated), are summarized on p. 232, from the Report of the U. S. Commissioner of Agriculture.

The average annual production of cereals of all sorts in Europe is estimated at 5,153,806,000 bushels, of which 1,657,392,000 bushels, or nearly a third, are assigned to Russia; 766,260,000 bushels, or nearly 15 per cent., to Germany; 709,500,000 bushels, or nearly 14 per cent., to France; 567,600,000 bushels, or over 11 per cent., to Austria-Hungary. The production of the United States in 1873 is set down at 1,566,442,000 bushels, an aggregate nearly equal to that of Russia. Europe produces a little over 17 bushels *per capita* of her population; the United States, in 1873, about 39½ bushels *per capita*.

Estimating the average consumption at 15.6 bushels *per capita* for food, seed, and various manufactures, Europe produces about enough to meet her own demand except in wheat and some other breadstuffs, which exhibit a considerable deficiency to be supplied by importation.

Of potatoes, Ireland produces 23 bushels *per capita*; the German Empire, 18.1; Holland, 14.5; Belgium, 11.6; France, 10.2; Scandinavia, 9.9; Austria-Hungary, 8½; Russia and Finland, 4½; Great Britain, 3½; Italy, 1.1; Portugal, 0.85; Spain, 0.23. In the other states this culture is still more insignificant.

## STATISTICS OF AMERICAN AGRICULTURE.

THE following statistics of the agricultural products of the United States represent the leading crops for a series of years since 1870. For the year 1869 we have the figures of the census of 1870, which are the result of a detailed enumeration taken by the United States marshals and their deputies as to the amount of land under tillage, and the quantity of each crop produced during the agricultural year 1869. The figures here given for each year since do not represent a census of agriculture, but the estimates made up by the Department of Agriculture from the returns received through its correspondents in all parts of the country. These correspondents estimate the area in specific crops, and from their own experience and judgment form an opinion of the condition of the plant of each crop from month to month, and ultimately of the quantities produced. These returns are recorded, and the records prepared by counties are summed up and averaged at the Agricultural Department, and the averages corrected by a duplicate record, in which the difference in the productive value of the counties is considered. To cite the language of the Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture, "the corrected result stands as an average, not inevitably of the whole State, but of such portion, half or two thirds, or whatever area is reported of the entire State." While the results cannot possess the authority of an accurate census, they are all that we have since 1870, except in a few States where agricultural statistics are collected by law.

## Crops of Principal Cereals in the United States, 1870-1877.

[Condensed from the Reports of the Commissioner of Agriculture.]

## 1. Indian Corn.

Years.	Bushels.	Acres.	Value.	Yield per acre.	Average price.	Value per acre.
			Dollars.		Cents.	Dollars.
1870.....	1,094,255,000	38,646,977	601,839,030	28.3	54.9	15 57.
1871.....	991,898,000	34,091,137	478,275,900	29.1	48.2	14 02
1872.....	1,092,719,000	35,526,836	435,149,290	30.7	39.8	12 24
1873.....	932,274,000	39,197,148	447,183,020	23.8	48.0	11 41
1874.....	850,148,500	41,036,918	550,043,080	20.7	64.7	13 40
1875.....	1,321,069,000	44,841,371	555,445,930	29.4	42.0	12 38
1876.....	1,283,827,500	49,033,364	475,491,210	26.1	37.0	9 69
1877.....	1,342,558,000	50,309,113	480,643,400	26.6	35.8	9 54
Total.....	8,908,749,000	332,742,864	4,024,070,860	....	....	....
Ann'al Av'ge.	1,113,593,625	41,592,858	503,008,857	26.7	45.1	12 09

## 2. Wheat.

Years.	Bushels.	Acres.	Value.	Yield per acre.	Average price.	Value per acre.
			Dollars.		Dollars.	Dollars.
1870.....	235,884,700	18,992,591	245,865,045	12.4	1 04.2	12 94
1871.....	230,722,400	19,943,893	290,411,820	11.5	1 25.8	14 51
1872.....	249,997,100	20,858,359	310,180,375	11.9	1 24.0	14 87
1873.....	281,354,700	22,171,676	323,594,805	12.7	1 15.0	14 50
1874.....	308,103,700	24,967,027	291,107,895	12.3	94.4	11 66
1875.....	292,136,000	26,321,512	294,580,990	11.0	1 00 0	11 16
1876.....	289,356,500	27,627,021	300,259,300	10.4	1 03.7	10 82
1877.....	365,094,800	26,193,407	393,155,375	13.9	1 08.2	15 08
Total.....	2,252,548,900	187,135,486	2,451,155,605	....	....	....
Ann'al Av'ge.	281,743,612	23,391,936	306,394,451	12.0	1 08.8	13 09

## STATISTICS OF AMERICAN AGRICULTURE—Continued.

## 3. Oats.

Years.	Bushels.	Acres.	Value.	Yield per acre.	Average price.	Value per acre.
			Dollars.	Bushels.	Cents.	Dollars.
1870.....	247,277,400	8,792,395	107,136,710	28.1	43.3	12 18
1871.....	255,743,000	8,365,809	102,570,030	30.5	40.1	12 26
1872.....	271,747,000	9,000,769	91,315,710	30.1	33.6	10 14
1873.....	270,340,000	9,751,700	101,175,750	27.7	37.4	10 37
1874.....	240,369,000	10,897,412	125,047,530	22.0	52.0	11 47
1875.....	354,317,500	11,915,075	120,499,930	29.7	36.5	10 86
1876.....	320,884,000	13,358,908	112,865,900	24.0	35.1	8 44
1877.....	406,394,000	12,825,148	118,661,550	31.6	29.2	9 25
Total.....	2,367,071,900	84,908,216	888,273,110	....	....	....
Ann'al Av'ge.	295,883,990	10,613,527	111,034,139	27.9	38.4	10 56
4. Barley :						
ann. av., 8						
years.....	31,814,724	1,477,509	25,032,158	21.5	76.8	16 97
5. Rye : ann.						
av., 8 years	16,890,950	1,225,307	12,543,888	13.7	75.2	13 33
6. Buckwht' :						
ann. av., 8						
years.....	9,010,737	524,755	6,937,429	17.1	75.8	13 20
Potatoes:						
ann. av., 8						
ys, 1870-77	127,827,337	1,440,856	74,290,614	88.7	53.1	52.04
Hay : crop of						
1877, tons..	31,029,300	25,367,708	271,934,950	1.24	\$8.60	10.72
Cotton: crop				lbs.	cts.	
of '77, bales	4,750,030	12,056,855	209,000,000	176	10.0	17.60

Table showing the average cash value per acre of the principal crops of the farm, taken together, in each State, for the year 1877.

[From the Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture for 1877.]

STATES.	Av'ge value per acre.	STATES.	Av'ge value per acre.	STATES.	Av'ge value per acre.
Maine.....	\$18 49	South Carolina....	\$7 97	Indiana.....	\$11 42
N. Hampshire.....	17 02	Georgia.....	8 18	Illinois.....	10 04
Vermont.....	13 18	Florida.....	9 32	Wisconsin.....	11 10
Massachusetts.....	17 54	Alabama.....	8 25	Minnesota.....	12 79
Rhode Island.....	23 59	Mississippi.....	9 77	Iowa.....	9 03
Connecticut.....	21 43	Louisiana.....	9 86	Missouri.....	9 63
New York.....	14 79	Texas.....	11 45	Kansas.....	8 39
New Jersey.....	19 06	Arkansas.....	10 51	Nebraska.....	7 89
Pennsylvania.....	14 30	Tennessee.....	9 75	California.....	13 73
Delaware.....	13 65	W. Virginia.....	12 46	Oregon.....	20 75
Maryland.....	15 30	Kentucky.....	10 46	Nevada, Colorado,	
Virginia.....	9 96	Ohio.....	13 34	and the Territo-	
North Carolina....	8 01	Michigan.....	15 63	ries.....	18 13

## LEADING AGRICULTURAL CROPS IN EUROPE.

COUNTRIES.	Date of Sta- tistics.	Total Area.	Land under Tillage.	WHEAT.	RYE.	BARLEY.	OATS.	POTATOES.	Average Yield of Wheat per acre.
		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bu.</i>
1. Austria.....	1871	74,180,173	22,273,312	35,545,599	74,407,428	46,294,017	91,488,387	178,483,686	15.6
2. Baden.....	1873	8,774,856	1,498,969	4,347,248	1,263,478	3,343,114	3,188,177	30,483,600	16.9
3. Bavaria.....	1873	19,360,648	7,696,407	31,638,587	24,580,583	17,501,814	95,867,914	10,778,270	29.3
4. Belgium.....	1871	7,378,873	3,096,704	24,638,369	13,367,383	3,565,090	31,777,948	40,808,441	27.9
5. Denmark.....	1871	9,448,691	3,434,925	.....	.....	.....	37,554,583	14,635,680	19.5
6. Finland.....	1870	98,371,255	1,981,639	.....	9,094,840	4,394,880	4,832,980	7,095,000	17.8
7. France.....	1873	180,733,581	64,964,180	287,068,066	58,071,844	63,183,768	102,677,483	87,416,286	17.1
8. Great Britain.....	1873	97,633,333	18,317,276	104,515,354	1,779,436	91,513,013	123,948,640	66,363,931	29.9
9. Ireland.....	1873	20,811,357	5,363,923	3,871,093	178,510	8,895,154	57,038,503	124,590,304	23.9
10. Greece.....	1867	11,769,148	1,043,630	5,108,594	128,009	9,059,158	900,028	18,380	13.5
11. Hesse-Darmstadt.....	1873	9,073,519	1,043,630	3,703,188	9,239,680	3,179,908	9,729,146	15,251,505	39.0
12. Holland.....	1873	8,123,300	2,437,083	5,388,650	8,187,443	4,660,546	11,116,831	68,300,435	24.8
13. Hungary.....	1873	80,027,556	27,066,121	.....	.....	.....	41,374,009	130,590,764	12.6
14. Italy.....	1873	64,080,585	107,381,080	.....	8,740,587	13,331,919	.....	99,096,734	23.3
15. Norway.....	1873	78,663,021	1,570,631	.....	.....	.....	9,633,106	19,847,784	13.3
16. Portugal.....	1865	22,608,008	4,551,400	5,594,690	6,340,450	1,985,663	608,419	3,785,041	17.6
17. Prussia.....	1867	28,798,437	8,666,770	73,731,406	178,485,783	86,748,609	227,434,623	560,730,471	18.8
18. Roumania.....	1873	22,983,684	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,449,484	380,269	13.8
19. Russia.....	1870	1,268,800,829	.....	221,714,919	616,364,559	124,353,047	800,746,010	386,904,518	26.7
20. Saxo-Altenburg.....	1873	880,700	100,579	685,019	1,175,846	583,818	1,033,320	5,071,853	26.7
21. Saxo-Weimar.....	1873	880,700	498,635	729,611	1,175,846	1,989,665	2,538,874	5,261,864	17.3
22. Saxony.....	1873	8,701,070	1,863,368	.....	1,707,186	.....	3,069,845	41,304,464	27
23. Servia.....	1868	10,769,878	.....	4,084,730	.....	.....	510,840	.....	16.1
24. Spain.....	1857	126,323,668	.....	117,693,873	53,511,715	18,571,993	31,945,516	6,355,016	.....
25. Sweden.....	1873	110,630,417	6,367,567	9,453,673	15,983,198	19,764,872	.....	44,704,116	.....
26. Switzerland.....	1866	10,284,808	.....	2,146,529	6,681,680	1,690,813	5,913,726	.....	.....
27. Turkey.....	1868	89,867,183	.....	40,867,300	10,216,800	26,543,000	8,083,040	.....	.....
28. Württemberg.....	1873	4,803,571	2,038,563	7,274,136	1,635,465	5,353,653	9,369,323	19,850,764	16.6
United States.....	1877	2,184,000,000	200,000,000	364,194,198	21,170,100	84,441,400	406,384,000	170,062,000	13.5



## NATIONAL BANKS OF THE UNITED STATES IN 1878.

[From the Report of the Comptroller of the Currency, December, 1878.]

The following table exhibits the resources and liabilities of all the national banks at the close of business on the first day of October, 1878—the date of their last report.

	New York City.	Boston, Philadel- phia and Baltimore.	Other Banks.	Aggregate.
	47 banks.	99 banks.	1,907 banks.	2,053 banks.
<b>RESOURCES.</b>				
Loans and discounts.....	\$	\$	\$	\$
On U. S. bonds on demand....	7,003,085	1,140,681	430,184,206	890,521,542
On other stocks, bonds, etc., on demand.....	57,904,202	19,766,710	7,574,762	
Payable in gold.....	6,752,181	3,053	1,247,996	
On single-name paper without other security.....	17,297,474	10,583,112	6,699,883	
All other loans.....	80,629,085	120,030,184	62,669,842	
Overdrafts.....	130,973	81,090	3,254,845	3,466,008
Bonds for circulation.....	24,195,500	50,113,300	273,247,850	847,556,650
Bonds for deposits.....	26,715,550	6,402,300	14,819,000	47,936,850
U. S. bonds on hand.....	11,463,900	7,903,450	27,418,250	46,785,600
Other stocks and bonds.....	9,193,664	3,726,212	23,989,659	36,899,535
Due from reserve agent.....		16,475,643	68,707,776	85,083,419
Due from other national banks.....	11,366,000	8,636,970	21,489,949	41,492,919
Due from other banks and bank- ers.....	2,961,297	894,272	8,439,129	12,314,698
Real estate, furniture and fix- tures.....	9,465,820	7,082,539	30,154,117	46,702,476
Current expenses.....	995,333	780,220	4,497,014	6,272,567
Premiums.....	1,767,167	1,021,043	4,846,531	7,134,736
Checks and other cash items.....	1,765,188	674,554	8,342,691	10,962,433
Exchanges for clearing-house.....	62,454,792	15,145,067	4,769,679	82,372,538
Bills of other national banks.....	1,560,623	2,523,054	12,846,044	16,929,721
Fractional currency.....	67,708	86,187	411,771	515,661
Specie.....	18,294,602	5,967,489	11,406,515	30,668,606
Legal-tender notes.....	14,893,468	8,300,980	41,234,302	64,428,800
U. S. certificates of deposit.....	21,660,000	7,370,000	3,660,000	32,690,000
Five per cent. redemption fund.....	1,073,505	2,178,355	11,953,681	15,305,541
Due from U. S. Treasury.....	147,702	265,308	925,128	1,338,133
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>854,778,767</b>	<b>297,224,523</b>	<b>1,085,275,843</b>	<b>1,767,279,133</b>
<b>LIABILITIES.</b>				
Capital stock.....	53,800,000	78,526,310	333,821,126	466,147,436
Surplus fund.....	15,920,230	19,968,943	51,008,607	116,897,780
Undivided profits.....	8,659,800	3,899,916	28,376,597	40,936,213
National-bank notes outstanding	20,025,861	42,966,571	238,575,660	301,568,092
State bank notes outstanding.....	73,339	80,757	259,817	418,913
Dividends unpaid.....	190,705	1,087,472	1,390,213	3,118,390
Individual deposits.....	172,441,669	108,963,831	338,931,177	620,336,177
U. S. deposits.....	26,090,297	6,256,785	9,306,730	41,654,812
Deposits of U. S. disbursing offi- cers.....	181,225	20,271	3,191,299	3,342,795
Due to national banks.....	68,125,941	27,787,067	26,583,506	122,496,514
Due to other banks and bankers.....	19,311,700	6,591,905	16,738,098	42,636,703
Notes and bills re-discounted.....		37,537	2,969,798	3,007,325
Bills payable.....	8,000	1,168,758	3,326,225	4,502,983
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>854,778,767</b>	<b>297,224,523</b>	<b>1,085,275,843</b>	<b>1,767,279,133</b>

## NATIONAL BANKS BY STATES, NOVEMBER, 1878.

[From the Report of the Comptroller of the Currency, December, 1878.]

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	In oper- ation.	Capital paid in.	Bonds on deposit.	Circulation issued.	Circulation redeemed.	Circulation outstanding.
Maine.....	72	\$10,000,000	\$9,626,250	\$30,538,580	\$11,738,656	\$8,799,924
New Hampshire...	46	5,740,000	5,769,000	12,118,075	6,923,328	5,194,747
Vermont.....	47	8,533,000	7,662,500	18,979,600	11,627,166	7,352,434
Massachusetts.....	237	95,407,000	72,221,950	166,473,645	102,777,080	63,696,565
Rhode Island.....	61	20,009,800	14,254,400	35,026,715	21,976,505	13,050,210
Connecticut.....	82	25,504,620	20,323,700	47,555,410	29,564,017	17,991,393
Totals, Eastern States	545	165,854,420	129,857,800	300,692,025	184,006,752	116,085,273
New York.....	280	90,689,691	55,766,300	169,862,715	118,990,888	50,871,827
New Jersey.....	60	13,858,350	12,626,350	29,531,520	18,172,195	11,359,325
Pennsylvania.....	235	55,909,840	46,677,650	109,208,135	66,960,890	42,247,303
Delaware.....	14	1,763,935	1,549,300	3,432,665	2,000,605	1,432,060
Maryland.....	32	12,865,010	7,821,000	22,314,450	14,614,276	7,700,174
Totals, Middle States	630	175,086,876	124,440,500	334,349,485	220,738,794	113,610,691
Dist. of Columb..	7	1,507,000	1,155,000	3,549,600	2,459,001	1,090,599
Virginia.....	18	3,285,000	2,529,850	7,226,270	4,865,578	2,360,692
West Virginia.....	15	1,756,000	1,458,000	4,941,430	3,303,022	1,548,408
North Carolina.....	15	2,551,000	1,764,000	3,986,200	2,272,730	1,713,480
South Carolina.....	12	2,851,100	1,490,000	3,580,325	2,290,960	1,349,865
Georgia.....	13	2,041,000	1,025,000	4,817,790	2,891,381	1,926,409
Florida.....	1	50,000	50,000	59,500	15,700	43,800
Alabama.....	10	1,658,000	1,021,000	2,900,130	1,511,142	1,478,988
Mississippi.....	7	3,475,000	1,820,000	6,557,760	4,533,224	2,024,536
Louisiana.....	11	1,100,000	680,000	1,686,420	1,149,415	537,005
Texas.....	2	235,000	205,000	531,900	280,307	251,593
Arkansas.....	48	9,936,500	8,546,250	18,039,495	9,812,155	8,227,340
Kentucky.....	25	3,080,300	2,554,500	6,400,280	3,832,047	2,567,333
Tennessee.....	22	7,175,000	2,000,000	10,947,375	8,602,943	2,344,432
Missouri.....	205	40,670,900	27,098,700	75,380,475	47,915,884	27,464,591
Totals, Southern States	640	84,733,230	63,254,900	171,987,200	111,327,094	60,690,106
Ohio.....	162	26,983,300	23,157,250	56,231,270	34,845,147	21,386,123
Indiana.....	94	15,023,530	12,918,500	34,542,755	22,144,156	12,398,599
Illinois.....	139	17,191,600	9,988,500	33,574,905	23,669,677	9,915,228
Michigan.....	79	9,514,500	6,275,730	16,253,190	10,255,860	5,997,330
Wisconsin.....	38	3,315,000	2,094,500	7,165,660	4,878,370	2,287,290
Iowa.....	76	5,927,000	4,557,000	12,427,740	8,038,221	4,389,519
Minnesota.....	31	4,968,700	2,679,400	7,124,660	4,502,396	2,622,264
Kansas.....	11	800,000	740,000	2,813,680	1,891,161	922,519
Nebraska.....	10	1,000,000	844,000	1,853,340	1,112,106	741,234
Totals, Western States	640	84,733,230	63,254,900	171,987,200	111,327,094	60,690,106
Nevada.....	1	250,000	250,000	131,700	138,587	3,113
Oregon.....	1	250,000	250,000	487,000	263,100	223,900
Colorado.....	13	1,235,000	823,000	1,611,920	808,639	743,281
Utah.....	1	200,000	50,000	614,980	545,874	69,056
Idaho.....	1	100,000	100,000	197,740	115,739	82,001
Montana.....	3	350,000	280,000	544,420	297,871	246,549
Wyoming.....	2	125,000	60,000	116,360	62,360	54,000
New Mexico.....	2	300,000	300,000	591,070	325,510	265,560
Dakota.....	3	175,000	110,000	155,530	56,530	99,000
Washington.....	1	150,000	50,000	45,000	.....	45,000
Totals, Pacific States and Territories.....	27	2,885,000	2,023,000	4,495,070	2,664,210	1,831,460
Gold Banks.....	9	4,300,000	1,834,000	3,051,220	1,582,500	1,468,920
Due for mutilated notes retired.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,339,674
Totals for all banks.....	2,056	473,530,426	349,408,900	880,950,075	568,835,034	322,400,715

# CONDITION OF U. S. NATIONAL BANKS, 1872-1878. 235

## CONDITION OF THE UNITED STATES NATIONAL BANKS, 1872-1878.

From the Report of the Comptroller of the Currency, December, 1878.

The following table exhibits the resources and liabilities of the national banks in operation at corresponding dates for the last seven years:

	Oct. 3, 1872.	Sept. 12, 1873.	Oct. 2, 1874.	Oct. 1, 1875.	Oct. 3, 1876.	Oct. 1, 1877.	Oct. 1, 1878.
	1,919 banks.	1,976 banks.	2,004 banks.	2,067 banks.	2,089 banks.	2,080 banks.	2,033 banks.
<b>RESOURCES.</b>							
Loans.....	Millions. 877.2	Millions. 944.2	Millions. 954.4	Millions. 984.7	Millions. 981.3	Millions. 991.9	Millions. 831.0
Bonds for circulation..	889.0	868.3	883.3	870.3	887.2	836.8	847.8
Other U. S. bonds.....	27.6	23.6	28.0	28.1	47.8	45.0	94.7
Other stocks, bonds etc.	23.5	23.7	27.8	33.5	34.4	34.5	36.9
Due from other banks.	138.2	149.5	134.8	144.7	146.9	129.9	138.9
Real estate.....	32.3	34.7	38.1	42.4	43.1	45.2	46.7
Specie.....	10.2	19.9	21.2	8.1	21.4	22.7	30.7
Legal-tender notes.....	102.1	92.4	80.0	76.5	84.2	66.9	64.4
National-bank notes....	15.8	18.1	18.5	18.5	15.9	15.6	16.9
Clearing-house ex- changes.....	123.0	100.3	100.7	87.9	100.0	74.5	82.4
U. S. certificates of de- posit.....	6.7	20.6	42.8	48.8	29.2	38.4	38.7
Due from U. S. Treas- urer.....			20.3	19.6	16.7	16.0	16.5
Other resources.....	25.2	17.3	18.9	19.1	19.1	26.7	24.9
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>1,755.8</b>	<b>1,880.6</b>	<b>1,877.2</b>	<b>1,832.2</b>	<b>1,827.2</b>	<b>1,741.1</b>	<b>1,767.8</b>
<b>LIABILITIES.</b>							
Capital stock.....	479.6	491.0	493.8	504.8	499.8	479.5	466.3
Surplus fund.....	110.3	120.3	129.0	134.4	132.2	122.8	116.9
Undivided profits.....	46.6	54.5	51.5	53.0	46.4	44.5	40.9
Circulation.....	335.1	340.3	334.2	319.1	322.2	291.9	301.9
Due to depositors.....	638.9	640.0	693.8	679.4	666.2	683.4	668.4
Due to other banks.....	148.8	173.0	175.6	179.7	179.8	161.6	165.1
Other liabilities.....	11.5	11.5	9.1	11.8	10.6	10.4	7.9
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>1,755.8</b>	<b>1,880.6</b>	<b>1,877.2</b>	<b>1,832.2</b>	<b>1,827.2</b>	<b>1,741.1</b>	<b>1,767.8</b>

Comparison of Condition of the Treasury, January 1, 1878, and January 1, 1879.

[Official Statement of the Warrant Division, Treasury Department.]

BALANCES.	1878.	1879.
Currency.....	\$5,408,844 85	\$4,515,550 13
Special Fund for the redemption of Fractional Currency.....	10,000,000 00	10,000,000 00
Special Deposit of Legal Tenders for redemp- tion of Certificates of Deposit.....	32,830,000 00	34,515,000 00
Coin.....	139,518,405 30	224,865,477 62
Coin and Silver Certificates.....	33,494,900 00	34,076,890 00
Coin, less Coin and Silver Certificates.....	106,023,505 30	200,788,647 62
Outstanding Called Bonds.....	20,745,300 00	21,713,700 00
Other Outstanding Coin Liabilities.....	5,907,246 85	4,624,257 12
Outstanding Legal Tenders.....	349,943,776 00	346,081,016 00
Outstanding Fractional Currency.....	17,743,108 90	16,108,154 62
Outstanding Silver Coin.....	33,494,900 00	33,981,937 25
Total Debt, less Cash in Treasury.....	2,045,955,442 75	2,028,043,111 09
Increase of Debt for December.....	71,623 15	1,233,785 80
Reduction of Debt since July 1.....	14,302,780 47	7,183,720 78
Market value of Gold.....	102 87	100 00
Imports (12 months ending November 30).....	482,292,984 00	430,661,998 00
Exports (12 months ending November 30).....	623,016,513 00	739,971,739 00

## BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES OTHER THAN NATIONAL.

[From the Report of the Comptroller of the Currency, December 2, 1878.]

*Number of State Banks, Savings Banks, Trust Companies, and Private Bankers, and their Average Capital and Deposits, by States, for the six months ending May 31, 1878.*

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	No. of banks	Capital.	Deposits.	STATES AND TERRITORIES.	No. of banks	Capital.	Deposits.
		\$	\$			\$	\$
Maine .....	69	92,108	28,957,428	Ohio .....	255	6,042,364	15,952,238
N. Hampshire .....	71	61,000	28,309,624	Cincinnati .....	21	2,023,369	7,361,629
Vermont .....	21	344,167	8,140,383	Cleveland .....	9	893,623	12,244,967
Massachusetts .....	170	834,666	157,816,812	Indiana .....	150	5,081,175	10,234,039
Boston .....	59	3,061,397	70,746,941	Illinois .....	319	4,509,738	12,472,557
Rhode Island .....	58	3,883,267	50,028,328	Chicago .....	31	3,612,978	6,832,750
Connecticut .....	107	2,840,000	78,858,210	Michigan .....	153	2,686,707	4,737,722
N.E. States .....	555	11,116,605	422,857,726	Detroit .....	15	1,108,368	5,179,009
New York .....	328	10,427,448	118,258,600	Wisconsin .....	89	1,385,425	3,714,060
N. Y. City .....	443	40,700,289	247,964,314	Milwaukee .....	11	739,853	5,747,509
Albany .....	14	642,000	12,153,189	Iowa .....	237	5,255,013	8,224,785
New Jersey .....	59	1,741,071	19,326,498	Minnesota .....	77	+1,510,502	3,233,693
Pennsylvania .....	313	10,807,378	20,979,015	Missouri .....	176	4,124,269	10,184,792
Philadelphia .....	59	2,113,756	42,332,729	Saint Louis .....	32	6,576,033	16,887,002
Pittsburg .....	37	4,517,547	13,727,252	Kansas .....	109	1,472,344	2,598,746
Delaware .....	9	512,578	1,798,521	Nebraska .....	48	503,596	1,189,250
Maryland .....	13	627,513	559,703	West. States .....	1,782	47,470,286	126,284,766
Baltimore .....	41	4,162,516	21,604,030	Oregon .....	10	643,225	1,489,547
Dist. of Col. ....	10	406,742	3,151,613	California .....	84	9,943,129	17,423,175
Washington .....				S. Francisco .....	33	21,737,036	78,070,629
Mid. States .....	1,336	77,088,818	544,075,533	Colorado .....	28	326,190	934,915
Virginia .....	77	3,231,067	6,499,580	Nevada .....	18	412,268	1,914,583
West Virginia .....	22	1,496,792	3,327,737	Utah .....	8	190,000	714,555
N. Carolina .....	13	583,290	978,018	New Mexico .....	4	5,600	61,180
S. Carolina .....	18	911,533	1,004,868	Wyoming .....	3	82,794	148,682
Georgia .....	67	4,317,817	3,948,488	Idaho .....	2	51,000	16,333
Florida .....	6	89,483	233,405	Dakota .....	12	78,089	277,927
Alabama .....	23	999,276	1,813,605	Montana .....	8	133,413	188,918
Mississippi .....	32	1,289,573	1,732,597	Washington .....	3	208,000	537,450
Louisiana .....	3	116,000	48,110	Arizona .....	4	85,000	25,885
New Orleans .....	21	4,473,905	7,994,123	Pacif. States and Territo. ....	217	34,148,094	101,802,804
Texas .....	102	3,707,057	4,676,429	Totals .....	4,400	205,332,532	1,242,794,953
Arkansas .....	15	225,576	298,605				
Kentucky .....	74	7,010,103	6,287,262				
Louisville .....	17	5,288,296	5,650,057				
Tennessee .....	31	1,769,671	2,731,199				
South. States .....	520	35,559,029	47,774,074				

GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS.	STATE BANKS, SAVINGS-BANKS, PRIVATE BANKERS, ETC.			NATIONAL BANKS.			TOTAL.		
	No.	Capital.	Deposits.	No.	Capital.	Deposits.	No.	Capital.	Deposits.
		Millions.	Millions.		Millions.	Millions.		Millions.	Millions.
N. Eng. States .....	555	11.12	422.66	542	166.52	128.83	1,097	177.64	551.69
Middle States .....	1,336	77.09	544.07	634	177.18	374.89	1,960	254.27	918.06
South'n States .....	520	35.53	47.77	176	31.49	35.94	696	67.04	83.71
Western States and Ter. ....	1,990	81.62	223.09	704	95.20	137.50	2,708	176.82	335.59
United States .....	4,400	205.88	1,242.79	2,056	470.39	677.16	6,456	675.77	1,919.93

From this table it will be seen that the total number of banks and bankers in the country at the dates named (May 31, 1878, and June 29, 1878, for the national banks) was 6,456, with a total banking capital of \$675,776,198, and total deposits of \$1,919,954,201.

## SAVINGS-BANKS, PRIVATE BANKS, ETC., IN 1878.

[From the Report of the Comptroller of the Currency, Dec. 2, 1873.]

*Total Average Capital and Deposits of all State and Savings-Banks and Private Bankers in the Country, for the Six Months ending May 31, 1878.*

GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS.	STATE BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.			PRIVATE BANKERS.			SAVINGS-BANKS.	
	No.	Capital.	Deposits.	No.	Capital.	Deposits.	No.	Deposits.
		Millions.	Millions.		Millions.	Millions.		Millions.
New Eng. States...	42	8.19	18.06	71	2.86	3.23	442	404.57
Middle States.....	217	42.45	122.10	916	34.48	61.92	193	380.05
Southern States....	233	27.88	80.67	280	7.80	13.68	7	8.42
Western States and Territories.....	361	46.83	61.65	1,589	33.16	105.90	49	61.41
United States..	853	124.25	229.48	2,856	77.80	188.83	691	829.43

The capital of the 2,056 national banks in operation on June 29, 1878, was \$470,833,336, not including surplus, which amounted at that date to more than 118 millions; while the average capital of all the State banks, private banks, and savings-banks having capital stock, for the six months ending May 31 previously, was, as seen above, but \$205,882,882; considerably less than one-half that of the national banks. The net deposits of the national banks were \$677,159,398, while the average deposits of all other banks and bankers, including savings-banks, were \$1,242,794,908. The average deposits for the same period of 663 savings-banks having no capital stock were \$803,299,845.

## Aggregate Resources and Liabilities of Savings-Banks in the United States, from 1874 to 1878.

[From the Report of the Comptroller of the Currency, Dec. 2, 1873.]

RESOURCES.	1874-'75.	1875-'76.	1876-'77.	1877-'78.
	674 banks.	680 banks.	673 banks.	663 banks.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Loans on real estate.....	351,386,551	373,501,248	369,770,878	408,921,601
Loans on other securities.....	181,143,206	164,024,477	114,474,163	88,193,337
United States bonds.....	83,206,272	108,162,624	115,889,880	129,362,890
State and other stocks and bonds.	161,334,430	180,801,399	184,116,602	170,155,078
Railroad bonds and stocks.....	20,690,901	23,992,318	24,586,503	21,752,650
Bank stock.....	30,503,752	31,267,494	34,571,581	34,703,356
Real estate.....	14,136,749	15,540,384	21,037,426	29,952,494
Other investments.....	11,354,781	20,730,060	18,135,673	18,169,863
Expenses.....	1,948,688	876,018	1,029,238	216,690
Due from banks.....	23,378,937	21,011,142	23,532,572	22,551,208
Cash.....	17,858,182	18,456,403	16,160,096	17,469,085
Totals.....	896,197,454	951,353,544	922,794,562	941,447,150
LIABILITIES.				
Deposits.....	849,581,633	891,459,890	866,498,452	879,897,425
Surplus fund.....	16,499,565	51,321,083	43,835,885	43,892,508
Undivided profits.....	29,072,493	5,497,503	9,200,778	6,964,177
Other liabilities.....	1,043,763	8,075,118	8,289,447	10,698,045
Totals.....	896,197,454	951,353,544	922,794,562	941,447,150

## AMOUNT OF PAPER MONEY IN THE UNITED STATES.

[From the Report of the Comptroller of the Currency, December, 1878.]

THE subjoined table exhibits, by denominations, the amount of national-bank and legal-tender notes outstanding on November 1, 1878:

DENOMINATIONS.	Amount of national-bank notes.	Amount of legal-tenders	Total.
	\$	\$	\$
Ones.....	4,284,219	20,368,531	24,652,750
Twos.....	2,582,146	20,332,920	22,915,066
Fives.....	92,539,275	55,576,740	148,116,015
Tens.....	102,981,440	65,926,631	168,908,071
Twenties.....	68,219,780	68,565,929	131,785,709
Fifties.....	20,967,800	26,691,195	47,658,995
One hundreds.....	27,104,400	31,227,070	58,331,470
Five hundreds.....	657,500	30,501,500	31,159,000
One thousands.....	304,000	33,490,500	33,794,500
Fractions of notes not presented or destroyed.....	11,561	.....	11,561
Totals.....	319,632,121	347,681,016	667,333,137
Deduct for legal-tenders destroyed in Chicago fire.....	.....	1,000,000	1,000,000
Balances.....	319,632,121	346,681,016	666,333,137

Section 5175 of the Revised Statutes provides "that not more than one-sixth part of the notes furnished to any association shall be of a less denomination than five-dollars, and that after specie payments are resumed no association shall be furnished with notes of a less denomination than five dollars."

In view of this provision, the printing of one and two dollar notes was discontinued on November 1, 1878, and it is not expected that any notes of these denominations will be issued hereafter.

Table, by States, of the Aggregate Deposits of Savings-Banks, with the Number of their Depositors and the Average Amount Due to Each, in 1877 and 1878.

STATES.	1876-'77.			1877-'78.			
	Number of de-positors.	Amount of deposits.	Average to each depositor.	Number of de-positors.	Amount of deposits.	Average to each depositor.	
		\$	\$		\$	\$	
Maine.....	90,021	26,662,150	294 21	88,601	25,708,472	293 00	
New Hampshire.....	93,683	30,963,047	313 76	94,907	28,789,549	303 19	
Vermont.....	25,671	6,815,829	265 50	27,690	6,722,691	242 78	
Massachusetts.....	739,389	243,340,643	329 15	739,757	244,566,614	330 64	
Rhode Island.....	99,965	50,542,272	506 10	89,475	48,103,119	537 61	
Connecticut.....	203,514	78,524,172	385 84	204,575	77,214,372	377 43	
New York.....	861,003	319,716,864	371 07	844,550	312,833,058	370 40	
New Jersey.....	*84,026	20,318,543	348 92	63,447	16,353,375	257 74	
Pennsylvania.....	*67,660	17,577,468	259 79	*68,000	17,923,825	263 59	
Maryland.....	*50,197	19,543,967	389 84	*50,450	19,739,306	391 26	
District of Columbia.....					3,928	382,905	97 48
Louisiana.....					5,978	1,932,330	323 24
Ohio.....	26,037	10,041,796	385 67	*92,340	8,623,245	386 00	
Indiana.....	*5,548	1,966,025	358 00				
California.....	*42,600	31,185,600	732 05	*96,967	70,984,764	732 05	
Totals.....	2,395,314	806,218,306	361 63	2,400,785	879,697,425	366 50	

\* Estimated.

# PAPER CURRENCY IN THE UNITED STATES—1860-1878. 239

## PAPER CURRENCY IN THE UNITED STATES—1860-1878.

Statement showing the amount of State, National-Bank, and United States Notes, etc., outstanding at the close of each fiscal year, from 1860 to 1878, inclusive.

[Prepared at the Treasury Department, July 15, 1878.]

TITLE.	Amount authorized.	Amount issued.	Outstanding June 30, 1860.	Outstanding June 30, 1861.	Outstanding June 30, 1862.	Outstanding June 30, 1863.	Outstanding June 30, 1864.
State-Bank Circulation, National-Bank Circulation, Demand Notes, acts of July 17 and Aug. 5, '61.	60,000,000	60,000,000	307,102,477	202,005,767	183,792,079	238,677,218	179,157,717
Legal-tender Notes, act of Feb. 25, 1862.	150,000,000				53,040,000	3,351,019	780,999
Legal-tender Notes, act of July 11, 1862.	150,000,000	447,300,203			94,620,000	297,767,114	431,173,671
Legal-tender Notes, act of Mar. 3, 1863.	150,000,000						
One and two-year Notes of 1863, act of Mar. 3, 1863, bearing 5 per cent. interest.	400,000,000	211,000,000				89,579,475	153,471,450
Compound-interest notes, acts of Mar. 3, 1863, and June 30, 1864, bearing 6 per cent. interest.	400,000,000	266,595,440					15,000,000
Fractional Currency.	50,000,000	49,102,660				20,192,456	22,894,877
Total am't in Currency			307,102,477	202,005,767	333,452,079	649,867,233	833,718,964
Value of the paper dollar as compared with coin July 1 of each year.					\$0 86.6	\$0 76.6	\$0 38.7
Value of currency in gold					283,769,500	497,798,338	322,649,247

TITLE. (Continued.)	Outstanding June 30, 1865.	Outstanding June 30, 1866.	Outstanding June 30, 1867.	Outstanding June 30, 1868.	Outstanding June 30, 1869.	Outstanding June 30, 1870.	Outstanding June 30, 1871.
State-Bank Circulation, National-Bank Circulation, Demand Notes, Legal-tender Notes, One and two-year Notes of 1863, Compound-interest Notes, Fractional Currency.	142,919,638 146,137,860 472,603 432,687,966 42,338,710 163,756,080 25,005,829	19,996,163 281,479,908 272,163 400,619,206 3,454,230 159,012,140 27,070,877	4,484,112 298,625,379 208,432 371,783,297 1,123,630 122,394,480 28,307,923	3,163,771 299,762,855 141,733 356,000,000 555,492 28,161,810 32,636,932	2,558,874 299,766,624 123,739 356,000,000 347,772 2,571,410 32,114,637	2,222,793 299,766,984 108,256 356,000,000 248,272 2,102,910 59,578,684	1,968,053 318,261,241 96,503 356,000,000 196,572 769,500 40,582,875
Total am't in Currency	983,818,686	891,904,636	826,927,133	730,412,603	693,946,056	700,376,599	717,876,761
Value of the paper dollar as compared with coin July 1 of each year.	\$0 70.4	\$0 66	\$0 71.7	\$0 70.1	\$0 73.5	\$0 55.6	\$0 39
Value of currency in gold	602,256,353	538,657,093	592,900,769	605,009,334	610,050,351	599,521,770	638,909,418

TITLE. (Continued.)	Outstanding June 30, 1872.	Outstanding June 30, 1873.	Outstanding June 30, 1874.	Outstanding June 30, 1875.	Outstanding June 30, 1876.	Outstanding June 30, 1877.	Outstanding June 30, 1878.
State-Bank Circulation, National-Bank Circulation, Demand Notes, Legal-tender Notes, One and two-year Notes of 1863, Compound-interest Notes, Fractional Currency.	1,700,935 337,661,795 82,296 357,500,000 167,522 593,520 40,856,533	1,294,470 347,267,061 79,968 356,000,000 142,105 479,400 44,799,563	1,009,021 351,981,082 76,732 382,000,000 127,035 415,210 45,881,296	786,544 354,408,008 70,107 375,771,580 113,375 367,590 42,129,434	658,938 383,998,336 66,918 369,772,284 104,705 323,760 34,446,595	521,611 317,048,872 63,963 359,764,332 95,725 296,450 20,403,187	425,504 324,614,284 62,297 346,681,016 90,485 274,920 16,547,769
Total am't in Currency	738,570,903	750,002,369	781,490,916	773,646,728	738,576,536	698,194,270	688,697,275
Value of the paper dollar as compared with coin July 1 of each year.	\$0 87.5	\$0 86.4	\$0 91	\$0 87.2	\$0 89.5	\$0 94.7	\$0 99.4
Value of currency in gold	646,249,540	648,053,887	711,156,733	674,619,847	666,816,999	661,189,973	684,465,691

**Statement Showing Aggregate Circulation of Paper Currency and  
Circulation per capita for the Years named, 1811-1877.**

From a Table prepared by Edward Young, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, November, 1877.

YEAR.	Circulation of Bank of United States.	Circulation of State Banks.	Aggregate Paper Money.	Population.	Paper Circulation per capita.
1811.....	\$5,400,000	\$28,100,000	\$33,500,000	\$7,453,000	\$4 49
1815.....		45,500,000	45,500,000	8,369,000	5 43
1816.....		68,000,000	68,000,000	8,614,000	7 89
1820.....	3,589,481	44,863,344	48,452,825	*9,658,458	5 02
1830.....	12,924,145	61,323,898	74,248,043	*12,966,020	5 77
1834.....	19,206,379	94,839,570	114,047,949	14,373,000	7 93
1835.....	17,839,797	108,692,495	121,032,292	14,786,000	8 19
1836.....	23,075,422	140,301,038	163,376,460	15,213,000	10 74
1837.....	11,447,968	149,185,890	160,633,858	15,655,000	10 26
1838.....	6,768,067	116,138,910	122,906,977	16,112,000	7 62
1839.....	5,982,621	135,170,995	141,153,616	16,584,000	8 51
1840.....	6,695,861	106,968,572	113,664,433	*17,069,453	6 66
1851.....		155,165,251	155,165,251	23,995,000	6 47
1860.....		207,102,477	207,102,477	*31,443,321	6 59
			Greenbacks, National Bank Notes, and other Paper Money.		
1861.....			\$202,205,000	32,064,000	\$6 31
1862.....			332,794,000	32,704,000	10 17
1863.....			297,736,000	33,385,000	8 92
1864.....			502,072,000	34,046,000	14 74
1865.....			628,692,000	34,748,000	18 09
1866.....			708,081,000	35,469,000	19 95
1867.....			693,060,000	36,211,000	19 14
1868.....			678,745,000	36,973,000	18 36
1869.....			676,508,000	37,756,000	17 92
1870.....			683,878,000	*38,558,371	17 73
1871.....			731,582,000	39,555,000	18 24
1872.....			731,355,000	40,604,000	18 01
1873.....			740,799,000	41,704,000	17 75
1874.....			777,538,000	42,856,000	18 14
1875.....			769,840,119	44,060,000	17 47
1876.....			717,241,912	45,316,000	15 82
1877.....			689,618,578	46,624,000	14 79

**PAPER MONEY AND COIN OF GREAT BRITAIN.**

The following is the estimate of the Deputy-master of the Mint, in an official communication:

Estimated value of the GOLD COIN in circulation in the United Kingdom December 31, 1875 .....	£118,560,000
Gold bullion December 31, 1875.....	14,908,000
	£133,468,000

Estimated value of the SILVER COIN in circulation in the United Kingdom December 31, 1875.....	£19,000,000
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Estimated value of the PAPER CURRENCY in circulation in the United Kingdom December 31, 1875:

Notes of Bank of England.....	£28,041,000
Notes of English banks.....	4,728,000
Notes of Scotch and Irish banks.....	13,529,000
Total paper money.....	£46,298,000
Total currency of Great Britain, specie and paper.....	£198,766,000

\* Enumerated; for all other years the population is estimated.



## SPECIE IN BANKS, 1868-1878.

From the Annual Report of the Comptroller of the Currency, 1878.

THE table below exhibits the amount of specie held by the national banks at the dates of their reports for the last nine years; the coin, coin-certificates, and checks payable in coin held by the New York City banks being stated separately.

DATES.	Held by National Banks in New York City.				Held by other National Banks.	Aggregate Specie.
	Coin.	U. S. Coin-certificates.	Checks Payable in Coin.	Total.		
Oct. 5, 1868	\$1,698,623	\$6,390,140	\$1,536,254	\$9,625,117	\$3,378,596	\$13,003,713
Jan. 4, 1869	1,902,769	18,098,520	2,348,140	22,289,430	7,337,530	29,626,960
Apr. 17, 1869	1,652,575	3,720,040	1,469,827	6,842,442	3,102,090	9,944,532
June 12, 1869	2,542,534	11,953,680	975,016	15,471,230	2,983,861	18,455,091
Oct. 9, 1869	1,792,741	16,897,900	1,013,949	19,704,590	3,297,816	23,002,406
Jan. 22, 1870	6,106,036	38,501,460	2,190,645	36,888,141	11,457,243	48,345,384
Mar. 24, 1870	2,647,908	21,872,480	1,069,094	25,589,483	11,507,061	37,096,544
June 9, 1870	2,942,400	18,690,920	1,163,906	22,797,226	8,332,212	31,099,438
Oct. 8, 1870	1,607,743	7,533,900	3,904,006	13,135,649	5,324,302	18,460,011
Dec. 23, 1870	2,308,582	14,063,540	3,748,127	20,080,249	6,227,003	26,307,252
Mar. 18, 1871	2,982,156	13,099,720	3,829,882	19,911,758	5,857,409	25,769,167
Apr. 23, 1871	2,047,931	9,845,060	4,392,107	16,275,118	6,456,909	22,732,027
June 10, 1871	2,249,408	9,161,160	3,690,855	15,091,423	4,893,532	19,984,955
Oct. 2, 1871	1,121,899	7,590,260	1,163,629	9,875,738	3,377,240	13,252,998
Dec. 16, 1871	1,454,931	17,354,740	4,355,631	23,065,302	6,529,997	29,595,299
Feb. 27, 1872	1,490,418	12,341,060	3,117,101	16,948,579	8,559,247	25,507,826
Apr. 19, 1872	1,828,660	10,102,400	4,715,964	16,646,424	7,787,475	24,433,899
June 10, 1872	3,782,910	11,412,160	4,219,420	19,414,490	4,842,155	24,256,644
Oct. 3, 1872	930,767	5,454,580	6,375,347	12,778,691	3,854,409	16,633,100
Dec. 27, 1872	1,306,091	12,471,940	.....	13,778,031	5,269,905	19,047,936
Feb. 23, 1873	1,958,770	11,539,780	.....	13,498,550	4,279,124	17,777,674
Apr. 25, 1873	1,844,951	11,743,320	.....	13,088,251	3,780,538	16,868,789
June 13, 1873	1,442,098	22,139,080	.....	23,581,178	4,368,908	27,950,087
Sept. 12, 1873	1,063,211	13,522,600	.....	14,585,811	5,282,659	19,868,470
Dec. 23, 1873	1,376,171	18,325,760	.....	19,701,931	7,305,107	26,997,038
Feb. 27, 1874	1,167,820	23,518,640	.....	24,686,460	8,679,408	33,365,868
May 1, 1874	1,530,282	23,454,660	.....	24,984,942	7,585,027	32,569,969
June 23, 1874	1,842,525	13,671,660	.....	15,514,185	6,812,022	22,326,207
Oct. 2, 1874	1,291,787	13,114,460	.....	14,406,247	6,694,679	21,240,946
Dec. 31, 1874	1,443,215	14,410,940	.....	15,854,155	6,582,606	22,436,761
Mar. 1, 1875	1,084,556	10,622,160	.....	11,706,716	4,990,391	16,697,107
May 1, 1875	930,106	5,753,220	.....	6,683,326	3,937,036	10,620,362
June 30, 1875	1,023,016	12,642,180	.....	13,665,196	5,294,886	18,959,582
Oct. 1, 1875	753,905	4,201,720	.....	4,955,625	3,094,705	8,050,330
Dec. 17, 1875	899,437	12,532,810	.....	13,432,247	3,668,659	17,070,906
Mar. 10, 1876	3,261,131	19,068,920	.....	22,348,051	6,729,204	29,077,255
May 12, 1876	832,314	15,183,760	.....	16,016,074	5,698,521	21,714,595
June 30, 1876	1,214,523	16,872,780	.....	18,087,303	7,131,167	25,218,470
Oct. 2, 1876	1,129,814	13,446,760	.....	14,576,574	6,785,080	21,361,654
Dec. 22, 1876	1,434,702	21,602,900	.....	23,037,602	9,962,046	32,999,648
Jan. 20, 1877	1,669,285	33,629,660	.....	35,298,945	14,410,323	49,709,263
Apr. 14, 1877	1,930,726	13,899,180	.....	15,829,906	11,240,132	27,070,038
June 22, 1877	1,423,258	10,324,320	.....	11,747,578	9,588,418	21,335,996
Oct. 1, 1877	1,338,486	11,409,920	.....	12,948,406	9,710,414	22,658,820
Dec. 28, 1877	1,953,746	19,119,080	.....	21,072,826	11,832,924	32,907,751
Mar. 15, 1878	2,428,797	35,003,220	.....	37,432,017	17,280,041	54,712,058
May 1, 1878	2,688,092	25,397,610	.....	28,085,702	17,938,024	46,023,726
June 29, 1878	1,905,703	11,954,500	.....	13,860,205	15,391,294	29,251,470
Oct. 1, 1878	1,779,792	11,514,810	.....	13,294,602	17,394,004	30,688,607

### PAPER CIRCULATION AND SPECIE IN BANKS IN TWELVE COUNTRIES—1878.

THE following table exhibits in brief the paper circulation and specie on hand of the banking institutions in the countries named at the dates specified.

[Compiled from the London Economist, Nov. 23, 1873, from the *Économiste Français*, and from other official sources.]

COUNTRY.	Date.	Banks of issue.	Paper circulation.	Coin and bullion.
			<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Great Britain ....	Nov. 20, 1878.	Bank of England..... Scotch banks..... Irish banks..... English joint stock b'ks Private banks.....	148,111,800 28,808,085 81,678,055 10,561,060 11,455,610	131,665,810 19,805,855 12,877,580 No return. No return.
		Total Great Britain...	281,196,950	
France.....	Nov. 21, 1878.	Bank of France and branches	445,156,245	414,840,023
Germany.....	Nov. 15, 1878.	German Imperial Bank (Reichsbank).....	152,385,000	116,450,000
Russia.....	Nov. 12, 1878.	Bank of Russia.....	679,100,000	105,590,000
Austria-Hungary..	Nov. 15, 1878.	Austrian National Bank	158,585,000	73,580,000
Netherlands.....	Nov. 18, 1878.	Netherlands Bank.....	79,800,000	49,475,000
Belgium.....	Nov. 14, 1878.	National Bank.....	61,010,000	18,285,000
Spain.....	Oct. 31, 1878.	Bank of Spain.....	83,785,000	28,145,000
Switzerland.....	Nov. 16, 1878.	Swiss Concordat banks.	15,965,000	7,035,000
Sweden.....	July, 1878....	Associated (Enskilda) Banks of Sweden.....	11,680,000	4,320,000
Canada (Ontario and Quebec)....	Jan. 1, 1878....	27 chartered banks.....	19,574,453	5,614,587
United States.....	Oct. 1, 1878....	N. Y. City Nat. Banks... All other Nat. Banks...	20,025,861 231,862,231	13,294,602 17,394,004
	Jan. 1, 1879....	U. S. Legal-Tenders (Greenbacks), including fract. currency....	563,851,206	In Treasury, Jan. 1, 1879. No. 144,589,448

1. *NOTE.*—The National Banks are required to redeem their circulating notes in legal tender funds, *i. e.*, United States notes, convertible after Jan. 1, 1879, into gold and silver. The Banks held Oct. 1, 1878, a reserve of \$30,688,606 in specie, and \$112,267,112 in legal tender notes and treasury deposits; total, \$142,955,718 as against National Bank issues to the amount of \$301,888,092. These issues, moreover, are secured by deposits in the Treasury of bonds of the United States to the amount of \$100 in bonds for each \$90 of National Bank notes issued.

#### Temporary Loans Considered as Currency.

Referring to the table on page 239 of paper currency issues during the suspension of specie payments, some writers add to the currency and compound-interest notes all the three-year treasury notes or seven-thirties issued from 1861 to 1865, the temporary-loan certificates, and certificates of indebtedness put forth by the Treasury during the same period. The amount of these evidences of debt at the end of each fiscal year, as tabulated by Senator Cockrell from the annual Finance Reports, and printed in the *Missouri Republican*, was as follows: 1864, \$372,580,341; 1865, \$1,016,270,311; 1866, \$1,092,143,447; 1867, \$643,230,645; 1868, \$340,856,830; 1869, \$102,808,010; 1870, \$46,397,510; 1871, \$2,449,410; 1872, \$12,661,800; 1873, \$412,160; 1874, \$341,300. It is claimed by some that these temporary loans or evidences of indebtedness must be added to the volume of paper currency each year in the Treasury statement on page 239, in order to afford a true measure of the expansion of the currency and its subsequent contraction. On this head Secretary McCulloch, in his annual Report for 1865, intimated the opinion that not far from 15 per cent of the interest-bearing treasury notes entered into the circulation of the country.

## ESTIMATE OF GOLD AND SILVER IN U. S., 1878. 243

## ESTIMATE OF GOLD AND SILVER IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1878.

[From the Annual Report of the Director of the Mint, December 1, 1878.]

Amount of gold coin and bullion on hand June 30, 1877.....	\$192,720,230
Add the product of the mines during the year, about.....	50,000,000
Imports.....	18,390,715
Total.....	\$256,050,945
Deduct exports.....	\$9,197,535
And probable amount used in arts and manufactures.....	2,500,000
	<u>11,697,535</u>

Leaves a net balance of .....	\$244,353,390
as the amount of gold bullion and coin in the country June 30, 1878.	

The estimated amount of silver coin and bullion June 30, 1877.....	\$30,135,629
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Production of the year ending June 30, 1878.....	49,000,000
Importations " " " " .....	16,490,500

Total ..		\$115,620,227
Deduct exportations year ending June 30, 1878.....	\$24,535,670	
And probable amount used in arts and manufactures.....	8,000,000	
	<u>32,535,670</u>	27,535,670

Leaves a net balance of..... \$388,090,537  
as the stock of silver coin and bullion in the country June 30, 1878; a total of both  
gold and silver of \$332,443,947; an increase during the year of \$96,588,089.

On the 1st of October, 1878, the Director of the Mint estimates the aggregate gold and silver currency in the United States to have reached \$358,443,947.

**Weekly Fluctuations in the Gold Value of Fine Bar Silver, etc., during the Fiscal Year ended June 30, 1878 (prepared from Quotations furnished by Pixley & Abell, London).**

[From the Report of the Director of the Mint, Dec. 1878.]

DATE.	Price per ounce British standard 925 thou- sandths fine.	Price per ounce fine in U.S. gold coin.	Gold value of the silver dollar of 412½ grains.	Relative value of gold to silver.	DATE.	Price per ounce British standard 925 thou- sandths fine.	Price per ounce fine in U.S. gold coin.	Gold value of the silver dollar of 412½ grains.	Relative value of gold to silver.
1877.	<i>Pence</i>	<i>doll. cts.</i>	<i>cents.</i>		1878.	<i>Pence.</i>	<i>doll. cts.</i>	<i>cents.</i>	
July 5.	53½	1 18.10	91.34	1 to 17.50	Jan. 3.	53½	1 17.82	91.12	1 to 17.54
July 12.	54	1 18.37	91.55	1 to 17.46	Jan. 10.	54	1 18.37	91.55	1 to 17.46
July 19.	54½	1 19.19	92.19	1 to 17.34	Jan. 17.	53½	1 17.82	91.12	1 to 17.54
July 26.	54½	1 18.92	91.98	1 to 17.38	Jan. 24.	53½	1 17.55	90.92	1 to 17.58
Aug. 2.	54½	1 18.61	91.76	1 to 17.42	Jan. 31.	54	1 18.37	91.55	1 to 17.46
Aug. 9.	54½	1 18.92	91.98	1 to 17.38	Feb. 7.	54	1 18.37	91.55	1 to 17.46
Aug. 16.	54½	1 18.64	91.76	1 to 17.42	Feb. 14.	53½	1 18.10	91.34	1 to 17.50
Aug. 23.	54½	1 18.64	91.76	1 to 17.42	Feb. 21.	54½	1 20.29	93.03	1 to 17.18
Aug. 30.	54½	1 18.92	91.98	1 to 17.38	Feb. 28.	53½	1 20.84	93.46	1 to 17.10
Sept. 6.	54½	1 18.92	91.98	1 to 17.38	Mar. 7.	54½	1 18.64	91.76	1 to 17.42
Sept. 13.	54½	1 18.92	91.88	1 to 17.38	Mar. 14.	54½	1 18.92	91.98	1 to 17.38
Sept. 20.	54½	1 19.19	92.19	1 to 17.34	Mar. 21.	54½	1 19.19	92.19	1 to 17.34
Sept. 27.	54½	1 20.01	92.82	1 to 17.22	Mar. 28.	54½	1 19.74	92.61	1 to 17.26
Oct. 4.	55½	1 21.66	94.10	1 to 16.99	Apr. 4.	54½	1 18.92	91.98	1 to 17.38
Oct. 11.	54½	1 20.01	92.82	1 to 17.22	Apr. 11.	54	1 18.37	91.55	1 to 17.46
Oct. 18.	54½	1 20.01	92.82	1 to 17.22	Apr. 18.	54	1 18.37	91.55	1 to 17.46
Oct. 25.	55½	1 21.38	93.85	1 to 17.02	Apr. 25.	54	1 18.37	91.55	1 to 17.46
Nov. 1.	55	1 20.56	93.25	1 to 17.14	May 2.	53½	1 17.82	91.12	1 to 17.54
Nov. 8.	55	1 20.56	93.25	1 to 17.14	May 9.	53½	1 17.27	90.70	1 to 17.62
Nov. 15.	54½	1 18.92	91.98	1 to 17.38	May 16.	53½	1 17.27	90.70	1 to 17.62
Nov. 22.	54½	1 18.92	91.98	1 to 17.38	May 23.	53½	1 16.72	90.28	1 to 17.70
Nov. 29.	54	1 18.37	91.55	1 to 17.46	May 30.	53½	1 16.86	90.38	1 to 17.68
Dec. 6.	54½	1 18.92	91.98	1 to 17.38	June 6.	53½	1 17.14	90.60	1 to 17.64
Dec. 13.	53½	1 17.82	91.12	1 to 17.54	June 13.	53½	1 17.14	90.60	1 to 17.64
Dec. 20.	54	1 18.37	91.55	1 to 17.46	June 20.	53	1 16.18	89.85	1 to 17.79
Dec. 27.	54	1 18.37	91.55	1 to 17.46	June 27.	52½	1 15.63	89.43	1 to 17.87
					Av. for year..	54½	1 13.04	91.76	1 to 17.42

# 244 WHERE OUR GOLD AND SILVER COME FROM.

*Gold and Silver of Domestic Production deposited at the Mints and Assay Offices, from their Organization to the Close of the Fiscal Year ended June 30, 1878.*

LOCALITY.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Alabama.....	217,233 81		217,233 81
Alaska.....	22,852 89		22,852 89
Arizona.....	1,935,631 90	596,677 96	2,532,309 86
California.....	696,506,002 69	1,246,902 77	697,752,905 46
Colorado.....	29,984,156 59	15,346,879 20	45,331,037 79
Dakota.....	2,239,835 58		2,239,835 58
Georgia.....	7,527,850 91	403 83	7,528,254 74
Idaho.....	22,815,440 52	504,988 88	23,320,429 40
Iowa.....	192 58	468 00	660 58
Kansas.....	956,859 10		956,859 10
Lake Superior.....		2,524,010 46	2,524,010 46
Maryland.....	402 12		402 12
Massachusetts.....		917 56	917 56
Michigan.....		1,196 87	1,196 87
Montana.....	43,007,147 50	2,004,468 07	45,011,615 57
Nebraska.....	46,882 56	749,730 71	796,613 27
Nevada.....	12,108,589 64	61,208,123 45	73,316,713 09
New Hampshire.....	10,299 00		10,299 00
New Mexico.....	1,388,672 01	1,470,460 64	2,859,132 65
North Carolina.....	10,445,614 90	4,835 03	10,450,450 93
Oregon.....	14,256,106 92	3,232 12	14,259,339 04
South Carolina.....	1,884,550 24	4 43	1,884,554 67
Tennessee.....	80,565 99		80,565 99
Utah.....	837,484 95	7,337,781 29	7,745,266 24
Vermont.....	10,800 41		10,800 41
Virginia.....	1,648,718 09		1,648,718 09
Washington Territory.....	158,051 71		158,051 71
Wyoming Territory.....	672,389 92	11,793 86	684,183 78
Refined bullion.....	164,249,543 32	32,979,269 39	197,228,812 71
Parted from silver.....	11,130,710 89		11,130,710 89
Contained in silver.....	9,321,107 50		9,321,107 50
Parted from gold.....		6,407,879 01	6,407,879 01
Contained in gold.....		512,472 90	512,472 90
Other sources.....	10,010,658 90	4,851,691 07	14,871,349 97
Total.....	1,034,548,994 64	138,354,127 46	1,172,903,122 10

## Gold and Silver Production of the United States during the Fiscal Year 1878.

[Estimate from the Annual Report of the Director of the Mint, December 1, 1878.]

LOCALITY.	GOLD.	SILVER.	TOTAL.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
California.....	15,260,679	2,373,399	17,634,068
Nevada.....	19,546,513	23,180,350	42,726,863
Colorado.....	3,866,404	5,394,940	9,261,344
Montana.....	2,260,511	1,669,635	3,930,146
Idaho.....	1,150,000	200,000	1,350,000
Utah.....	892,093	5,208,000	6,099,093
Arizona.....	500,000	3,000,000	3,500,000
New Mexico.....	175,000	500,000	675,000
Oregon.....	1,000,000	100,000	1,100,000
Washington.....	300,000	25,000	325,000
Dakota.....	3,000,000		3,000,000
Lake Superior.....		100,000	100,000
North Carolina.....	150,000		150,000
Georgia.....	100,000		100,000
Other sources.....	25,000	25,000	50,000
Total.....	47,226,107	46,726,314	93,952,421

**NOTE.**—The annual statement of John J. Valentine, Superintendent of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, San Francisco, of the precious metals produced in the United States during the calendar year 1878 (January to December), was considerably less than the above estimate for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878. This estimate (based upon the amount of bullion transported by express) was as follows: Gold, \$36,956,431; silver, \$38,746,391; total, \$75,702,822: being about ten millions less than the product of 1877.

# **TOTAL COINAGE OF THE UNITED STATES MINT, 1793 to 1878, INCLUSIVE.**

From the Official Report of the Director of the Mint.

	Gold.	Silver.	Minor.	Total.
1793 to 1795..	\$71,485 00	\$370,683 80	\$11,373 00	\$453,541 80
1796.....	102,727 50	79,077 50	10,294 40	192,129 40
1797.....	108,422 70	12,591 45	9,510 24	125,524 29
1798.....	305,610 00	330,291 00	9,797 00	645,698 00
1799.....	313,283 00	422,515 00	9,106 68	645,906 68
1800.....	317,760 00	224,296 00	29,279 40	571,335 40
1801.....	422,570 00	74,758 00	13,628 27	510,956 27
1802.....	428,310 00	58,843 00	34,422 83	516,075 83
1803.....	268,377 50	87,118 00	25,308 08	370,698 58
1804.....	258,643 50	100,340 50	12,844 94	371,827 94
1805.....	170,367 50	149,388 50	13,483 48	333,239 48
1806.....	334,505 00	471,319 00	5,260 00	801,084 00
1807.....	437,425 00	597,448 75	9,053 21	1,044,505 96
1808.....	284,623 00	684,200 00	13,060 00	968,055 00
1809.....	169,375 00	707,376 00	8,001 53	884,752 53
1810.....	501,435 00	638,773 50	15,060 00	1,155,268 50
1811.....	497,905 00	608,340 00	2,495 25	1,108,740 25
1812.....	390,435 00	814,089 50	10,755 00	1,115,219 50
1813.....	477,140 00	630,261 50	4,180 00	1,107,571 50
1814.....	77,370 00	561,667 50	3,578 30	642,535 80
1815.....	3,175 00	17,308 00	20,483 00	20,483 00
1816.....		28,575 75	28,200 82	56,785 57
1817.....		607,783 50	39,484 00	647,267 50
1818.....	242,940 00	1,070,454 50	31,670 00	1,345,064 50
1819.....	258,615 00	1,140,000 00	26,710 00	1,425,325 00
1820.....	319,030 00	501,680 70	44,075 50	1,864,786 20
1821.....	189,325 00	825,762 45	3,890 00	1,018,977 45
1822.....	88,980 00	805,906 50	20,723 39	915,509 89
1823.....	73,425 00	895,550 00		967,975 00
1824.....	93,300 00	1,752,477 00	12,630 00	1,858,397 00
1825.....	156,385 00	1,564,583 00	14,926 00	1,735,894 00
1826.....	92,245 00	2,002,060 00	16,344 25	2,110,679 25
1827.....	131,565 00	2,869,280 00	23,577 32	3,024,442 32
1828.....	140,145 00	1,575,600 00	25,686 24	1,741,381 24
1829.....	225,717 50	1,994,578 00	16,580 00	2,206,875 50
1830.....	643,105 00	2,405,400 00	17,115 00	3,155,620 00
1831.....	714,370 00	3,175,600 00	22,068 60	3,928,478 60
1832.....	796,425 00	3,579,000 00	22,630 00	4,401,055 00
1833.....	973,550 00	2,759,000 00	26,160 00	3,765,710 00
1834.....	964,370 00	3,415,002 00	12,151 00	4,391,523 00
1835.....	186,175 00	3,443,006 00	39,489 00	3,668,667 00
1836.....	135,700 00	3,806,100 00	22,100 00	4,063,900 00
1837.....	148,305 00	2,096,010 00	55,583 00	2,299,898 00
1838.....	809,595 00	2,333,243 00	68,708 00	3,206,546 00
1839.....	1,355,885 00	2,176,296 00	31,286 61	3,563,467 61
1840.....	1,675,308 50	1,736,708 00	24,637 00	3,436,653 50
1841.....	1,091,597 50	1,123,750 00	15,973 67	2,240,321 17
1842.....	1,634,170 00	2,323,750 00	23,833 90	4,190,753 90
1843.....	3,108,797 50	3,334,750 00	24,283 20	11,967,830 70
1844.....	5,428,320 00	2,225,550 00	23,967 52	7,677,787 52
1845.....	3,756,447 50	1,873,300 00	38,948 04	5,668,595 54
1846.....	4,084,177 50	2,568,580 00	41,206 00	6,693,963 50
1847.....	20,221,285 00	2,379,450 00	61,826 69	22,662,561 69
1848.....	3,775,519 50	2,040,050 00	64,127 99	5,879,720 49
1849.....	9,007,761 50	2,114,950 00	41,984 32	11,164,695 82

## TOTAL COINAGE OF THE UNITED STATES MINT 1793 TO 1877, INCLUSIVE—(Continued).

	Gold.	Silver.	Minor.	Total.
1830.....	\$31,981,738 50	\$1,866,100 00	\$44,467 50	\$33,892,306 00
1831.....	62,614,492 50	774,397 00	99,635 43	63,488,524 93
1832.....	56,846,187 50	999,410 00	50,630 94	57,896,228 44
1833.....	39,377,900 00	9,077,571 00	67,069 78	48,522,539 78
1834.....	25,915,918 50	8,619,370 00	42,638 35	34,577,926 85
1835.....	28,977,968 00	3,501,245 00	16,030 79	32,495,243 79
1836.....	36,697,768 50	5,135,940 00	27,106 78	41,860,815 28
1837.....	15,811,563 00	1,477,000 00	63,510 46	17,352,073 46
1838.....	30,253,725 50	8,040,730 00	224,000 00	38,528,455 50
1839.....	17,296,077 00	6,187,400 00	307,000 00	23,790,477 00
1840.....	16,445,476 00	2,769,980 00	342,000 00	19,557,456 00
1841.....	60,696,227 00	2,605,700 00	101,660 00	63,403,587 00
1842.....	45,632,386 50	2,812,401 50	116,008 00	48,460,796 00
1843.....	20,695,652 00	1,174,092 80	478,450 00	22,348,194 80
1844.....	21,649,245 00	548,214 10	463,800 00	22,661,259 10
1845.....	25,107,217 50	636,306 00	1,188,330 00	26,931,853 50
1846.....	28,313,945 00	680,264 50	646,570 00	29,640,779 50
1847.....	28,217,187 50	966,871 00	1,879,540 00	31,063,598 50
1848.....	18,114,425 00	1,136,750 00	1,713,385 00	20,964,560 00
1849.....	21,828,637 50	840,746 50	1,279,035 00	23,948,419 00
1850.....	22,257,312 50	1,767,253 50	611,445 00	24,635,011 00
1851.....	21,302,475 00	1,955,905 25	228,760 00	23,542,140 25
1852.....	20,376,496 00	3,029,834 05	123,020 00	23,529,349 05
1853.....	35,249,237 50	2,945,795 50	494,060 00	38,689,193 00
1854.....	50,442,690 00	5,983,601 30	411,925 00	56,838,216 30
1855.....	33,553,965 00	10,070,368 00	220,375 00	43,854,708 00
1856.....	38,178,962 50	19,126,502 50	260,350 00	57,565,815 00
1857.....	44,078,199 00	28,549,935 00	62,165 00	72,690,299 00
1858.....	52,798,960 00	28,220,825 50	30,694 00	81,120,499 50
Total.....	1,035,958,675 00	£37,163,116 90	12,915,397 55	1,266,037,189 45

## Coinage during Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1878.

	Pieces.	Value.
Gold.....	2,984,822	\$32,798,980 00
Silver (trade dollars).....	11,378,010	11,378,010 00
Silver (standard dollars).....	8,573,500	8,573,500 00
Silver (fractional coin).....	30,172,240	8,339,315 50
Minor coin.....	3,050,800	30,694 00
Total.....	56,118,382	\$81,120,499 50

The total amount purchased for the [silver] dollar coinage up to September 30, 1878, was 17,925,701.99 fine ounces, at a cost to the government of \$21,067,369.17, an average cost of 117.47 cents per ounce fine.

At the coining rate for standard silver dollars, \$1.16 $\frac{1}{2}$  per standard ounce, the above amount purchased will produce \$23,176,665.19.

All silver is purchased at its gold value, and of the amount paid for silver bullion for the dollar coinage, \$7,672,792.95 was paid in gold coin, and \$18,384,576.22 in standard silver dollars.

VALUE OF FOREIGN COINS IN UNITED STATES MONEY.

AS PROCLAIMED BY THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

January 1, 1879.

COUNTRY.	MONETARY UNIT.	STAND. ARD.	VALUE IN U. S. MONEY.	STANDARD COIN.
Austria.....	Florin.....	Gold..	\$3.85 89	8 Gulden.
Belgium.....	Franc.....	G. & S.	.19 3	5, 10, and 20 francs.
Bolivia.....	Dollar.....	G. & S.	.96 5	Escudo, $\frac{1}{4}$ bolivar and bolivar.
Brazil.....	Milreis of 1,000 reis.....	Gold...	.54 5	Nonc.
British Posses- sions in North America.....	Dollar.....	Gold...	1.00	
Bogota.....	Peso.....	Gold...	.96 5	
Cent'l America.	Dollar.....	Silver..	.93 5	Dollar.
Chili.....	Peso.....	Gold...	.91 2	Condor, donbloon, and escudo.
Denmark.....	Crown.....	Gold...	.26 8	10 and 20 crowns.
Ecuador.....	Dollar.....	Silver..	.93 5	Dollar.
Egypt.....	Pound of 100 piasters.....	Gold...	4.97 4	5, 10, 25, and 50 piasters.
France.....	Franc.....	G. & S.	.19 3	5, 10, and 20 francs.
Great Britain...	Pound sterling.	Gold...	4.86 64	$\frac{1}{4}$ sovereign and sovereign.
Greece.....	Drachma.....	G. & S.	.19 3	5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 drachmas.
German Empire	Mark.....	Gold...	.23 8	5, 10, and 20 marks.
Japan.....	Yen.....	Gold...	.99 7	1, 2, 5, 10, and 20 yen.
India.....	Rupce of 16 an- nas.....	Silver..	.44 4	
Italy.....	Lira.....	G. & S.	.19 3	5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 lire.
Liboria.....	Dollar.....	Gold...	1.00	
Mexico.....	Dollar.....	Silver..	1.015	Peso or dol., 5, 10, 25, & 50 centavo.
Netherlands...	Florin.....	G. & S.	.38 5	Florin; 10 guildens, gold (\$4.01, 9).
Norway.....	Crown.....	Gold...	.26 8	10 and 20 crowns.
Peru.....	Dollar.....	Silver..	.93 5	
Portugal.....	Milreis of 1,000 reis.....	Gold...	1.08	2, 5, and 10 milreis.
Russia.....	Rouble of 100 copecks.....	Silver..	.74 8	$\frac{1}{4}$ , $\frac{1}{2}$ , and 1 rouble.
Sandwich Isl'ds	Dollar.....	Gold...	1.00	
Spain.....	Peseta of 100 centimes.....	G. & S.	.19 3	5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 pesetas.
Sweden.....	Crown.....	Gold...	.26 8	10 and 20 crowns.
Switzerland.....	Franc.....	G. & S.	.19 3	5, 10, and 20 francs.
Tripoli.....	Mahbub of 20 piasters.....	Silver..	.84 4	
Tunis.....	Piaster of 16 caroubis ..	Silver..	.11 8	
Turkey.....	Piaster.....	Gold...	.04 3	25, 50, 100, 250, and 500 piasters.
United States of Colombia..	Peso.....	Silver..	.93 5	

The above table exhibits the values in United States money of account, of the pure gold or silver representing, respectively, the monetary units and standard coins of foreign countries, in compliance with the Act of Congress of March 3, 1873, which provides "that the value of foreign coin, as expressed in the money of account of the United States, shall be that of the pure metal of such coin of standard value," and that "the values of the standard coins in circulation of the various nations of the world shall be estimated annually by the Director of the Mint, and be proclaimed on the first day of January by the Secretary of the Treasury."

The estimate of values contained in the above table has been made by the Director of the Mint, and proclaimed in compliance with the above stated provisions of law.





PRICES OF ACTIVE STOCKS—(Continued).

NAME OF STOCK.	1869.		1870.		1871.		1872.		1873.		1874.		1875.		1876.		1877.		1878.	
	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.
Adams Express...	69½	48	69½	48	64½	47	99	88	100	70	85	41	104	98	114	100	105	91	109½	98
American Express...	40½	40½	60½	40	91½	7	99	88	100	70	85	41	104	98	114	100	105	91	109½	98
Atlantic and Pacific Tel.																				
Central of New Jersey...	122½	85	115	100	87½	86	118	98	106	88	109	88	104	98	114	100	105	91	109½	98
Chicago and Northwest'n	94	63	85	67	91½	83	100	88	100	70	85	41	104	98	114	100	105	91	109½	98
Chicago and Rock Island...	106½	73	92	80	125	81	94	83	116	85	63	30	104	98	114	100	105	91	109½	98
Chicago, Mil. and St. Paul	101½	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101
Col., Chicago and I. C.	94	60	73	62½	64	63	82	72	83	63	43	31	83	43	64	31	83	43	64	31
Delaware, Lack. and West.	130	104	112	100	111	103	119	91	106	79	112	8	92	8	120	64	77	30	61	41
Erie	21	28½	30	34	19	76	80	83	51	26	35	13	23	10	15	15	15	15	15	10
Hannibal and St. Joseph.	139	90	121	97	108	80	87	29	89	83	51	26	35	13	23	10	15	15	15	10
Lake Shore	108½	75	103	84	116	84	98	107	107	86	67	43	88	67	63	43	88	67	63	43
Michigan Central	217½	145	186	114	126	111	126	111	126	111	126	111	126	111	126	111	126	111	126	111
New York Central	217½	145	186	114	126	111	126	111	126	111	126	111	126	111	126	111	126	111	126	111
Ohio and Mississippi	217½	145	186	114	126	111	126	111	126	111	126	111	126	111	126	111	126	111	126	111
Pacific Mail	183½	43	46½	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
Pacific of Missouri	348	183	175	70	75	49	100	54	60	37	48	24	51	29	16	16	16	16	16	12
Quicksilver	28	13	15	4	27½	5	49	25	30	27	25	48	23	35	18	20	10	10	10	8
Wabash	86	43	61	33	71	48	59	30	57	25	48	23	35	18	20	10	10	10	10	8
Union Pacific	27½	9	33	27	37	37	43	23	38	14	33	60	62	71	90	81	54	54	54	38
United States Express...	78	48	56	33	66	33	86	56	86	56	86	56	86	56	86	56	86	56	86	56
Wells-Fargo Express...	87½	16	43	13	54	35	95	56	86	56	86	56	86	56	86	56	86	56	86	56
Western Union Telegraph	44½	33	46½	30	71	44	88	57	94	48	88	57	94	48	88	57	94	48	88	57

† No sales reported.

\* Hudson River Railroad consolidated with New York Central.

## HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES OF UNITED STATES SECURITIES FOR NINETEEN YEARS, 1860-1878.

Compiled from the Commercial and Financial Chronicle.

## SALES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Year.	6s of 1861.		6s (5-30 years), Coupon.										6s, 10-40.		5s of 1881.		Currency		Fond. 4 1/2% of 1867.	
	5s of 1874.		1862.		1864.		1865.		1865, new.		1867.		1868.		Coup.		Slave.		Reg.	
	Coup.	Reg.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.
1860	99 1/4	99 1/4	104 1/2	98	104 1/2	98	104 1/2	98	104 1/2	98	104 1/2	98	104 1/2	98	104 1/2	98	104 1/2	98	104 1/2	98
1861	98 1/2	98 1/2	104 1/2	97 1/2	104 1/2	97 1/2	104 1/2	97 1/2	104 1/2	97 1/2	104 1/2	97 1/2	104 1/2	97 1/2	104 1/2	97 1/2	104 1/2	97 1/2	104 1/2	97 1/2
1862	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
1863	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
1864	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
1865	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
1866	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
1867	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
1868	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
1869	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
1870	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
1871	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
1872	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
1873	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
1874	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
1875	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
1876	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
1877	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
1878	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2

Note.—It is to be understood that the prices quoted were in currency.

**DIVIDENDS OF NEW ENGLAND MANUFACTURING COMPANIES FOR EIGHT YEARS, 1870-1877.**

[From J. G. Martin's Stock Fluctuations, Boston, 1871-78.]

MANUFACTURING COMPANIES.	Capital, Jan., 1878.	Par.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.
Amoskeag .....	3,000,000	1,000	10	13	13	14	14	9	9	8
Androscoggin .....	1,000,000	100	8	5	10	10	10	9	6	6
Appleton .....	600,000	1,000	9	14	12	9	3	0	0	0
Atlantic .....	1,000,000	100	3	8	8	8	0	3	0	3
Bartlett .....	350,000	100	....	....	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	0
Bates .....	1,500,000	100	6	4	10	8	8	0	3	6
Boott .....	1,200,000	1,000	11	20	20	13	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	8	9
Boston .....	800,000	1,000	10	11	12	8	6	6	6	6
Boston Duck .....	350,000	700	33	10	11	10	10	8	6	7
Cabot .....	600,000	500	....	8	10	10	10	5	0	7
Chicopee .....	1,600,000	100	18	70	53	80	10	5	7	7
Cochecho .....	1,000,000	500	13	20	20	20	20	15	5	9
Continental .....	1,500,000	100	0	0	8	8	4	0	0	0
Dwight .....	1,200,000	500	0	0	5	10	6	0	0	0
Everett .....	800,000	100	0	3	9	0	3	0	3	3
Franklin .....	1,000,000	100	3	0	8	8	8	3	0	0
Great Falls .....	1,500,000	100	3	9	10	10	3	0	0	0
Hamilton Cotton .....	1,200,000	1,000	3	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	8	8	7	3	6
"    Woolen .....	600,000	100	15	15	20	15	10	10	10	10
Hill .....	1,000,000	100	0	11	16	14	10	7	0	3
Jackson .....	600,000	1,000	12	20	18	14	12	6	3	6
Kearsarge .....	600,000	100	....	0	0	7	3	0	2	2
Laconia .....	1,000,000	400	3	0	11	13	7	0	0	6
Launceston .....	800,000	400	20	20	20	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	20	15	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lawrence .....	1,500,000	1,000	3	6	6	6	6	6	6	8
Lowell .....	2,000,000	600	\$90	\$140	\$70	\$50	\$45	\$40	\$30	\$20
"    Bleachery .....	300,000	300	30	40	20	20	18	10	8	6
"    Machine Shop .....	600,000	500	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lyman .....	1,470,000	100	6	8	10	8	6	3	0	6
Manchester .....	2,000,000	100	0	0	0	0	115*	7	8	8
Massachusetts .....	1,800,000	1,000	6	10	16	12	8	3	6	6
Merrimack .....	2,500,000	1,000	7	18	18	13	10	4	5	8
Middlesex .....	750,000	100	15	17	13	9	14	9	10	19
Nashua .....	1,000,000	500	8	16	13	12	11	8	6	4
Naumkeag .....	1,500,000	100	7	0	15	8	7	6	3	6
Newmarket .....	600,000	500	9	8	14	14	8	3	0	3
New England Glass .....	500,000	500	8	8	3	0	4	6	0	0
Otis .....	800,000	1,000	20	20	15	10	10	10	9	8
Pacific .....	2,500,000	1,000	12	18	22	20	20	20	16	20
Pepperell .....	1,200,000	500	20	5	11	12	12	12	11	10
Salisbury .....	1,000,000	100	10	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	0	0	0
Salmon Falls .....	600,000	300	7	9	10	9	3	0	0	2
Sandwich Glass .....	400,000	80	\$6	\$8	\$7	\$4	0	0	0	0
Stark Mills .....	1,200,000	1,000	7	10	13	11	11	7	3	3
Tremont and Suffolk .....	1,200,000	100	0	0	9	9	8	8	8	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Thordike .....	450,000	1,000	0	6	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	9	6	6	7
Washington .....	1,650,000	100	4	5	10	0	0	0	6	6
York Mills .....	1,200,000	1,000	18	20	25	18	11	9	8	4

\* Dividend in liquidation. The new Manchester Mills organized 1875.

† Besides 30 per cent. extra dividend Feb., 1877.

## HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES OF UNITED STATES SECURITIES FOR NINETEEN YEARS, 1860-1878.

Compiled from the Commercial and Financial Chronicle.

## SALES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Years.	6s of 1874.		6s of 1881.		6s (2-20 years), Coupon.						Es. 10-40.		5s of 1881, Funded.		Currency Sacs.		Fund. 4 1/2 4s of 1871, Funded.	
	Coups.		Coups.		1882.		1884.		1885.		1887.		1883.		Coups.		Reg.	
	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.
1860	109 1/4	96 1/4	104 1/2	88	115 1/2	103 1/2	111	95 1/2	112 1/2	101 1/2	109 1/2	97 1/2	112 1/2	107 1/2	114 1/2	109 1/2	112 1/2	107 1/2
1861	109 1/4	96 1/4	104 1/2	88	115 1/2	103 1/2	111	95 1/2	112 1/2	101 1/2	109 1/2	97 1/2	112 1/2	107 1/2	114 1/2	109 1/2	112 1/2	107 1/2
1862	109 1/4	96 1/4	104 1/2	88	115 1/2	103 1/2	111	95 1/2	112 1/2	101 1/2	109 1/2	97 1/2	112 1/2	107 1/2	114 1/2	109 1/2	112 1/2	107 1/2
1863	109 1/4	96 1/4	104 1/2	88	115 1/2	103 1/2	111	95 1/2	112 1/2	101 1/2	109 1/2	97 1/2	112 1/2	107 1/2	114 1/2	109 1/2	112 1/2	107 1/2
1864	109 1/4	96 1/4	104 1/2	88	115 1/2	103 1/2	111	95 1/2	112 1/2	101 1/2	109 1/2	97 1/2	112 1/2	107 1/2	114 1/2	109 1/2	112 1/2	107 1/2
1865	109 1/4	96 1/4	104 1/2	88	115 1/2	103 1/2	111	95 1/2	112 1/2	101 1/2	109 1/2	97 1/2	112 1/2	107 1/2	114 1/2	109 1/2	112 1/2	107 1/2
1866	109 1/4	96 1/4	104 1/2	88	115 1/2	103 1/2	111	95 1/2	112 1/2	101 1/2	109 1/2	97 1/2	112 1/2	107 1/2	114 1/2	109 1/2	112 1/2	107 1/2
1867	109 1/4	96 1/4	104 1/2	88	115 1/2	103 1/2	111	95 1/2	112 1/2	101 1/2	109 1/2	97 1/2	112 1/2	107 1/2	114 1/2	109 1/2	112 1/2	107 1/2
1868	109 1/4	96 1/4	104 1/2	88	115 1/2	103 1/2	111	95 1/2	112 1/2	101 1/2	109 1/2	97 1/2	112 1/2	107 1/2	114 1/2	109 1/2	112 1/2	107 1/2
1869	109 1/4	96 1/4	104 1/2	88	115 1/2	103 1/2	111	95 1/2	112 1/2	101 1/2	109 1/2	97 1/2	112 1/2	107 1/2	114 1/2	109 1/2	112 1/2	107 1/2
1870	109 1/4	96 1/4	104 1/2	88	115 1/2	103 1/2	111	95 1/2	112 1/2	101 1/2	109 1/2	97 1/2	112 1/2	107 1/2	114 1/2	109 1/2	112 1/2	107 1/2
1871	109 1/4	96 1/4	104 1/2	88	115 1/2	103 1/2	111	95 1/2	112 1/2	101 1/2	109 1/2	97 1/2	112 1/2	107 1/2	114 1/2	109 1/2	112 1/2	107 1/2
1872	109 1/4	96 1/4	104 1/2	88	115 1/2	103 1/2	111	95 1/2	112 1/2	101 1/2	109 1/2	97 1/2	112 1/2	107 1/2	114 1/2	109 1/2	112 1/2	107 1/2
1873	109 1/4	96 1/4	104 1/2	88	115 1/2	103 1/2	111	95 1/2	112 1/2	101 1/2	109 1/2	97 1/2	112 1/2	107 1/2	114 1/2	109 1/2	112 1/2	107 1/2
1874	109 1/4	96 1/4	104 1/2	88	115 1/2	103 1/2	111	95 1/2	112 1/2	101 1/2	109 1/2	97 1/2	112 1/2	107 1/2	114 1/2	109 1/2	112 1/2	107 1/2
1875	109 1/4	96 1/4	104 1/2	88	115 1/2	103 1/2	111	95 1/2	112 1/2	101 1/2	109 1/2	97 1/2	112 1/2	107 1/2	114 1/2	109 1/2	112 1/2	107 1/2
1876	109 1/4	96 1/4	104 1/2	88	115 1/2	103 1/2	111	95 1/2	112 1/2	101 1/2	109 1/2	97 1/2	112 1/2	107 1/2	114 1/2	109 1/2	112 1/2	107 1/2
1877	109 1/4	96 1/4	104 1/2	88	115 1/2	103 1/2	111	95 1/2	112 1/2	101 1/2	109 1/2	97 1/2	112 1/2	107 1/2	114 1/2	109 1/2	112 1/2	107 1/2
1878	109 1/4	96 1/4	104 1/2	88	115 1/2	103 1/2	111	95 1/2	112 1/2	101 1/2	109 1/2	97 1/2	112 1/2	107 1/2	114 1/2	109 1/2	112 1/2	107 1/2

Note.—It is to be understood that the prices quoted were in currency.

**DIVIDENDS OF NEW ENGLAND MANUFACTURING COMPANIES FOR EIGHT YEARS, 1870-1877.**

[From J. G. Martin's Stock Fluctuations, Boston, 1871-78.]

MANUFACTURING COMPANIES.	Capital, Jan., 1878.	Par.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.
Amoskeag .....	3,000,000	1,000	10	13	13	14	14	9	9	8
Androscoggin .....	1,000,000	100	8	5	10	10	10	9	6	6
Appleton .....	600,000	1,000	9	14	12	9	3	0	0	0
Atlantic .....	1,000,000	100	3	8	8	8	0	3	0	3
Bartlett .....	350,000	100	.....	.....	24	7	24	0	0	0
Bates .....	1,500,000	100	6	4	10	8	8	0	3	6
Boott .....	1,200,000	1,000	11	20	20	13	124	8	8	9
Boston .....	800,000	1,000	10	11	12	8	6	6	6	6
Boston Duck .....	350,000	700	33	10	11	10	10	8	6	7
Cabot .....	600,000	500	.....	8	10	10	10	5	0	7
Chicopee .....	1,000,000	100	18	70	50	20	10	5	7	7
Cochecho .....	1,000,000	500	13	20	20	20	20	15	5	9
Continental .....	1,500,000	100	0	0	8	8	4	0	0	0
Dwight .....	1,200,000	500	0	0	5	10	6	0	0	0
Everett .....	800,000	100	0	3	9	0	3	0	3	3
Franklin .....	1,000,000	100	3	0	8	8	8	3	0	0
Great Falls .....	1,500,000	100	3	9	10	10	3	0	0	0
Hamilton Cotton .....	1,200,000	1,000	3	64	9	8	8	7	3	6
"    Woolen .....	600,000	100	15	15	20	15	10	10	10	10
Hill .....	1,000,000	100	0	11	16	14	10	7	0	3
Jackson .....	600,000	1,000	13	20	18	14	12	6	3	6
Kearsarge .....	600,000	100	.....	0	0	7	3	0	2	2
Laconia .....	1,000,000	400	3	0	11	12	7	0	0	6
Launceston .....	800,000	400	20	20	20	234	20	20	15	124
Lawrence .....	1,500,000	1,000	3	6	6	6	6	6	6	8
Lowell .....	2,000,000	600	\$60	\$140	\$70	\$50	\$45	\$40	\$20	\$20
"    Bleachery .....	300,000	200	20	40	20	20	18	10	8	6
"    Machine Shop .....	600,000	500	12	13	12	12	12	12	12	104
Lyman .....	1,470,000	100	6	8	10	8	6	3	0	6
Manchester .....	2,000,000	100	0	0	0	0	115*	7	8	8
Massachusetts .....	1,800,000	1,000	6	10	18	12	8	3	6	8
Merrimack .....	2,500,000	1,000	7	18	18	13	10	4	5	8
Middlesex .....	750,000	100	15	17	18	9	14	9	10	19
Nashua .....	1,000,000	500	8	16	13	12	11	8	6	4
Naumkeag .....	1,500,000	100	7	0	15	8	7	6	3	6
Newmarket .....	600,000	500	9	8	14	14	8	3	0	3
New England Glass .....	500,000	500	8	8	8	0	4	6	0	0
Otis .....	800,000	1,000	20	20	15	10	10	10	9	8
Pacific .....	2,500,000	1,000	12	16	24	20	20	20	16	20
Pepperell .....	1,200,000	500	20	5	11	12	12	12	11	10
Salisbury .....	1,000,000	100	10	124	124	0	0	0	0	0
Salmon Falls .....	600,000	300	7	9	10	9	3	0	0	2
Sandwich Glass .....	400,000	80	\$6	\$8	\$7	\$4	0	0	0	0
Stark Mills .....	1,200,000	1,000	7	10	13	11	11	7	3	8
Tremont and Suffolk .....	1,200,000	100	0	0	9	9	8	8	8	12
Thorndike .....	450,000	1,000	0	6	84	10	9	6	6	7
Washington .....	1,650,000	100	4	5	10	0	0	0	6	6
York Mills .....	1,200,000	1,000	18	20	35	13	11	9	8	4

\* Dividend in liquidation. The new Manchester Mills organized 1875.

† Besides 30 per cent. extra dividend Feb., 1877.

### PRICES OF BRITISH THREE PER CENT CONSOLS FOR EIGHTY-EIGHT YEARS, 1789-1877.

[From the London Economist's Commercial History and Review, 1877.]

Years.	Highest Price.	Lowest Price.	Years.	Highest Price.	Lowest Price.	Years.	Highest Price.	Lowest Price.	Years.	Highest Price.	Lowest Price.
1789..	81.2	71.6	1811	66.7	61.7	1833	91.7	86.5	1855	93.2	85.0
1790..	80.9	70.5	1812	63.0	55.1	1834	83.2	89.0	1856	96.1	90.5
1791..	89.7	75.7	1813	67.5	54.5	1835	93.1	89.1	1857	97.9	86.5
1792..	97.1	72.5	1814	67.5	54.5	1836	93.0	86.6	1858	98.9	94.6
1793..	81.0	70.5	1815	72.5	61.5	1837	94.1	90.2	1859	97.4	88.2
1794..	72.4	62.7	1816	65.7	53.9	1838	85.5	91.9	1860	95.6	91.1
1795..	70.5	61.0	1817	84.2	62.0	1839	94.1	89.2	1861	94.4	89.1
1796..	70.6	53.2	1818	82.0	73.0	1840	93.5	85.7	1862	94.7	91.5
1797..	56.5	47.5	1819	79.0	64.9	1841	90.6	87.1	1863	94.0	89.7
1798..	58.0	47.2	1820	70.2	65.6	1842	97.2	90.1	1864	92.0	87.1
1799..	69.0	53.6	1821	78.7	68.7	1843	99.9	92.1	1865	91.5	86.1
1800..	67.2	60.0	1822	83.0	75.4	1844	101.4	97.9	1866	91.5	84.0
1801..	70.0	54.2	1823	85.7	73.0	1845	100.6	91.9	1867	96.4	89.9
1802..	79.0	66.0	1824	97.2	91.1	1846	97.2	87.9	1868	96.1	92.0
1803..	73.0	50.2	1825	93.5	73.9	1847	90.0	78.7	1869	94.2	91.5
1804..	59.9	53.7	1826	84.6	76.5	1848	94.5	80.0	1870	94.5	88.5
1805..	62.0	57.0	1827	89.6	81.7	1849	97.9	90.6	1871	94.0	91.4
1806..	64.6	58.5	1828	89.6	83.5	1850	96.5	95.0	1872	93.7	91.3
1807..	64.4	57.6	1829	95.7	86.5	1851	99.1	95.6	1873	94.0	91.7
1808..	69.1	62.6	1830	98.9	74.6	1852	101.6	98.7	1874	93.6	91.2
1809..	70.4	63.4	1831	84.9	78.1	1853	101.0	85.1	1875	95.6	92.4
1810..	71.0	63.2	1832	89.0	83.5	1854	95.9	86.9	1876	97.0	93.5
									1877	97.4	93.0

### MERCHANT SHIPPING OF THE WORLD IN 1876.

[From the London Economist's Commercial History and Review, 1877.]

Countries.	Sailing Vessels.	Tonnage.	Steam Vessels.	Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
British .....	20,265	5,807,365	3,299	3,362,992	9,170,357
United States .....	7,288	2,390,521	605	789,728	3,180,249
Norwegian .....	4,749	1,410,908	122	55,874	1,466,777
Italian .....	4,601	1,292,076	114	97,532	1,389,608
German .....	3,456	875,995	226	226,898	1,102,893
French .....	3,858	725,048	314	334,334	1,059,382
Spanish .....	2,915	557,320	230	176,250	733,570
Greek .....	2,121	436,905	11	7,133	434,038
Dutch .....	1,432	399,968	126	134,600	534,568
Swedish .....	2,121	399,128	219	68,680	467,788
Russian .....	1,735	291,952	151	105,962	497,914
Austrian .....	983	338,684	78	81,269	419,953
Danish .....	1,348	188,953	87	60,697	249,650
Portuguese .....	456	107,016	26	22,277	129,293
South American .....	273	95,450	81	59,263	154,723
Central American .....	153	87,944	6	3,132	61,076
Turkish and Egyptian .....	305	48,289	30	23,284	76,553
Belgian .....	54	23,344	35	40,700	64,044
Asiatic .....	42	16,019	11	10,877	26,896
Liberian .....	3	454			454

# BANK OF ENGLAND RATES OF DISCOUNT.

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From 1694, the year of its Foundation, to 1877.

NOTE.—It is to be understood in all cases that the discount rate against any given date was the rate charged until the next succeeding date. For example, April 20th, 1876, the Directors fixed the minimum rate of discount on first-class bills at 2 per cent, which continued until May 2d, 1877, when it was raised to 3 per cent.

1694 Aug. 8..... 6	May 29..... 5	May 19..... 8	May 9..... 5
Oct. 30..... 4½	June 26..... 4½	" 26..... 7	" 30..... 4
1695 Oct. 24..... 6	Oct. 1..... 6	June 16..... 6	June 13..... 3½
Jan. 16..... 6	" 6..... 6	July 26..... 7	" 20..... 8
" 16..... 4½	Nov. 12..... 7	Aug. 4..... 8	July 18..... 3½
May 19..... 3	Dec. 4..... 6½	Sept. 8..... 9	Sept. 15..... 4
1704 Feb. 28..... 4	" 18..... 6	Nov. 10..... 8	" 26..... 4½
" 28..... 5	1367 April 2..... 6½	" 24..... 7	Oct. 3..... 5
1710 June 22..... 5	June 18..... 6	Dec. 15..... 6	" 10..... 6
1716 July 26..... 4	July 16..... 6½	1865 Jan. 12..... 5½	Nov. 9..... 7
1719 April 30..... 5	Oct. 8..... 6	" 26..... 6	Dec. 29..... 6
1720 Oct. 27..... 5	" 12..... 7	March 2..... 4½	1873 Dec. 12..... 5
1722 Aug. 23..... 4	" 19..... 8	May 4..... 4	" 23..... 4½
1742 Oct. 18..... 5	Nov. 5..... 9	" 25..... 4	" 30..... 3½
" 18..... 4	" 9..... 10	June 1..... 3½	March 26..... 4
1745 Dec. 12..... 5	Dec. 24..... 8	" 15..... 8	May 7..... 4½
1746 May 1..... 4	1859 Jan. 7..... 6	July 27..... 3½	" 10..... 6
" 5..... 5	" 14..... 5	Aug. 3..... 4	" 17..... 6
1773 " 13..... 5	Feb. 4..... 3½	Sept. 29..... 4	June 4..... 7
1822 June 20..... 4	" 11..... 3	Oct. 2..... 5	" 12..... 6
1825 Dec. 13..... 5	Dec. 9..... 2½	" 5..... 6	July 10..... 5
1827 July 5..... 4	1859 April 28..... 3½	" 7..... 7	" 17..... 4½
1836 July 21..... 4½	May 5..... 4½	Nov. 23..... 6	" 24..... 4
Sept. 1..... 5	June 2..... 3½	Dec. 23..... 7	" 31..... 3½
1833 Feb. 15..... 4	" 9..... 3	1866 Jan. 4..... 8	Aug. 21..... 3
1850 May 16..... 5	July 14..... 3	Feb. 22..... 7	Sept. 25..... 4
June 20..... 5½	1860 Jan. 19..... 3	March 15..... 6	" 29..... 5
Aug. 1..... 5	" 31..... 4	May 3..... 8	Oct. 14..... 6
1840 Jan. 23..... 5	March 29..... 4½	" 8..... 8	" 18..... 7
Oct. 15..... 5	April 12..... 5	" 11..... 9	Nov. 1..... 8
1841 June 3..... 5	May 10..... 4½	" 12..... 10	" 7..... 9
1842 April 7..... 4	" 24..... 4	Aug. 16..... 8	" 20..... 8
1844 Sept. 5..... 3½	Nov. 8..... 4½	" 30..... 6	" 27..... 6
" 5..... 3	" 15..... 6	Sept. 6..... 4½	Dec. 4..... 5
1845 March 13..... 3	" 18..... 6	" 27..... 4½	1874 Jan. 8..... 4
Oct. 16..... 3	" 29..... 5	Nov. 8..... 4	" 15..... 3½
Nov. 6..... 3½	Dec. 31..... 6	Dec. 20..... 3½	April 30..... 4
1846 Aug. 27..... 3	1361 Jan. 7..... 7	Feb. 7..... 3	May 28..... 3½
1847 Jan. 14..... 3½	Feb. 14..... 8	May 30..... 2½	June 4..... 3
" 21..... 4	March 31..... 7	July 26..... 2	" 18..... 2½
April 8..... 8	April 4..... 6	Nov. 19..... 2½	July 20..... 3
Aug. 5..... 5½	" 11..... 5	Dec. 8..... 3	Aug. 6..... 4
Oct. 25..... 7	May 16..... 6	1869 April 1..... 4	" 20..... 3½
Nov. 27..... 8	Aug. 1..... 5	May 6..... 4½	" 27..... 3
Dec. 2..... 6	" 15..... 4½	June 10..... 4	Oct. 15..... 4
" 23..... 5	" 29..... 4	" 24..... 3½	Nov. 16..... 5
1848 Jan. 27..... 4	Sept. 19..... 3½	July 15..... 3	" 30..... 6
June 15..... 3½	Nov. 7..... 3	Aug. 19..... 2½	1875 Jan. 7..... 5
Nov. 2..... 3	1862 Jan. 9..... 2½	Nov. 4..... 3	" 14..... 4
1849 Nov. 22..... 3½	May 22..... 3	1870 July 21..... 3½	" 23..... 3
1850 Dec. 26..... 3	July 10..... 2½	" 23..... 4	Feb. 13..... 3½
1853 Jan. 1..... 2½	" 24..... 2	" 28..... 5	July 8..... 3
April 22..... 2	Oct. 30..... 3	Aug. 4..... 6	" 29..... 2½
1853 Jan. 6..... 2½	Jan. 15..... 4	" 11..... 5½	Aug. 12..... 2
" 20..... 3	" 28..... 5	" 18..... 4½	Oct. 7..... 2½
June 2..... 3½	Feb. 19..... 4	" 35..... 4	" 14..... 3½
Sept. 1..... 4	April 25..... 3½	Sept. 15..... 3	" 31..... 3
" 15..... 4½	" 30..... 7	" 16..... 3	Nov. 18..... 3
" 29..... 8	May 16..... 3½	" 23..... 2½	Dec. 30..... 4
1854 May 11..... 5½	" 21..... 4	1871 March 2..... 3	1876 Jan. 6..... 5
Aug. 3..... 5	Nov. 2..... 5	April 13..... 2½	" 27..... 4
1856 April 5..... 4½	" 5..... 6	June 16..... 2½	March 23..... 3½
May 3..... 4	Dec. 2..... 7	July 18..... 3	April 6..... 3
June 14..... 3½	" 3..... 8	Sept. 21..... 3	" 20..... 2
Sept. 6..... 4	" 23..... 7	" 23..... 4	May 2..... 3
" 13..... 4½	1864 Jan. 20..... 8	Oct. 7..... 5	1877 July 4..... 2½
" 27..... 5	Feb. 11..... 7	Nov. 16..... 4	" 11..... 2
Oct. 4..... 5½	" 25..... 6	" 30..... 3½	Sept. 5..... 3
" 18..... 6	April 16..... 7	Dec. 14..... 3	Oct. 10..... 4
" 18..... 7	May 2..... 8	1873 Jan. 4..... 3½	" 17..... 5
1858 May 23..... 6	" 5..... 9	April 4..... 4	Nov. 29..... 4

Jan. 73, 3; Jan. 31, 2; Mar. 27, 3; May 20, 2½; June 2, 3; July 4, 3½; Aug. 1, 4; Aug. 12, 5; Oct. 14, 6; Nov. 21, 5.

## PRICES OF GOVERNMENT LOANS IN LONDON, 1873-77.

[Compiled from the Financial Register, London, 1878.]

COUNTRY.	Issue price.	1873.		1874.		1875.		1876.		1877.	
		<i>H.</i>	<i>L.</i>	<i>H.</i>	<i>L.</i>	<i>H.</i>	<i>L.</i>	<i>H.</i>	<i>L.</i>	<i>H.</i>	<i>L.</i>
Argentine Republic: 6 p. c. Debt, 1866-68...	72½ & 75	101	98½	99	86	96	83	91	29	74	59
Austria-Hungary: 5 p. c. Silver Rentes...	81	.....	.....	.....	.....	C3	C5	67.50	62.45	59	45
Belgium: 4½ per cent. Debt...	Par.	102½	99	103	99½	103½	100	104	101	104½	100
Bolivia: 6 per cent., 1872.....	68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	15	26	17
Brazil: 4½ p. c. Debt, 1863...	88	87	73	96	67	92	60	92½	80	92	89
5 per cent. Debt, 1865...	74	98	88	102	63	100	60	98	81½	97	88
Canada: 6 per cent. Debt, reduced, 1877-84.....	Par.	106½	100	113	104	111½	108½	108	101	107	100
Cape of Good Hope: 6 per cent. Debt, 1861, red., 1891.....	.....	105	100	117	117	110	99	.....	.....	120	113
Ceylon: 6 p. c. Debt of 1863...	Par.	112	106½	110	103	113	108	113	107	105	100
Chili: 6 per cent. Debt, 1867...	84	100	99	105	100	95	80	104	83	102	95
Colombia: 6 per cent. Debt, 1868...	86	84	77	95	80	81	70	93	63	.....	.....
Cuba: 7 per cent. Railway Debt, 1863.....	.....	84	71	86	73	90	75	93	68	92	76
Denmark: 5 p. c. Debt of 1864...	93	100½	98	97	96	99	97	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ecuador: 1 per cent. Consolidated Debt.....	.....	11	8	11	7½	10	5	10	5	9	6
Egypt: 7 per cent. Debt, 1864...	93	101½	90	101½	90	100	74	92	35	78	61
France: 5 p. c. Rentes, 1871...	82.50	92½	82	99½	91	100	92	106½	102½	108½	101
5 p. c. Rentes, 1872...	81.50	96	90	99½	91	100	92	106½	102½	108½	101
Great Britain: 3 per cent. Consols.....	.....	96½	91½	98½	91½	94½	92½	97½	93½	97½	93
Greece: 5 per cent. Debt, 1824...	56½ & 59	19	10	17	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	11
Guatemala: 6 per cent. Debt, 1860...	70½	60	42	58	40	53	31	Average	28	30	20
Honduras: 10 per cent. Railway Loan, 1870.....	80	39	15	17	6	10	1	5	1½	6	1
India: 5 per cent. Debt.....	.....	113½	106	110½	106½	109½	106	107½	104	107½	108½
Italy: 5 per cent. State Domain Debt, 1865....	77½	94	86	97	88	100	95	104	96	104	97
Japan: 7 per cent. Loan, 1873...	92½	101½	97½	102	88	101	90	.....	.....	107	99
Mauritius: 6 p. c. Debt of 1863...	.....	115	110	117	113	116	112	120	113	121	115
Mexico: 3 per cent. Debt, 1846...	56	18½	13	17½	13	17	13	13½	4½	8½	6
Morocco: 5 per cent. Debt, 1802...	85	104	96½	102	93	101	90	.....	.....	.....	.....
Netherlands: 4 per cent. Debt.....	82	93	86½	98	90	.....	.....	100	97	102	97
New South Wales: 5 per cent., redeemable 1888-92.....	.....	108½	103½	110½	105	109	104	111½	111½	112	106



PRICES OF GOVERNMENT LOANS IN LONDON, 1873-77—*Continued.*

COUNTRY.	Issue price.	1873.		1874.		1875.		1876.		1877.	
		H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.
<b>New Zealand:</b>											
5 per cent. Consolidated Loan, 1863-71.....		105	101	116½	103½	103	101	103½	108½	107½	101
<b>Peru:</b>											
5 per cent. Debt, 1873.....	77½	72	40½	61½	40½	57	25	23	10	16½	9½
<b>Portugal:</b>											
3 p. c. Debt, 1853-67... 38½ & 48		44	36	47½	42½	46	40	.....	.....	55½	49½
<b>Queensland:</b>											
6 p. c. Debt of 1864.....	92	115	108	114	100	115	110	113½	107	112½	106
<b>Romania:</b>											
8 per cent. Debt, 1867.....	71	101	98	108	99	102	99	106	74	91	58
<b>Russia:</b>											
3 per cent. Debt, 1859.....	68	69	64	75	64	74	64	71	47	63	45
5 per cent. Debt, 1862.....	91	100	91	108	96	105	94	101	73	89	68
<b>San Domingo:</b>											
5 per cent. Debt, 1859.....	70	29	18	27	7	14	4	14½	5	9	4
<b>South Australia:</b>											
6 per cent., redeemable 1872-80.....	102	106½	102½	106½	104½	107	104	115	104	114	102
<b>Spain:</b>											
3 per cent. (Old and Deferred).....	81	30	16½	20½	17	24	17	20½	12½	15	10
6 per cent. Land Mortgage, 1871.....	80	80	40	67	51	75	53	68	55	70	55
<b>Sweden and Norway:</b>											
5 per cent., 1868.....	90	107	101	107	99	106	100	109	101	109	101
<b>Turkey:</b>											
6 per cent. Debt, 1865.....	65½	75½	60	72½	54	72	25	33	10	17	7½
<b>United States:</b>											
6 per cent. 5-20 Bonds, 1862.....		94½	90	107	101½	103	101	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 p. c. 10-40 Bonds, 1864.....		93	88½	106	102½	104	100	103	103	111½	106½
6 per cent. Debt, 1865.....		96½	91	110½	105	105	101	106	102	108	102½
Massachusetts 5 per cent. Debt, 1866.....		97	89	98	89	96	88	108	101	109	102
Virginia 6 p. c. New Funded Debt.....		55	43	52	40	53	42	67	58	72	53
<b>Venezuela:</b>											
6 per cent. Debt, 1864.....	60	24	15	23	13	20	8	16	6	15	10
<b>Victoria:</b>											
6 p. c. Railway Loan.. Par.		116	111	115½	110	117	112	113½	108½	114	107

## THE WEALTH OF GREAT BRITAIN.

In the entire absence of any attempted statement of the amount of British wealth through the census of the United Kingdom, an estimate laid before the Statistical Society of London in 1875 by Mr. R. Giffin is interesting, though unauthoritative. Mr. Giffin's figures are based upon the property and income tax returns, supplemented by conjectural estimates of the amount of capital which yields no income, or which escapes taxation in all forms. Capitalizing the incomes reported from all sources in 1875, and which amounted to £377,586,000, at from four years' to thirty years' purchase (the latter rate for lands), he arrives at the gross sum of £5,643,120,000 as the probable value of property which contributes to the revenue under the income tax. To this are added foreign investments, movable property yielding no income, government property, etc., to the amount of £1,905,000,000, making the sum of £8,548,120,000 (or £42,740,600,000) as the estimated aggregate of the wealth of Great Britain. This is about eleven times the amount of the national debt of that country. Mr. Giffin also calculates that the increase of British capital from 1865 to 1875 must have been at least 2,000,000,000 of pounds sterling, or three times the amount of the public debt; and that while population has increased at the rate of only 1 per cent. per annum, capital has grown at the rate of 3 to 4 per cent. per annum.

[Condensed, with additions, from the Financial Review, 1877.]

## TABLE FOR INVESTORS.

THE following table shows the rate per cent of annual income to be realized from stocks or bonds bearing any given rate of yearly dividends or interest, from 1 to 15 per cent, when purchased at various prices from 10 to 300 per cent. This table applies equally well to both stocks and bonds, and has nothing to do with the length of time which a bond has to run to maturity.

For example: To ascertain what rate of annual interest will be realized on a bond or stock which bears 7 per cent per annum and can be purchased at 92 (i.e., at 92 per cent of its par value, whatever the par may be), find 92 in the column of "purchase price" and follow that line across to the column headed "7 per cent," which will show the correct figure—in the present instance, 7½ per cent.

Purchase Price.	3 per cent.	8.65 per cent.	4 per cent.	4½ per cent.	5 per cent.	6 per cent.	7 per cent.	7½ per cent.	8 per cent.	9 per cent.	10 per cent.	12 per cent.	15 per cent.
10....	30	36.50	40	45	50	60	70	73	80	90	100	120	150
15....	20	24.33	26.66	30	33.33	40	46	46	53.33	60	66.66	80	100
20....	15	18.25	20	22.50	25	30	35	35	50	40	50	60	75
22....	13.63	16.59	18.18	20.45	22.72	27.27	31.81	33.18	36.36	40.90	45.45	54.54	68.18
24....	12.50	15.30	16.66	18.75	20.83	25	29.16	30.41	33.33	37.50	41.66	50	62.50
26....	11.53	14.03	15.38	17.30	19.23	23.07	26.92	28.07	30.76	34.61	38.46	46.15	57.69
28....	10.71	13.03	14.28	16.07	17.85	21.42	25	26.07	28.57	32.14	35.71	42.85	53.57
30....	10	12.16	13.33	15	16.66	20	23.33	24.33	26.66	30	33.33	40	50
32....	9.37	11.40	12.50	14.06	15.62	18.75	21.87	22.81	25	28.12	31.25	37.50	46.87
34....	8.82	10.73	11.76	13.23	14.70	17.64	20.58	21.47	23.52	26.47	29.41	35.89	44.11
36....	8.33	10.13	11.11	12.50	13.88	16.66	19.44	20.27	22.22	25	27.77	33.33	41.66
38....	7.89	9.60	10.52	11.84	13.15	15.78	18.42	19.21	21.05	23.68	26.31	31.57	39.47
40....	7.50	9.12	10	11.25	12.50	15	17.50	18.25	20	22.50	25	30	37.50
42....	7.14	8.69	9.52	10.71	11.90	14.28	16.66	17.38	19.04	21.42	23.80	28.57	35.71
44....	6.81	8.29	9.09	10.22	11.35	13.63	15.90	16.59	18.18	20.45	22.72	27.27	34.09
46....	6.52	7.93	8.69	9.78	10.86	13.04	15.21	15.86	17.39	19.56	21.73	26.08	32.60
48....	6.25	7.60	8.33	9.37	10.41	12.50	14.53	15.20	16.66	18.75	20.83	25	31.25
50....	6	7.30	8	9	10	12	14	14.60	16	18	20	24	30
52....	5.88	7.15	7.84	8.82	9.80	11.76	13.72	14.31	15.66	17.64	19.60	23.52	29.41
54....	5.76	7.01	7.69	8.65	9.61	11.53	13.46	14.05	15.38	17.30	19.23	23.07	28.84
56....	5.66	6.88	7.54	8.49	9.43	11.32	13.20	13.77	15.09	16.98	18.86	22.64	28.80
58....	5.55	6.75	7.40	8.33	9.25	11.11	12.96	13.51	14.81	16.66	18.51	22.22	27.77
60....	5.45	6.63	7.27	8.18	9.09	10.90	12.72	13.27	14.54	16.36	18.18	21.81	27.27
62....	5.35	6.51	7.14	8.03	8.92	10.70	12.50	13.03	14.28	16.07	17.85	21.42	26.78
64....	5.26	6.40	7.01	7.89	8.77	10.52	12.27	12.80	14.03	15.78	17.54	21.06	26.31
66....	5.17	6.29	6.89	7.75	8.62	10.34	12.06	12.58	13.79	15.51	17.24	20.68	25.86
68....	5.08	6.18	6.77	7.62	8.47	10.16	11.86	12.37	13.55	15.25	16.94	20.33	25.42
70....	5	6.08	6.66	7.50	8.33	10	11.66	12.16	13.33	15	16.66	20	25
72....	4.91	5.97	6.55	7.37	8.19	9.83	11.47	11.95	13.11	14.75	16.39	19.67	24.59
74....	4.83	5.88	6.45	7.25	8.06	9.67	11.29	11.77	12.90	14.51	16.12	19.35	24.19
76....	4.76	5.79	6.34	7.14	7.93	9.52	11.11	11.58	12.69	14.28	15.87	19.04	23.80
78....	4.68	5.70	6.25	7.03	7.81	9.37	10.93	11.40	12.50	14.06	15.62	18.75	23.43
80....	4.61	5.61	6.15	6.92	7.69	9.23	10.76	11.23	12.30	13.84	15.38	18.46	23.07
82....	4.54	5.53	6.06	6.81	7.57	9.09	10.60	11.06	12.12	13.63	15.15	18.18	22.72
84....	4.47	5.44	5.97	6.71	7.46	8.95	10.44	10.89	11.94	13.43	14.92	17.91	22.33
86....	4.41	5.36	5.88	6.61	7.35	8.82	10.29	10.73	11.76	13.25	14.70	17.64	22.05
88....	4.34	5.28	5.79	6.52	7.24	8.69	10.14	10.57	11.59	13.04	14.49	17.39	21.73
90....	4.28	5.21	5.71	6.42	7.14	8.57	10	10.42	11.43	12.85	14.28	17.14	21.42
92....	4.22	5.14	5.63	6.33	7.04	8.45	9.85	10.28	11.26	12.67	14.08	16.90	21.12
94....	4.16	5.06	5.55	6.25	6.94	8.33	9.72	10.13	11.11	12.50	13.89	16.66	20.83
96....	4.10	5	5.47	6.16	6.84	8.21	9.58	10	10.95	12.32	13.69	16.43	20.54
98....	4.03	4.93	5.40	6.08	6.73	8.10	9.45	9.86	10.80	12.16	13.51	16.21	20.27
100....	4	4.86	5.33	6	6.66	8	9.33	9.73	10.66	12	13.33	16	20
102....	3.94	4.80	5.26	5.92	6.57	7.89	9.21	9.60	10.52	11.84	13.15	15.78	19.73
104....	3.89	4.74	5.19	5.84	6.49	7.79	9.09	9.48	10.38	11.69	12.98	15.58	19.43
106....	3.84	4.67	5.12	5.76	6.41	7.69	8.97	9.35	10.25	11.53	12.82	15.38	19.23
108....	3.79	4.62	5.06	5.69	6.32	7.59	8.86	9.24	10.12	11.39	12.65	15.18	18.93
110....	3.75	4.56	5	5.62	6.25	7.50	8.75	9.12	10	11.25	12.50	15	18.75
112....	3.70	4.50	4.93	5.55	6.17	7.40	8.64	9.01	9.87	11.11	12.34	14.81	18.51
114....	3.65	4.45	4.87	5.43	6.09	7.31	8.53	8.90	9.75	10.97	12.19	14.63	18.29
116....	3.61	4.39	4.81	5.42	6.02	7.22	8.43	8.79	9.63	10.84	12.04	14.45	18.04
118....	3.57	4.34	4.76	5.35	5.95	7.14	8.33	8.69	9.52	10.71	11.90	14.28	17.85
120....	3.52	4.29	4.70	5.29	5.88	7.05	8.23	8.58	9.41	10.58	11.76	14.11	17.64

TABLE FOR INVESTORS—(Continued).

Purchase Price.	3 per cent.	3.65 per cent.	4 per cent.	4½ per cent.	5 per cent.	6 per cent.	7 per cent.	7½ per cent.	8 per cent.	9 per cent.	10 per cent.	12 per cent.	15 per cent.
86...	3.49	4.24	4.65	5.23	5.81	6.97	8.13	8.48	9.30	10.46	11.62	13.93	17.41
87...	3.44	4.19	4.59	5.17	5.74	6.89	8.04	8.39	9.19	10.34	11.49	13.79	17.24
88...	3.40	4.14	4.54	5.11	5.68	6.81	7.94	8.29	9.09	10.23	11.36	13.63	17.04
89...	3.37	4.10	4.49	5.05	5.61	6.74	7.86	8.20	8.98	10.11	11.23	13.48	16.85
90...	3.33	4.06	4.44	5	5.55	6.66	7.77	8.11	8.88	10	11.11	13.33	16.66
91...	3.29	4.01	4.39	4.94	5.49	6.59	7.69	8.02	8.79	9.89	10.98	13.18	16.43
92...	3.26	3.96	4.34	4.89	5.43	6.53	7.63	7.93	8.69	9.78	10.86	13.04	16.30
93...	3.22	3.92	4.30	4.85	5.37	6.45	7.53	7.84	8.60	9.67	10.75	12.90	16.12
94...	3.19	3.88	4.25	4.78	5.31	6.38	7.44	7.76	8.51	9.57	10.63	12.76	15.95
95...	3.15	3.84	4.21	4.73	5.26	6.31	7.36	7.68	8.42	9.47	10.53	12.63	15.78
96...	3.10	3.80	4.16	4.68	5.20	6.25	7.29	7.60	8.33	9.37	10.41	12.50	15.73
97...	3.09	3.76	4.12	4.63	5.15	6.18	7.21	7.52	8.24	9.27	10.30	12.37	15.46
98...	3.06	3.73	4.08	4.59	5.10	6.13	7.14	7.45	8.16	9.18	10.20	12.24	15.30
99...	3.03	3.68	4.04	4.54	5.05	6.06	7.07	7.37	8.08	9.09	10.10	12.12	15.15
100...	3	3.65	4	4.50	5	6	7	7.30	8	9	10	12	15
101...	2.97	3.61	3.96	4.45	4.95	5.94	6.93	7.22	7.93	8.91	9.90	11.88	14.85
102...	2.94	3.57	3.92	4.41	4.90	5.89	6.86	7.15	7.84	8.82	9.80	11.76	14.70
103...	2.91	3.54	3.89	4.36	4.85	5.83	6.79	7.08	7.76	8.73	9.70	11.65	14.53
104...	2.88	3.50	3.84	4.32	4.80	5.78	6.72	7.01	7.69	8.65	9.61	11.53	14.42
105...	2.85	3.47	3.80	4.28	4.76	5.71	6.66	6.95	7.61	8.57	9.53	11.43	14.32
106...	2.83	3.44	3.77	4.24	4.71	5.66	6.60	6.88	7.54	8.49	9.43	11.33	14.15
107...	2.80	3.41	3.73	4.20	4.67	5.60	6.54	6.82	7.47	8.41	9.34	11.21	14.01
108...	2.77	3.37	3.70	4.16	4.63	5.55	6.48	6.75	7.40	8.33	9.25	11.11	13.88
109...	2.75	3.34	3.66	4.12	4.58	5.50	6.42	6.69	7.33	8.25	9.17	11	13.76
110...	2.72	3.31	3.63	4.09	4.54	5.45	6.36	6.63	7.27	8.18	9.09	10.90	13.63
111...	2.70	3.28	3.60	4.05	4.50	5.40	6.30	6.57	7.20	8.10	9	10.81	13.51
112...	2.67	3.25	3.57	4.01	4.46	5.35	6.25	6.51	7.14	8.03	8.92	10.71	13.39
113...	2.65	3.23	3.54	3.98	4.43	5.30	6.19	6.46	7.07	7.96	8.84	10.61	13.27
114...	2.63	3.20	3.50	3.94	4.38	5.26	6.14	6.40	7.01	7.89	8.77	10.52	13.15
115...	2.60	3.17	3.47	3.91	4.35	5.21	6.08	6.34	6.95	7.82	8.69	10.43	13.04
116...	2.58	3.14	3.44	3.87	4.31	5.17	6.03	6.29	6.89	7.75	8.61	10.34	12.93
117...	2.56	3.11	3.41	3.84	4.27	5.13	5.98	6.23	6.83	7.69	8.54	10.25	12.83
118...	2.54	3.09	3.38	3.81	4.25	5.09	5.93	6.18	6.77	7.62	8.47	10.16	12.71
119...	2.52	3.06	3.36	3.78	4.20	5.04	5.88	6.13	6.72	7.56	8.40	10.08	12.60
120...	2.50	3.04	3.33	3.75	4.16	5	5.83	6.08	6.66	7.50	8.33	10	12.50
121...	2.47	3.01	3.30	3.71	4.13	4.95	5.78	6.03	6.61	7.43	8.26	9.91	12.39
122...	2.45	2.99	3.27	3.68	4.09	4.91	5.73	5.98	6.55	7.37	8.19	9.83	12.29
123...	2.43	2.96	3.25	3.65	4.06	4.87	5.69	5.93	6.50	7.31	8.13	9.76	12.19
124...	2.41	2.94	3.22	3.62	4.03	4.83	5.65	5.88	6.45	7.25	8.06	9.67	12.09
125...	2.40	2.90	3.20	3.60	4	4.80	5.60	5.80	6.40	7.20	8	9.60	12
130...	2.30	2.80	3.08	3.46	3.84	4.61	5.38	5.61	6.15	6.94	7.69	9.23	11.53
135...	2.23	2.66	2.96	3.33	3.70	4.44	5.18	5.33	5.92	6.66	7.40	8.88	11.11
140...	2.14	2.60	2.85	3.21	3.57	4.28	5	5.21	5.71	6.42	7.14	8.57	10.71
145...	2.06	2.51	2.75	3.10	3.44	4.13	4.82	5.03	5.51	6.20	6.89	8.27	10.34
150...	2	2.43	2.66	3	3.33	4	4.66	4.86	5.33	6	6.66	8	10
155...	1.93	2.35	2.58	2.90	3.22	3.87	4.51	4.70	5.16	5.80	6.45	7.74	9.67
160...	1.87	2.28	2.50	2.81	3.12	3.75	4.37	4.56	5	5.62	6.25	7.50	9.37
165...	1.81	2.21	2.42	2.72	3.03	3.63	4.24	4.42	4.84	5.45	6.06	7.27	9.09
170...	1.76	2.14	2.35	2.64	2.94	3.52	4.11	4.29	4.70	5.29	5.88	7.05	8.83
175...	1.71	2.08	2.28	2.57	2.85	3.42	4	4.17	4.57	5.14	5.71	6.85	8.57
180...	1.66	2.02	2.22	2.50	2.77	3.33	3.89	4.06	4.44	5	5.55	6.66	8.33
185...	1.62	1.97	2.16	2.43	2.70	3.24	3.78	3.94	4.33	4.86	5.40	6.43	8.10
190...	1.57	1.93	2.10	2.36	2.62	3.15	3.68	3.84	4.21	4.73	5.26	6.31	7.89
195...	1.53	1.89	2.05	2.30	2.55	3.07	3.58	3.73	4.10	4.61	5.13	6.15	7.69
200...	1.50	1.83	2	2.25	2.50	3	3.50	3.63	4	4.50	5	6	7.50
210...	1.42	1.73	1.90	2.14	2.38	2.85	3.33	3.47	3.80	4.28	4.76	5.71	7.14
220...	1.36	1.65	1.81	2.04	2.27	2.73	3.18	3.31	3.63	4.09	4.54	5.45	6.81
225...	1.33	1.62	1.77	2	2.23	2.66	3.11	3.24	3.55	4	4.44	5.33	6.66
230...	1.30	1.58	1.73	1.97	2.17	2.60	3.04	3.17	3.47	3.91	4.34	5.21	6.52
240...	1.25	1.53	1.68	1.87	2.06	2.50	2.91	3.04	3.33	3.75	4.16	5	6.25
250...	1.20	1.46	1.60	1.80	2	2.40	2.80	2.92	3.20	3.60	4	4.80	6
275...	1.09	1.32	1.45	1.63	1.81	2.18	2.54	2.65	2.90	3.27	3.63	4.36	5.45
300...	1	1.20	1.33	1.50	1.66	2	2.33	2.40	2.66	3	3.33	4	5

# DEBTS, REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND COMMERCE OF NATIONS.

Compiled from the Almanach de Gotha, the Statistical Abstract of the United Kingdom, and from Official Documents. The figures are for the latest attainable years as to each country.

COUNTRIES.	Public Debt.	Revenue.	Expenditures.	Imports.	Exports.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Argentine Republic.	68,416,043	20,683,537	20,663,337	34,910,290	44,041,131
Austria proper.	1,419,096,072	186,776,170	202,035,069		
Austria-Hungary.	205,999,970	60,000,000	58,845,695	258,450,000	204,800,000
Belgium.	232,684,553	50,048,972	49,045,128	258,504,000	222,920,400
Bolivia.	17,500,000	2,929,574	4,505,504	5,750,000	5,000,000
Brazil.	368,351,139	72,548,454	67,789,297	88,045,520	104,232,800
Canada.	112,248,378	22,700,000	24,100,000	93,200,000	89,851,228
Chili.	50,677,600	21,294,383	22,052,187	39,050,197	37,139,961
China.	3,200,000	230,000,000		105,000,000	114,000,000
Colombia.	15,399,304	3,114,619	2,779,410	6,949,028	9,994,586
Denmark.	52,000,000	13,464,066	13,074,620	50,311,240	33,933,640
Ecuador.	17,500,000	20,800,000	21,500,455	7,596,264	3,913,536
Egypt.	450,540,000	54,820,818	54,737,670	29,000,000	68,000,000
France.	4,695,600,000	548,605,716	589,334,162	892,360,000	961,540,000
Germany.	30,000,000	135,584,249	135,000,000	918,850,000	608,200,000
Gt. Britain & Ireland.	3,888,907,980	398,825,180	412,017,475	1,969,695,885	1,263,883,010
Greece.	98,012,000	7,765,360	7,832,768	24,073,400	15,097,000
Guiana.	463,000	1,580,000	4,580,000	1,811,770	2,241,040
Hawaiian Islands.	548,022	504,095	460,000	1,682,000	2,090,000
Hungary Proper.	274,358,915	106,069,258	116,902,036		
India, British.	576,694,390	272,649,885	292,503,145	244,000,000	325,600,000
Italy.	1,977,117,845	279,550,000	278,121,440	265,899,000	213,371,000
Japan.	145,000,000	63,120,600	62,998,850	24,087,515	27,069,465
Luxembourg.	2,400,000	1,438,660	1,409,344		
Mexico.	395,500,000	23,807,671	24,891,522	29,062,407	31,659,151
Netherlands.	391,242,322	43,973,345	48,785,061	305,416,000	226,750,000
Norway.	13,526,128	11,364,220	10,726,500	52,017,280	33,932,640
Paraguay.	12,098,417	609,000	750,000	565,595	607,653
Peru.	213,482,680	29,801,195	33,755,375		37,500,000
Persia.	No debt.	8,240,000	8,750,000	5,625,000	2,813,000
Portugal.	428,977,613	29,568,816	29,720,336	38,131,520	26,448,600
Roumania.	90,000,000	19,578,885	19,578,885	16,200,000	23,440,000
Russia.	2,030,092,043	489,377,280	430,557,403	365,426,400	286,484,000
Servia.	5,000,000	2,968,422	2,924,779	6,197,000	5,500,000
Siam.		4,000,000	4,000,000	7,100,000	8,300,000
Spain.	2,401,612,001	131,500,000	131,824,000	66,670,000	75,564,000
Sweden.	39,241,142	23,563,201	21,872,193	85,906,800	62,532,950
Switzerland.	6,225,000	8,297,480	8,534,400	Not given.	Not given.
Turkey.	1,212,772,200	88,764,050	140,000,000	72,430,000	51,000,000
United States.	2,028,648,111	257,763,879	236,964,327	466,872,846	739,107,578
Uruguay.	43,615,000	6,965,683	6,800,000	21,917,800	16,953,000
Venezuela.	62,659,087	3,549,000	3,642,500	12,000,000	17,000,000
Total debts.	24,097,349,105				

## Congressional Appropriations for Fiscal Years 1878 and 1879.

OBJECT.	Year ending June 30, 1878.	Year ending June 30, 1879.	OBJECT.	Year ending June 30, 1878.	Year ending June 30, 1879.
Legislative, executive and judicial expenses.	\$15,450,315	\$15,271,251	Fortifications.	\$275,000	\$275,000
Sundry civil exp's	17,133,750	126,004,409	Indians.	4,829,866	4,746,275
Consular and diplomatic.	1,188,374	1,077,635	Rivers & harbors.	No app'n.	6,201,700
Post Office.	83,584,143	83,256,373	South. war claims allowed.	464,059	418,294
Army.	25,712,500	25,593,480	Deficiencies.	2,745,481	11,698,079
Naval service.	13,541,024	14,153,603	Miscellaneous objects.	798,003	1,631,344
Pensions.	28,588,000	29,371,574			
Military Academy.	296,604	298,806	Total.	\$ 144,492,149	172,190,828

1. Includes \$5,500,000 for the Halifax award.

NATIONAL DEBTS, EXPENDITURE, AND COMMERCE,  
PER CAPITA.

[Computed from the official census and finance statements of each country.]

COUNTRY.	Debt per head.	Annual expenditure per head.	Annual imports per head.	Annual exports per head.
Argentine Republic.....	30.07	12.04	20.31	25.66
Austria-Hungary.....	5.73	1.63	7.19	5.70
Austria proper.....	63.26	9.29	.....	.....
Hungary proper.....	17.68	7.53	.....	.....
Belgium.....	48.08	10.12	53.41	46.06
Bolivia.....	10.04	2.58	3.30	2.08
Brazil.....	38.43	6.70	8.71	10.31
Canada.....	31.16	6.69	25.87	24.94
Chile.....	24.49	10.66	18.21	17.95
Colombia.....	5.22	.94	2.35	3.38
Denmark.....	27.19	6.83	26.31	17.95
Ecuador.....	20.30	24.38	8.77	4.51
Egypt.....	35.83	10.43	5.53	12.94
France.....	127.23	14.07	24.17	25.05
German Empire.....	.70	3.15	21.54	14.21
Prussia.....	10.55	6.32	.....	.....
Great Britain and Ireland.....	114.68	12.35	59.11	40.50
Greece.....	27.50	5.35	16.49	10.30
India, British.....	3.01	1.43	.98	1.48
Italy.....	71.94	10.12	9.67	8.85
Mexico.....	49.63	2.65	3.13	3.41
Netherlands.....	101.21	11.37	71.27	67.70
Norway.....	7.43	5.91	23.77	18.77
Paraguay.....	54.72	3.39	2.55	2.74
Peru.....	79.82	12.63	.....	14.02
Portugal.....	96.84	6.70	8.60	5.97
Roumania.....	11.82	3.85	8.19	5.60
Russia.....	16.32	4.83	4.22	3.22
Serbia.....	3.61	1.43	4.58	4.06
Spain.....	142.71	7.83	3.96	4.43
Sweden.....	8.96	4.93	19.39	14.11
Switzerland.....	2.25	3.06	.....	.....
Turkey.....	31.70	4.33	3.23	1.59
United States.....	52.56	6.13	12.64	16.23
Uruguay.....	98.00	15.28	49.25	38.09
Venezuela.....	25.11	2.04	6.72	9.52

## FINANCES OF THE GREAT CITIES OF EUROPE.

THE Director of the Statistical Bureau of Buda-Pesth, Hungary, Mr. J. Körösi, has published two volumes upon the population and finances of the principal European cities, containing a mass of facts which, while not thoroughly digested or tabulated, are of very great value to the statistician.

From that part of these volumes relating to municipal finances, we gather the fact that in Europe (as in the United States) the progress of municipal ambition, the march of luxury, and the passion for expense, are continually swelling the public debts and the taxation of the people. Expenditures increase in a much greater ratio than population or public wealth. Not only the indispensable expenditures of maintaining cities with all the improvements of modern civilization, sewerage, lighting by gas, sanitary provisions, street pavements, and juvenile instruction, but other classes of expenditure, go on continually increasing. Among those expenditures, which may be

classed rather as expenditures of luxury than of necessity, may be reckoned fine boulevards, avenues, shade trees, public parks, and splendid public buildings. While Paris, that brilliant and showy capital, full of opulence and luxury, stands at the head of the cities of Europe in costliness, there is hardly a little city but has an ambition to take Paris as a model for its own embellishment and improvement. Every city desires to substitute for its ancient and often picturesque but narrow streets, a city with broad avenues and splendid boulevards, and at least one public park for the resort and recreation of the people. These things cost money; and accordingly we find that the march of expenditure and taxation is always onward.

We gather in general terms from the figures of Mr. Körösi's book, that there is scarcely a large city in Europe whose ordinary expenditures have not doubled within the last ten years; and this, although the municipal populations have increased only from 15 to 20 per cent. during the same period. Here is a comparative table showing the ordinary expenditures of some of the European cities ten or twelve years ago, and at the present time:

CITY.	Year.	Expenditure.	Year.	Expenditure.	Expenditure per head.
		Dollars.		Dollars.	Dollars.
Paris.....	1866	30,000,000	1878	44,000,000	21 03
Berlin.....	1869	3,600,000	1875	9,200,000	7 23
Vienna.....	1865	5,200,000	1874	13,200,000	9 21
Munich.....	1864	940,000	1874	1,080,000	5 40
Stuttgart.....	1864	515,000	1874	6,085,000	8 00
Breslau.....	1866	925,000	1875	1,700,000	7 20
Copenhagen.....	1865	800,000	1874	1,600,000	7 00
Florence.....	1866	1,700,000	1875	6,700,000	19 00
Rome.....	1871	2,400,000	1875	4,000,000	11 60
Genoa.....	1866	1,560,000	1875	2,350,000	6 20
Turin.....	1865	2,040,000	1874	2,400,000	8 60

#### DEBTS OF AMERICAN CITIES.

NOTE.—In the American Almanac and Treasury of Facts for 1878, pp. 283-3, appeared a table of Municipal Debts in the United States, presenting a parallel view of the total debt, property valuation, and taxation in 127 cities in 1866 and 1878 comparatively. The following list of the principal cities in the United States exhibits their indebtedness at the latest attainable date, with the valuation of property for the purposes of taxation, and the rate per cent levied, wherever obtainable. In cases where a sinking-fund exists, to be applied to the reduction of debt, the net amount only is given.

CITIES.	YEAR.	DEBT.	VALUATION OF PROPERTY.	TAX ON \$100.
		Dollars.	Dollars.	\$
Albany, N. Y.....	1877	3,517,789	35,617,154	2.49
Alexandria, Va.....	1878	1,167,600	4,000,000	.....
Allengheny, Pa.....	1878	1,794,000	46,340,496	1.53
Augusta, Ga.....	1877	328,900	4,216,360	.....
Baltimore.....	1878	9,257,445	255,000,000	2.08½
Bangor, Me.....	1877	2,726,643	9,642,461	2.14
Bath, Me.....	1878	1,616,100	7,297,690	2.45
Boston.....	1877	26,159,777	630,427,200	1.28
Bridgeport, Ct.....	1877	623,031	.....	2.10
Brookline, Mass.....	1877	1,310,948	.....	.....
Brooklyn, N. Y.....	1879	37,475,318	229,593,016	3.17
Buffalo, N. Y.....	1878	7,509,257	96,975,575	1.24
Cambridge, Mass.....	1877	3,731,297	49,615,140	1.80
Charleston, S. C.....	1878	4,716,764	26,591,778	2.60
Chelsea, Mass.....	1877	1,320,704	15,787,407	1.78
Chicago.....	1877	16,632,646	148,400,148	2.70½

## DEBTS OF AMERICAN CITIES—Continued.

CITIES.	YEAR.	DEBT.	VALUATION OF PROPERTY.	TAX ON \$100.
		Dollars.	Dollars.	\$
Cincinnati.....	1877	23,389,000	179,480,142	2.91
Cleveland, O.....	1877	7,704,164	71,022,151	2.86
Columbus, O.....	1877	1,401,800	27,133,175	2.10
Dayton, O.....	1877	1,074,298	19,624,250	2.33
Detroit, Mich.....	1878	1,201,400	87,865,685	.90
Elizabeth, N. J.....	1878	5,808,500	13,579,650	3.56
Evansville, Ind.....	1877	1,455,000	28,963,355	.....
Fall River, Mass.....	1877	8,393,979	45,658,127	.....
Fitchburg, Mass.....	1877	787,583	10,668,319	.....
Galveston, Tex.....	1877	861,400	.....	.....
Hartford, Ct.....	1878	2,152,100	.....	1.71
Haverhill, Mass.....	1877	362,218	19,342,954	.....
Holyoke, Mass.....	1877	966,500	9,399,820	.....
Indianapolis.....	1877	2,064,500	55,367,245	1.12
Ironton, O.....	1877	125,284	8,040,199	2.24
Jersey City, N. J.....	1878	14,217,435	60,404,281	2.36
Lawrence, Mass.....	1878	1,790,700	23,789,000	1.50
Lewiston, Me.....	1877	1,005,690	11,740,603	2.00
Louisville, Ky.....	1878	5,500,056	93,194,437	2.25
Lowell, Mass.....	1878	2,159,594	40,064,126	.....
Lynn, Mass.....	1877	1,800,506	24,193,389	1.72
Manchester, N. H.....	1878	936,127	13,900,000	1.56(7)
Memphis, Tenn.....	1877	4,306,974	25,829,000	2.00
Meriden, Conn.....	1877	487,330	.....	1.90
Milwaukee, Wis.....	1876	2,292,802	53,675,185	2.56½
Minneapolis, Minn.....	1876	1,178,971	21,834,078	3.00
Mobile, Ala.....	1877	1,785,122	17,140,511	1.60
Nashua, N. H.....	1877	507,600	8,276,538	.....
Nashville, Tenn.....	1878	1,712,685	11,000,000	2.00
Newark, N. J.....	1878	8,824,455	84,704,000	1.98
New Bedford, Mass.....	1877	1,221,993	23,133,297	.....
Newburyport, Mass.....	1877	394,858	7,644,984	.....
New Haven, Ct.....	1877	891,040	46,000,000	1.31
New London, Ct.....	.....	232,500	.....	1.60
New Orleans, La.....	1878	20,778,868	111,123,695	2.93
Newton, Mass.....	1878	1,262,054	25,012,930	1.38
New York.....	Oct. 1, 1878	129,021,244	1,098,387,775	2.55
Norfolk, Va.....	1877	2,163,087	.....	.....
Norwich, Ct.....	1877	763,478	.....	1.80
Paterson, N. J.....	1878	1,294,500	19,150,861	2.23
Peoria, Ill.....	1876	686,500	14,574,105	.....
Philadelphia.....	1878	60,781,984	594,968,897	2.15
Piqua, O.....	1877	318,650	2,697,305	2.43
Pittsburg, Pa.....	1876	13,862,660	394,905,303	2.50
Portland, Me.....	1877	5,190,839	19,067,200	2.50
Portsmouth, O.....	1877	229,019	5,367,973	2.73
Providence, R. I.....	1878	10,153,723	117,040,500	1.45
Quincy, Ill.....	1878	1,723,000	.....	.....
Rochester, N. Y.....	1877	6,008,686	50,200,775	2.00
Rockland, Me.....	.....	948,950	.....	.....
St. Joseph, Mo.....	.....	1,930,800	8,583,711	2.30
St. Louis.....	1878	22,789,905	173,771,240	1.75
St. Paul, Minn.....	1878	1,327,150	25,061,000	1.90
Salem, Mass.....	1877	1,279,615	25,810,600	1.60
Sandusky, O.....	1877	502,854	4,025,848	3.92
San Francisco.....	1878	4,869,000	244,476,470	1.00
Savannah, Ga.....	1878	3,469,800	18,300,000	1.50
Somerville, Mass.....	1877	1,726,723	26,479,400	.....
Springfield, Ill.....	1877	814,020	8,644,983	.....
Springfield, Mass.....	1877	1,642,622	30,692,776	1.32
Taunton, Mass.....	1877	463,108	15,870,513	.....
Toledo, O.....	1877	3,778,849	19,508,720	3.19
Topeka, Kan.....	.....	341,400	.....	.....
*Washington, D. C.....	1878	23,310,146	111,430,766	1.50
Worcester, Mass.....	1878	2,256,999	41,969,748	1.54
Zanesville, O.....	1877	537,193	7,525,300	2.27½

\* Including the District of Columbia.

## THE INSOLVENT LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE power conferred by the Constitution upon Congress to establish uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies has been three times exercised. The bankrupt act of 1800 was limited by its terms to five years, could be enforced only on the application of creditors, and embraced only persons in trade. It was repealed in 1808.

The second bankrupt act, passed in the severely stringent times of 1841, was broader in its provisions, embracing all persons owing debts; but it could be enforced by creditors only against merchants and others established in business. This law was still shorter-lived than the first, having been repealed in March, 1843.

The third bankrupt law, which lasted more than eleven years, was enacted March 3, 1867. Its provisions were far more general than ever before enacted, enabling any person owing debts to the amount of \$300 to take the benefit of the act on his own application, by surrender of his property. Debtors could also be forced into bankruptcy on the application of creditors if certain offences or acts specified in the statute had been committed. In either case, the bankrupt, after the payment of charges and the distribution of his estate, obtained a discharge from all indebtedness existing at the time, with certain exceptions specified in the law. This act gave rise to numerous complaints on account of the great cost of enforcement, absorbing much of the debtor's effects in law expenses, and for other reasons it became very unpopular. After several legislative amendments, and persistent but unsuccessful efforts to secure others, the bankrupt law was definitely repealed by act of July 7, 1878, to take effect September 1, 1878. The number of persons taking the benefit of the act within a short time before its repeal was unprecedentedly large. The following table exhibits (with some slight omissions where no figures could be had) the whole number of proceedings in bankruptcy during the eleven years and three months while it was in force:

The table shows the percentage of bankruptcies to the number of persons or firms in business, and to the population by the census of 1870:

## Bankruptcies in the United States, 1867-1878.

[From the Boston Commercial Bulletin.]

	Dealers	Bank-rupt-cies.	Percentage			Dealers	Bank-rupt-cies.	Percentage	
			To trad-ers.	To popu-lation				To trad-ers.	To popu-lation
Maine.....	11,007	1,822	16.5	.290	Virginia.....	9,979	6,916	69.3	.564
New Hampshire..	7,411	1,220	16.6	.383	West Virginia..	5,142	800	15.5	.181
Vermont.....	7,880	992	13.4	.300	North Carolina..	6,441	1,863	21.3	.127
Massachusetts...	35,235	9,103	25.5	.624	South Carolina..	4,722	1,535	40.0	.260
Rhode Island....	5,013	500	10.0	.230	Florida.....	1,819	326	18.0	.173
Connecticut.....	12,422	1,514	12.2	.282	Georgia.....	7,522	1,416	18.3	.120
New England..	78,468	15,151	19.3	.434	Alabama.....	5,200	1,736	33.4	.174
New York.....	116,111	15,777	13.6	.860	Mississippi.....	5,504	4,073	74.0	.492
New Jersey.....	19,041	1,854	9.9	.208	Louisiana.....	7,753	1,753	22.6	.241
Pennsylvania....	71,426	6,622	8.3	.185	Texas.....	11,387	1,698	15.0	.307
Maryland.....	13,083	864	6.7	.111	Arkansas.....	3,998	2,351	66.2	.463
Delaware.....	3,735	251	6.8	.201	Tennessee.....	5,470	4,481	82.9	.356
Dist. of Col.....	2,665	433	16.8	.329	Kentucky.....	16,727	4,785	28.6	.362
Middle States..	229,465	25,831	11.2	.262	South'n States.	94,424	33,433	35.4	.297
Ohio.....	47,163	5,567	11.8	.209	California.....	17,168	2,694	15.3	.481
Michigan.....	23,345	1,422	6.1	.130	Oregon.....	2,640	506	11.6	.336
Indiana.....	26,748	4,025	15.6	.239	Nevada.....	1,495	150	10.0	.393
Illinois.....	50,325	7,890	15.7	.311	Pacific States..	21,242	3,150	14.9	.454
Wisconsin.....	20,187	1,578	7.8	.150	Total, U. S..	661,304	104,695	18.4	.331
Minnesota.....	8,708	784	9.0	.178					
Iowa.....	22,583	1,579	8.0	.157					
Nebraska.....	5,529	254	7.2	.205					
Missouri.....	26,890	3,019	11.5	.171					
Kansas.....	8,161	642	8.0	.175					
Colorado.....	1,791	70	3.9	.176					
West'n States..	237,790	27,130	11.4	.308					



The whole number of failures reported by Dun, Barlow & Co., from January 1st, 1868, to September 30th, 1878—ten years and nine months—was 61,828, though the agency reports are not intended to cover many and large classes of persons who have taken the benefit of the bankrupt act. In the South the proportion of bankruptcies to dealers is surprisingly large, while the proportion to population is only about 3 in 1,000. It is not readily to be believed that over one-third of all persons and firms engaged in business at the South have gone through bankruptcy. A very large proportion of the bankruptcies in that section has been of planters, who are not included in the census enumeration of dealers and manufacturers, nor are they generally included in the commercial reports. These figures give evidence of the general soundness of our commerce and industry. Even if no allowance be made for bankruptcies of owners of landed property, or other persons—bankers, speculators, and professional men—not included in the roll of dealers and manufacturers, still the whole number of bankrupts is only 104,695 out of 661,890 firms and persons doing business—about 15½ per cent. in over eleven years. And this includes, moreover, only the weary years of disaster, which it has been the custom to call years of "utter prostration" in business. Including all fraudulent bankruptcies, including all cases in which the same person has gone through bankruptcy twice, including all the wrecks caused by the yellow fever, the grasshoppers, the failure of crops, the political disturbances, the failure of railroads, and the stoppage of half the iron works in the country, we have still only 155 bankruptcies for 1,000 dealers and manufacturers during eleven years, the worst in the history of the country. Certainly this is a most encouraging record.—*The Public, N. Y.*

The repeal of the National Bankrupt Act, which, while in existence, suspended all State legislation on the same subject, has revived the State insolvent laws in full force. Several States have already amended their statutes, and other legislatures will doubtless act in the matter. The following abstract of existing laws as to insolvency and assignments by debtors in the several States will be found of interest. It is to be carefully noted that no State law can release indebtedness to citizens of another State.

NOTE.—For the legal provisions in the States exempting real and personal property from levy, execution, or sale, for debt, see p. 72.

#### ALABAMA.

No provision is made by law for insolvent debtors.

#### ARKANSAS.

No insolvent laws in force, except those providing for the discharge of a debtor imprisoned on civil process, or for payment of a fine and costs.

#### CALIFORNIA.

The claims of both resident and non-resident creditors are discharged upon the debtor making an assignment of all his property, and giving notice thereof by publication.

#### COLORADO.

The law makes no provision for assignments by insolvent debtors.

#### CONNECTICUT.

All foreign creditors have, by the law of the State, an equal standing with domestic ones. The Probate Courts take cognizance of the petition of a creditor whose claim amounts to more than \$100, and a trustee is appointed to take charge of the debtor's estate, who sells the property for the benefit of all, and pays pro rata, but the debtor can have no discharge unless his estate pays 70 per cent.

#### DELAWARE.

The law of assignments is similar to that in Pennsylvania so far as it refuses a discharge to the debtor.

#### FLORIDA.

There are no assignment or insolvent laws in force.

#### GEORGIA.

An assignment by a debtor does not discharge him from his liabilities.

#### ILLINOIS.

The law recognizes assignments for the benefit of creditors, but makes no provision for the discharge of the debtor.

## INDIANA.

A debtor can be released only where all the creditors consent to a discharge, upon his assigning his property for their benefit.

## IOWA.

An assignment for the benefit of creditors does not discharge the debtor, but all the creditors are entitled to share the estate in equal proportion, according to the amount of their claims.

## KANSAS.

An assignment does not discharge the debtor, unless all the creditors consent.

## KENTUCKY.

A debtor may assign his property for the benefit of his creditors, but he cannot get a discharge except upon payment of his debts in full.

## LOUISIANA.

The law permits a debtor to surrender his property and obtain a discharge from all his liabilities, upon the consent of a majority of his creditors in number and amount.

## MAINE.

A debtor who owes more than \$900 may apply for the benefits of the insolvent act of that State; or two or more creditors may compel him upon certain conditions to place himself under the operation of the laws. If, after full investigation, no fraud is apparent, he may have his discharge in four months; and should a debtor at the first meeting produce an agreement signed by creditors representing three-fourths of his indebtedness, binding themselves to accept a certain percentage, he may have his discharge at once upon payment of the same.

## MARYLAND.

A debtor making an assignment can only be released from his liabilities by consent of all the creditors.

## MASSACHUSETTS.

The insolvent law, upon which the United States bankrupt act of 1867 was modelled, provides for insolvent courts in each county which are courts of record; where any inhabitant of the State, who is unable to pay his debts, may assign his property for the benefit of his creditors, and where, by due process of law, he may obtain a release from all his obligations which the sale of his effects does not cover. The proceedings in such court are not expensive, all the fees being regulated by statute; but a discharge does not exempt the debtor, as did the United States law, from liability to civil process and arrest in other States where debts may be due.

## MICHIGAN.

An insolvent debtor may make an assignment of his property for the benefit of his creditors, and obtain a discharge from his debts.

## MINNESOTA.

The law allows a debtor to make an assignment, but no provision is made for his discharge.

## MISSISSIPPI.

A debtor cannot be discharged from his liabilities by assigning his property unless all the creditors consent.

## MISSOURI.

An assignment by a debtor does not release him from his debts unless they are paid in full, or all the creditors consent to the debtor's discharge.

## NEBRASKA.

The law allows a debtor to make an assignment without the consent of his creditors, but no discharge can be obtained.

## NEVADA.

The law discharges the debtor from all his liabilities upon his assigning all his property for the benefit of creditors.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE.

A debtor may assign for the benefit of his creditors, but such assignment does not annul any prior mortgage or sale, dissolve any attachment, or bind any creditor

who, within thirty days, signifies his dissent to such assignment. The law needs important amendments to render it of any advantage either to debtor or creditor.

## NEW JERSEY.

The law provides for an assignment by a debtor, notice of which must be given by publication. The claims of all creditors, resident and non-resident, may be discharged by the proceedings under the act.

## NEW YORK.

A State insolvent law passed in 1877, and amended in 1878, provides for a record of all assignments for benefit of creditors in County Clerk's offices, an inventory of all property to be filed with the County Judge, verified by affidavit of the assignor. Books and papers to be open to examination of all creditors, assignees to give bond, and to be removable by the court on petition of creditors, and proof. Citation may be issued to all parties interested. The court has power to examine all parties, to require accounts from assignees, to adjudicate payment of creditors *pro rata*, to discharge the assignee and his surety from liability, on proof of a composition between the assignor and his creditors, and to authorize him to release the assets to the assignor.

## NORTH CAROLINA.

A debtor who makes an assignment, without fraud being shown, can be discharged from imprisonment, but his debts remain in full force.

## OHIO.

The debtor may make an assignment, and all the creditors are entitled to a share in the property, but the debtor is not discharged from his debts by the proceedings.

## OREGON.

A debtor cannot make an assignment so as to obtain a discharge from his debts without the consent of all his creditors.

## PENNSYLVANIA.

A debtor may make an assignment, but the claims of his creditors are not thereby discharged.

## RHODE ISLAND.

A special insolvent act was passed in 1878, under which any debtor whose property has been attached or levied upon, and before the sale of the same, may dissolve such attachment or levy by making an assignment within sixty days after such attachment or levy, for the equal benefit of all his creditors. Under the law there can be no preferred creditors.

## SOUTH CAROLINA.

An assignment by a debtor secures his release from imprisonment, but only the claims of those creditors who accept a dividend from the debtor's estate are discharged.

## TENNESSEE.

No provision is made for assignments or insolvent proceedings.

## TEXAS

There are no insolvent or assignment laws.

## VERMONT.

A new insolvent law was passed in 1876, to take effect on the repeal of the United States bankrupt act. It is modelled after the law of Massachusetts, with this proviso, that creditors in other States will be notified and entitled to participate in the proceeds of all assets.

## VIRGINIA.

A debtor may assign his property for the benefit of all his creditors, or of any particular creditor. An assignment will in no event discharge the debtor from his debts.

## WEST VIRGINIA.

No provision is made for insolvent assignments.

## WISCONSIN.

The law discharges a debtor from all his debts upon his assigning all his property, except where fraud is discovered.

### THE CUSTOMS TARIFF OF GREAT BRITAIN.

No protective duties are now levied on goods imported, Customs duties being charged solely for the sake of revenue. Formerly the articles subject to duty numbered nearly a thousand; now they are only twenty-two, the chief being tobacco, spirits, tea, and wine. The following is a complete list:

[From the Statistical Abstract of the United Kingdom, 1874.]

ARTICLES.	DUTY.	ARTICLES.	DUTY.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Ale or beer, spec. gravity not exceeding 1086°, per bbl.....	0 8 0	Naphtha, purified, gallon.....	0 10 5
Ale or beer, spec. grav. not exceeding 1090°, per bbl.....	0 11 0	Pickles, in vinegar, gallon.....	0 0 1
Ale or beer, spec. gravity exceeding 1090°, per bbl.....	0 16 0	Plate, gold, ounce.....	0 17 0
Beer, Mum, per bbl.....	1 1 0	Plate, silver, ounce.....	0 1 6
Beer, spruce, spec. gravity not exceeding 1190°, per bbl.....	1 1 0	Spirits, brandy, Geneva, rum, etc., gallon.....	0 10 5
Beer, spruce, exceeding 1190°, per barrel.....	1 4 0	Spirits, rum, from British Colonies, gallon.....	0 10 2
Cards, playing, per doz. packs	0 8 9	Spirits, cologne water, gallon.....	0 16 6
Chicory (raw or kiln dried), cwt.	0 13 8	Tea, pound.....	0 0 6
Chicory (roasted or ground), lb.	0 0 2	Tobacco, unmanufactured, lb.	0 3 1½
Chloral hydrate, pound.....	0 1 3	Tobacco, containing less than ten per cent of moisture, lb.	0 3 6
Chloroform, pound.....	0 3 0	Cavendish or Negro-head.....	0 4 6
Cocoa, pound.....	0 0 1	Other manufactured tobacco.....	0 4 0
Cocoa, cwt., husks and shells.	0 2 0	Snuff, containing more than 13 per cent of moisture, lb.....	0 3 9
Cocoa paste and chocolate, pound.....	0 0 2	Snuff, less than 13 per cent of moisture, lb.....	0 4 6
Coffee, raw, cwt.....	0 14 0	Tobacco, cigars, pound.....	0 5 0
Coffee, kiln-dried, roasted, or ground, pound.....	0 0 2	Varnish, containing alcohol, gallon.....	0 12 0
Collodion, gallon.....	0 1 4	Vinegar, gallon.....	0 0 3
Essence of spruce, 10 per cent ad valorem.....		Wine, containing less than 26° proof spirit, gallon.....	0 1 0
Ethyl, iodide of, gallon.....	0 13 0	Wine, containing more than 26° and less than 42° spirit, gallon.....	0 2 6
Ether, gallon.....	0 1 5	Wine, for each additional degree of strength beyond 42°, gallon.....	0 0 3
Fruit, dried, cwt.....	0 7 0		
Malt, per quarter.....	1 4 0		

### POPULATION OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND AT EACH DECENNIAL CENSUS FROM 1801 TO 1871.

	1801.	1811.	1821.	1831.	1841.	1851.	1861.	1871.
Eng. and Wales	9,156,171	10,454,529	12,172,664	14,051,986	16,035,198	18,054,170	20,228,417	22,712,266
Scotland.....	1,678,452	1,884,044	2,137,325	2,406,610	2,652,339	2,922,362	3,096,808	3,360,018
Ireland*.....	5,319,867	*6,084,996	6,869,544	7,823,347	8,223,664	6,623,982	5,850,309	5,411,416
Islands*.....	82,810	*85,547	92,664	106,543	126,249	145,435	145,674	144,683
Army, Navy, & Merchant Seamen abroad.....					202,954	212,194	250,856	229,000
Unit. Kingdom	16,237,300	18,509,116	21,972,197	24,399,495	27,239,404	27,958,143	39,571,644	31,867,333
Increase, per ct.		18.99	14.92	14.71	11.67	2.63	5.77	7.73

\* The population of Ireland and that of the Channel Islands in the British S. as for 1801 and 1811 are given by estimate, no census having been taken before 1821.

# BRITISH INTERNAL REVENUE TAXES AND REVENUE RECEIVED.

The following table shows the principal excise and stamp taxes, licenses, carriage duties, and property and income taxes levied by the British laws, and collected from all sources, except customs duties, post-office, telegraphs, and miscellaneous.

[Compiled from the 20th Report of the Commissioners on the Inland Revenue, 1878.]

SOURCES OF REVENUE.	TAX.	REVENUE, 1877.
	£ s. d.	Pounds reduced to dollars.
Appraisers' licenses .....	2 0 0	46,500
Armorial bearings .....	£1 to £10	412,000
Auctioneers' licenses .....	10 0 0	228,000
Bankers' licenses .....	30 0 0	200,550
Beer, licenses to brew or sell .....	12s. 6d. to £5 10s.	8,500,000
Bills of exchange and notes .....	1s. for each £100.	8,812,100
Carriages, licenses (413,333) .....	15s. to £2	2,788,700
Certificate of birth, marriage or death .....	0 0 1	.....
Checks, drafts, and receipts .....	0 0 1	4,085,000
Chicory, per cwt. ....	0 12 1	15,000
Deeds and other instruments .....	2s. 6d. to £1 10s.	10,574,600
Distillers' licenses .....	10 10 0	8,500
Dogs, licenses (1,362,176) .....	0 5 0	1,743,700
Game licenses .....	£2 to £3	1,900,000
Gun, license to use or carry .....	0 10 0	886,000
House duty, annual value of £20 and upward .....	6d. in the pound.	7,302,310
Insurance policies .....	1s. for each £100	620,000
Land tax .....	1s. to £6	5,424,448
Legacy and succession duties .....	£1 10s. for ea. £100	18,500,000
Malt, per bushel .....	2s. 7d. and 5s.	40,201,890
Maltsters' licenses .....	2s. 7d. to £4 14s.	74,800
Marriage licenses .....	5d. to 10s.	26,000
Medicines, patent .....	1½d. to £1	191,125
Patents for inventions .....	£5 to £100	845,200
Pawnbrokers' licenses .....	7 10 0	162,500
Pedlars and hawkers .....	5s. to £4	116,000
Plate, gold and silver, per ounce .....	1s. 6d. to 17s.	830,150
Property and income tax in the £. } " incomes under £150, exempt } " " £400, first £120 exempt. }	1½d. to 8d.	26,420,435
Publicans selling beer, wine, and spirits .....	£5 10s. to £16 10s.	1,800,000
Railway-passenger receipts, each £100 .....	5 0 0	8,650,000
Restaurants .....	10s. 6d. to £2 4s.	40,630
Servants (male), each .....	0 15 0	837,600
Settlements and probate of wills, each £100 .....	0 5 0	10,699,570
Solicitors' certificates .....	£20 to £9	486,315
Spirits, home-made, per gal. ....	0 10 0	73,365,825
" dealers in, no <sup>r</sup> retailers .....	10 10 0	460,000
" retailers of .....	10s. to £14 6s.	3,626,615
Stamps in law proceedings .....	2s. 6d. to £20	2,914,575
Sugar used by brewers .....	0 11 6	2,500,000
Sweets, dealers in .....	5 5 0	23,000
Tobacco and snuff, dealers in .....	0 5 3	400,000
" " manufacturers of .....	£5 5s. to £11 10s.	40,000
Vinegar-makers .....	5 5 0	15,045
Wine merchants, wholesale .....	10 10 0	268,500
Various items .....	.....	774,082
<b>Total Inland Revenue .....</b>	.....	<b>\$231,904,255</b>

## London Bankers' Clearing House Statistics.

Year ending April 30.	Total clearances for the year.	Year ending April 30.	Total clearances for the year.	Year ending April 30.	Total clearances for the year.
1868 .....	£3,257,411,000	1872 .....	£5,359,722,000	1876 .....	£5,407,242,000
1869 .....	3,594,039,000	1873 .....	6,003,335,000	1877 .....	4,873,800,000
1870 .....	3,720,623,000	1874 .....	5,968,556,000	1878 .....	5,066,533,000
1871 .....	4,018,464,000	1875 .....	6,013,299,000		



## TOTAL EXPENDITURE OF GREAT BRITAIN, 1861-1878.

## AMOUNT OF THE GROSS PUBLIC EXPENDITURE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, DISTINGUISHING THE PRINCIPAL BRANCHES THEREOF.

Years ended 31st March.	New Sinking Fund.	Total Interest on Debt.	Interest on Loans for Local Purposes.	Civil List and Civil Charges of all kinds.	Army.	Navy.	Charges of Collection of Revenue.	Total Gross Expenditure.
1861.....	.....	224,335,114	.....	210,728,059	£14,970,000	£213,331,688	24,457,448	272,886,135
1862.....	.....	26,390,694	.....	10,327,956	15,570,869	12,598,042	4,690,561	71,304,568
1863.....	.....	26,231,637	.....	10,331,512	16,384,730	11,370,586	4,553,461	69,302,008
1864.....	.....	26,211,791	.....	10,771,490	14,638,051	10,831,596	4,537,433	67,036,295
1865.....	.....	26,369,398	.....	10,305,412	14,393,673	10,896,233	4,606,472	66,462,307
1866.....	.....	26,293,298	.....	10,250,065	13,904,450	10,259,788	4,601,937	65,914,367
1867.....	.....	26,081,778	.....	10,536,019	14,675,540	10,676,101	4,533,938	66,730,386
1868.....	.....	26,571,750	.....	11,193,758	15,418,563	11,168,949	4,833,208	71,296,943
1869.....	.....	26,618,336	.....	11,966,643	15,000,000	11,396,545	5,021,302	74,972,816
1870.....	.....	27,033,560	.....	12,254,700	13,535,400	9,797,290	4,933,932	68,964,732
1871.....	.....	26,826,437	.....	13,176,659	13,430,400	9,456,641	5,308,402	69,546,539
1872.....	.....	26,839,601	.....	13,293,933	£15,321,590	9,900,486	5,498,263	71,490,030
1873.....	.....	26,804,853	.....	12,883,197	14,729,700	9,543,000	6,070,196	70,714,448
1874.....	.....	26,706,736	.....	17,007,609	14,486,990	10,279,900	6,471,311	76,466,510
1875.....	.....	27,094,480	.....	14,539,716	14,519,434	10,680,404	6,799,591	74,328,040
1876.....	230,150	27,400,000	£43,750	14,577,499	14,577,499	11,063,449	6,698,333	76,621,773
1877.....	624,750	27,700,000	233,894	15,637,074	501,638	11,364,333	7,066,498	78,125,293
1878.....	764,325	28,000,000	413,750	15,779,779	498,393	10,978,592	7,012,850	82,403,495
				16,387,139	504,719			
				1,000,000				
				14,807,405				
				170,000				
				15,361,355				
				200,000				
				500,000				

## BRITISH SAVINGS BANKS.

CAPITAL OR DEPOSITS IN POST-OFFICE AND OTHER SAVINGS  
BANKS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM FOR 15 YEARS, 1863-1877.

[From the (Official) Statistical Abstract of the United Kingdom, 1878.]

	Post-Office Banks.	Trustees' Banks.	Total, Trustees' and Post-Office.		
	£	£	£		£
1863.....	3,376,828	40,951,505	44,328,333		
1864.....	4,993,124	39,530,336	44,513,460	Increase....	155,127
1865.....	6,520,400	38,745,368	45,271,608	".....	758,238
1866.....	8,121,175	36,382,116	44,503,291	Decrease....	768,407
1867.....	9,749,929	36,533,203	46,283,132	Increase....	1,779,841
1868.....	11,666,655	36,867,457	48,534,112	".....	2,250,980
1869.....	13,534,209	37,553,746	51,077,955	".....	2,543,843
1870.....	15,060,104	37,958,549	53,057,653	".....	1,979,698
1871.....	17,125,004	38,819,663	55,944,667	".....	2,787,614
1872.....	19,318,339	40,088,348	59,406,687	".....	3,562,020
1873.....	21,167,749	40,500,135	61,667,884	".....	2,261,197
1874.....	23,157,409	41,505,919	64,663,318	".....	2,995,534
1875.....	25,187,345	42,407,769	67,595,114	".....	2,931,696
1876.....	26,996,550	43,283,570	70,280,120	".....	2,685,006
1877.....	28,740,737	44,238,686	72,979,423		2,699,323

Comparative Capital and Reserves of British and American  
Banks, October, 1878.

[From the Report of the Comptroller of the Currency, Dec. 2, 1873.]

The proportion of capital, and of capital and surplus, to liabilities, is much greater in this country than elsewhere, which is undoubtedly owing to the fact that our law requires that the full amount of authorized capital shall be actually paid in. In England, as a rule, only a portion of the capital is paid in, but the stockholders are individually liable for the full amount of their subscriptions. This restricted liability is true of the limited banks only, the stockholders of other corporations not limited being each liable for all of the debts of the corporation.

The following table, compiled from the London Economist of Oct. 19, 1878, exhibits the amount of capital, reserve and liabilities, and the ratio of capital, and of capital and reserve, to liabilities, of 3,417 banks (141 banks and 3,276 branches) of the United Kingdom:

BANKS.	NUMBER OF—			Capital.	Reerve fund and undivided profits.	Total.	Liabilities.	RATIO TO LIABILITIES OF—	
	Banks.	Branches.	Total.					Capital.	Capital and profits.
				Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pr. ct.	Pr. ct.
England and Wales.....	72	1,144	1,216	26,743,420	13,761,814	39,808,934	228,679,533	11.64	17.80
Bank of Eng.....	1	10	11	14,538,000	3,764,531	18,321,531	51,611,699	36.30	55.50
Isle of Man.....	2	7	9	60,904	92,895	90,799	519,264	11.29	18.93
Scotland.....	10	809	819	9,046,780	4,857,882	13,903,662	82,038,497	11.02	16.94
Ireland.....	9	270	279	2,950,000	1,374,141	4,324,141	20,800,649	14.18	20.78
Colonial with Lond. offices	27	969	996	20,430,136	7,336,415	27,766,551	121,905,216	16.76	22.78
Foreign with Lond. offices	20	67	87	17,663,130	2,840,444	20,403,574	39,623,424	44.33	51.49
Totals.....	141	3,276	3,417	90,649,370	33,969,122	124,618,492	649,253,501	16.78	23.07

## National Banks.

	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$		
October 1, 1878.....	2,063	466,147,436	157,833,993	623,981,429	1,140,179,314	40.88	54.72

The ratio of capital to liabilities of the 3,417 banks in the United Kingdom is 16.78 per cent., while the corresponding ratio of the national banks is 40.88, more than double.



## FOREIGN TRADE OF GREAT BRITAIN, 1861-1877.

From the Statistical Abstract of the United Kingdom, 1878.

VALUE OF THE TOTAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE INTO  
AND FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM, WITH PROPORTION THEREOF PER  
HEAD OF TOTAL POPULATION.

YEARS	IMPORTS.			EXPORTS.				TOTAL OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.		
	Total Value.	Proportion per Head of Population of United Kingdom		British Produce.		Foreign and Colonial Produce.	Total Value of British and Foreign and Colonial Produce.	Total Value.	Proportion per Head of Population of United Kingdom	
				Total Value.	Proportion per Head of Population of United Kingdom					
	£	£ s. d.		£	£ s. d.	£	£	£	£ s. d.	
1861..	217,485,021	7 10 2	125,102,814	4 6 5	34,529,684	159,632,498	377,117,522	13 0 5		
1862..	225,716,076	7 14 7	123,995,384	4 5 7	42,175,870	166,168,134	391,885,110	13 3 5		
1863..	248,910,090	8 9 5	146,602,342	5 0 0	50,300,067	196,902,409	445,821,429	15 3 5		
1864..	274,852,172	9 5 7	160,449,033	5 8 4	52,170,561	212,619,614	487,571,786	16 9 0		
1865..	271,072,285	9 1 7	165,833,725	5 11 1	52,995,331	218,831,076	489,908,361	16 8 2		
1866..	285,290,274	9 16 4	138,917,536	6 5 7	49,988,146	238,905,682	534,195,556	17 15 2		
1867..	273,183,137	9 1 5	130,961,928	5 19 4	44,840,006	235,802,529	500,985,666	16 1 3		
1868..	294,603,608	9 12 10	179,677,812	5 17 4	48,100,642	227,778,454	522,472,062	17 1 3		
1869..	295,460,214	9 11 2	159,953,957	6 2 7	47,061,025	237,015,032	532,473,266	17 4 6		
1870..	303,257,493	9 14 4	199,585,322	6 7 11	44,493,753	244,080,677	547,338,070	17 10 10		
1871..	331,015,480	10 10 1	225,066,169	7 1 7	60,508,838	283,574,700	614,590,159	19 10 1		
1872..	354,603,624	11 2 6	251,257,347	8 1 0	58,331,487	314,588,834	669,282,458	21 0 6		
1873..	371,287,872	11 11 2	255,164,603	7 15 10	53,840,163	311,004,765	686,292,137	21 4 6		
1874..	370,082,701	11 8 3	239,558,121	7 7 9	58,092,345	297,650,464	667,733,165	20 11 10		
1875..	373,939,577	11 8 5	223,465,963	6 16 6	68,146,360	291,612,323	655,551,900	20 0 4		
1876..	373,154,703	11 6 8	200,639,204	6 1 3	56,137,398	256,776,602	631,931,305	19 1 11		
1877..	394,419,632	11 15 10	198,593,065	5 13 11	53,452,368	252,346,020	646,765,702	19 6 9		

NUMBER AND TONNAGE OF SAILING AND STEAM VESSELS BUILT IN  
THE UNITED KINGDOM IN EACH YEAR, 1861-1876.

YEARS.	SAILING VESSELS.		STEAM VESSELS.		TOTAL.	
	Vessels	Tons.	Vessels	Tons.	Vessels	Tons.
1861..	774	129,970	201	70,869	975	200,839
1862..	827	164,061	221	77,338	1,048	241,399
1863..	831	253,086	279	107,951	1,160	360,987
1864..	867	272,499	374	159,874	1,241	431,673
1865..	922	235,555	382	179,649	1,304	415,204
1866..	969	207,078	354	133,511	1,323	341,189
1867..	915	185,771	295	97,219	1,310	282,990
1868..	878	290,477	232	79,096	1,110	369,573
1869..	731	245,873	281	123,203	1,012	368,576
1870..	609	138,286	434	226,591	1,043	362,577
1871..	485	80,280	587	330,799	1,072	391,058
1872..	427	58,757	635	415,961	1,062	474,718
1873..	422	89,626	509	308,917	931	453,543
1874..	499	187,318	482	333,890	981	521,203
1875..	568	241,046	387	178,905	923	430,551
1876..	687	286,890	320	123,475	1,007	360,365
1877..	707	212,264	389	221,330	1,096	433,694

From the Statistical Abstract of Great Britain.

## BRITISH SHIPPING.

NUMBER AND TONNAGE OF REGISTERED SAILING AND STEAM VESSELS (*exclusive of River Steamers*) OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, EMPLOYED IN THE HOME AND FOREIGN TRADE; AND THE NUMBER OF MEN EMPLOYED THEREIN.

TRADES IN WHICH EMPLOYED	SAILING VESSELS.			STEAM VESSELS.			TOTAL.		
	Ves-sels.	Tons.	Men Em-ployed.	Ves-sels.	Tons.	Men Em-ployed	Ves-sels.	Tons.	Men Em-ployed.
In the Foreign Trade.	1861	6,902	2,866,218	96,880	477	313,465	18,729	7,379	3,179,683
	1862	7,003	2,993,696	100,145	510	328,310	19,360	7,605	3,322,006
	1863	7,360	3,246,526	106,100	574	371,301	22,288	7,934	3,617,727
	1864	7,557	3,532,242	110,489	727	456,241	27,835	8,284	3,998,483
	1865	7,384	3,629,023	110,501	756	533,698	28,860	8,140	4,152,721
	1866	7,454	3,612,973	109,073	784	553,435	28,748	8,338	4,166,598
	1867	7,467	3,641,662	107,364	834	608,232	31,411	8,301	4,249,894
	1868	7,306	3,646,150	105,704	862	619,199	31,568	8,168	4,265,849
	1869	6,963	3,611,743	102,440	810	644,080	30,307	7,773	4,355,823
	1870	6,757	3,468,717	96,954	835	760,410	33,059	7,692	4,229,127
	1871	6,302	3,279,570	89,147	1,066	936,914	40,323	7,268	4,216,494
	1872	6,691	3,306,179	86,426	1,364	1,185,877	48,776	7,455	4,392,066
	1873	6,898	3,113,132	83,796	1,479	1,368,245	54,302	7,377	4,481,377
	1874	5,613	3,092,730	82,663	1,597	1,513,210	57,823	7,210	4,605,940
	1875	5,397	3,123,202	81,329	1,465	1,470,158	54,366	6,792	4,593,360
	1861	19,298	3,918,511	144,949	997	441,181	27,008	20,285	4,359,695
	1862	19,039	4,011,501	146,047	1,033	461,793	27,816	20,092	4,473,204
Total—Home and Foreign Trade.	1863	19,767	4,283,528	153,051	1,130	511,751	31,076	20,877	4,795,279
	1864	20,184	4,539,475	158,276	1,329	618,998	37,480	21,513	5,208,468
	1865	20,307	4,706,732	158,589	1,419	701,699	39,054	21,626	5,408,451
	1866	20,212	4,705,049	156,568	1,506	747,813	39,803	21,718	5,452,862
	1867	20,161	4,681,031	153,229	1,616	812,677	43,111	21,777	5,493,708
	1868	20,525	4,691,820	153,840	1,725	824,614	43,662	22,250	5,516,434
	1869	20,156	4,677,375	152,186	1,725	880,028	43,304	21,881	5,557,303
	1870	19,940	4,519,141	147,307	2,240	1,030,969	48,755	22,180	5,559,110
	1871	19,650	4,343,558	141,035	2,557	1,290,003	58,703	22,207	5,633,561
	1872	19,709	4,245,904	137,101	2,845	1,515,704	66,619	22,554	5,761,608
	1873	18,785	4,067,144	130,877	2,796	1,680,953	71,362	21,581	5,748,097
	1874	17,926	4,037,564	128,733	2,946	1,827,024	74,873	20,872	5,864,588
	1875	17,221	4,044,504	126,240	2,970	1,847,188	73,427	20,191	5,891,692
	1876	17,228	4,126,058	125,811	3,121	1,870,094	72,827	20,349	5,996,152
	1877	17,101	4,138,149	123,563	3,218	1,977,486	72,999	20,319	6,115,638

## JOHN LAW'S MONEY.

[From "Money and Trade Considered," by John Law, 1705.]

"CONSIDERING how small a share we have of the money of Europe, and how much trade depends on money, it will not be found very practicable to better our condition but by an addition to our money. Or, if it is practicable without it, it is much more so with it.

"What I shall propose is to make money of land equal to its value; and that money to be equal in value to silver money; and not liable to fall in value, as silver money falls.

"To supply the nation with money, it is humbly proposed that forty commissioners be appointed by Parliament, answerable to Parliament for their administration and the administration of the officers

under them ; the nomination of these officers being left to the commissioners.

" That the commissioners have power to coin notes, which notes to be received in payments, where offered.

" There are three ways humbly offered to the Parliament for giving out these notes ; they in their wisdom may determine which will be most safe.

" 1. To authorize the commission to lend notes on land security, the debt not exceeding one-half or two-thirds of the value : and at the ordinary interest.

" 2. To give out the full price of land, as it is valued, twenty years' purchase more or less, according to what it would have given in silver money, the commission entering into possession of such land by wadset granted to the commission or assignees ; and redeemable betwixt that and the expiring of a term of years.

" 3. To give the full price of land upon sale made of such lands, and disposed to the commission or assignees irredeemably.

" That for a year and a half the commission be limited to a certain sum ; after that time to have power to coin what sums are demanded ; unless restricted by ensuing Parliaments.

" This paper money will not fall in value as silver has fallen or may fall. Goods or money fall in value, if they increase in quantity, or if the demand lessens. But the commission giving out what sums are demanded, and taking back what sums are offered to be returned ; this paper money will keep its value, and there will always be as much money as there is occasion or employment for, and no more.

" So that this paper money proposed, having a better value than silver, and receiving no addition to its value, from being used as money, and not being liable to any change in its value, the quantity and demand increasing and decreasing together, it is so far more qualified to be the measure by which goods are valued, the value by which goods are exchanged, and in which contracts are made payable.

" If a money is established that has no intrinsic value, and its extrinsic value to be such as it will not be exported ; nor will not be less than the demand for it within the country : wealth and power will be attained and be less precarious. Money not being liable to be lessened directly nor consequentially, and trade not liable to decay consequentially.

" The paper money proposed being always equal in quantity to the demand, the people will be employed, the country improved, manufacture advanced, trade, domestic and foreign, will be carried on and wealth and power attained. And not being liable to be exported, the people will not be set idle, etc., and wealth and power will be less precarious.

" When a nation establishes a money, if the money they set up has a value equal what it is made money for, and all the other qualities necessary in money, they ought to have no regard to what value it will have in other countries. On the contrary, as every country endeavors by laws to preserve their money, *if that people can contrive a money that will not be valued abroad*, they will do what other countries have by laws endeavored in vain."

## THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

[Compiled from the Sessional Papers of the Dominion of Canada for 1878.]

The Dominion of Canada forms (since 1867) a confederate government, with a representative parliament meeting annually at Ottawa, the capital. The members of the Senate, 78 in number, are nominated for life by the summons of the Governor-General. The House of Commons, with 206 members, is elected by the people for five years, the right of suffrage being subject to a property qualification. The Governor-General (appointed in 1878) is the Marquis of Lorne, salary, \$50,000. The funded debt in 1877 was \$149,397,110, drawing interest from 4 to 6 per cent., having increased to this amount from 80 millions in 1867. The revenue for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, was \$22,059,374, derived from the following principal sources: customs, \$12,546,968; excise, \$4,941,996; public works, including railways and canals, \$1,807,070; post-office, \$1,114,946.

The expenditure for 1877 was \$34,362,408, of which \$3,000,000 was for redemption of the debt, \$3,000,000 for the Pacific and other railway constructions, and \$4,000,000 for other public works. The net ordinary expenses amounted to \$23,567,368, the principal item being for interest on the public debt, \$6,797,227.

## Commerce of Canada for 10 Years—1868-1877.

Statement showing the values of total Exports, Imports, and Goods entered for Consumption in the Dominion, with the Duty collected thereon for ten years.

Year ending June 30.	Total Exports.	Total Imports.	Entered for Consumption.	Duty.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1868.....	57,567,888	73,450,644	71,985,306	8,819,431 63
1869.....	60,474,781	70,415,165	67,402,170	8,298,900 71
1870.....	73,573,490	74,814,339	71,237,663	9,462,940 44
1871.....	74,173,618	96,092,971	86,947,482	11,843,655 75
1872.....	82,639,663	111,480,527	107,709,116	13,045,493 50
1873.....	89,789,922	128,011,281	127,514,594	13,017,730 17
1874.....	89,351,928	128,213,582	127,404,169	14,421,882 67
1875.....	77,896,979	123,070,283	119,618,057	15,361,382 12
1876.....	80,966,435	93,210,346	94,793,218	12,833,114 48
1877.....	75,875,338	99,327,962	96,300,483	12,548,451 09
Aggregate for ten years..	762,300,097	998,046,100	970,852,798	119,652,991 56

The chief items of export were in 1877 :

Wood, timber, lumber, etc.....	\$23,000,000	Animals, and produce of....	\$13,000,000
Bread-stuffs.....	12,000,000	Products of the mines.....	3,000,000
Fisheries.....	6,000,000	Manufactured articles.....	4,000,000

Of the imports, 40 millions came from Great Britain, 51 millions from the United States, and \$5,300,000 from all other countries.

Of the exports, \$41,500,000 went to Great Britain, 26 millions to the United States, and 8 millions to all other countries. The Canadian lumber trade is of great extent and value, and from 94 to 96 per cent. of its aggregate exports go to the United States.

The merchant shipping of the Dominion, Jan. 1, 1878, numbered 7,362 vessels, measuring 1,310,468 tons, and is steadily increasing. The canals of Canada are extensive and profitable, and are managed by the Government. The Welland canal charges 20 cents per ton on grain and other bulky freights, and 2½ cents a ton on each vessel. The total tonnage passing the Welland canal in 1877 was 1,216,659, and that through the Saint Lawrence canal, 1,341,156. The revenue from all the canals in 1877 was \$373,954.

The savings banks of Canada in 1877 numbered 287 post-office and government savings banks (first started in 1868), with deposits amounting to \$7,470,681, on which the interest allowed depositors was \$294,224.

The total money value of the fisheries within the Dominion of Canada has been as follows, for the past eight years :

1870.....	\$6,577,391 72	1874.....	\$11,681,886 30
1871.....	7,573,199 85	1875.....	10,350,385 29
1872.....	9,570,116 05	1876.....	11,012,302 39
1873.....	10,547,402 44	1877.....	11,422,501 77

Of this aggregate, the value of cod-fish figures at about \$3,360,000 per annum; mackerel, \$1,670,000; herring, \$1,500,000, and lobsters, \$1,213,000.

The Indian population of Canada, as reported by the Superintendent of Indian Affairs in 1877, was 99,650.

**SUMMARY OF POPULAR AND ELECTORAL VOTES FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, 1789-1876.**

Year of Election.	No. of States.	Total Elec. V.	POLITICAL PARTY.	* PRESIDENTS.			* VICE-PRESIDENTS.	
				CANDIDATES.	VOTE.		CANDIDATES.	Elect. Vote.
					States.	Popular.		
1789	10	73		George Washington		69		34
				John Adams				9
				John Jay				6
				R. H. Harrison				6
				John Rutledge				4
				John Hancock				3
				George Clinton				2
				Samuel Huntington				2
				John Milton				1
				James Armstrong				1
				Benjamin Lincoln				1
				Edward Telfair				1
				Vacancies		4		4
1792	15	135	Federalist..	George Washington		132		77
			Federalist..	John Adams				50
			Republican	George Clinton				4
				Thomas Jefferson				1
				Aaron Burr				3
				Vacancies		3		
1796	16	138	Federalist..	John Adams		71		68
			Republican	Thomas Jefferson				59
			Federalist..	Thomas Pinckney				30
			Republican	Aaron Burr				15
				Samuel Adams				11
				Oliver Ellsworth				7
				George Clinton				5
				John Jay				3
				James Iredell				2
				George Washington				2
				John Henry				2
				S. Johnson				2
				Charles C. Pinckney				1
1800	16	138	Republican	Thomas Jefferson		473		473
			Republican	Aaron Burr				65
			Federalist..	John Adams				64
			Federalist..	Charles C. Pinckney				1
				John Jay				

\* Previous to the election of 1804 each elector voted for two candidates for President; the one receiving the highest number of votes, if a majority, was declared elected President; and the next highest Vice-President.

† Three States out of thirteen did not vote, viz.: New York, which had not passed an electoral law; and North Carolina and Rhode Island, which had not adopted the Constitution.

‡ There having been a tie vote, the choice devolved upon the House of Representatives. A choice was made on the 36th ballot, which was as follows: Jefferson—Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Vermont, and Virginia—10 States; Burr—Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island—4 States; Blank—Delaware and South Carolina—2 States.

## SUMMARY OF POPULAR AND ELECTORAL VOTES—(Continued).

Year of Election.	No. of States.	Total Elec. V.	POLITICAL PARTY.	PRESIDENTS.			VICE-PRESIDENTS.	
				CANDIDATES.	VOTE.		CANDIDATES.	Elect. Vote.
					States.	Popular.		
1804	17	176	Republican Federalist..	Thomas Jefferson... Charles C. Pinckney	15 2	162 14	George Clinton... Rufus King.....	102 14
1808	17	176	Republican Federalist..	James Madison... Charles C. Pinckney George Clinton... ..... ..... Vacancy.....	12 5 ..... ..... ..... .....	122 47 9 ..... ..... 1	George Clinton... Rufus King..... John Langdon... James Madison... James Monroe... .....	113 47 9 8 8 1
1812	18	218	Republican. Federalist..	James Madison... De Witt Clinton... Vacancy.....	11 7 .....	128 89 1	Elbridge Gerry... Jared Ingersoll... .....	131 86 1
1816	19	221	Republican. Federalist..	James Monroe... Rufus King..... ..... ..... ..... Vacancies.....	16 3 ..... ..... ..... .....	183 34 ..... ..... ..... 4	D. D. Tompkins... John E. Howard... James Ross..... John Marshall... Robt. G. Harper... .....	183 22 5 4 3 4
1820	24	235	Republican Opposition.	James Monroe... John Q. Adams... ..... ..... ..... Vacancies.....	24 ..... ..... ..... ..... .....	231 1 ..... ..... ..... 3	D. D. Tompkins... Rich. Stockton... Daniel Rodney... Robt. G. Harper... Richard Rush... .....	218 8 4 1 1 3
1824	24	261	Republican. Coalition... Republican. Republican.	Andrew Jackson... John Q. Adams... Wm. H. Crawford... Henry Clay..... ..... Vacancy.....	10 8 3 3 ..... .....	155,673* 105,221 44,262 46,587 ..... .....	John C. Calhoun... Nathan Sanford... Nathaniel Macon... Andrew Jackson... M. Van Buren... Henry Clay.....	182 30 24 13 9 2 1
1828	24	261	Democratic Nat. Repub.	Andrew Jackson... John Q. Adams... .....	15 9 .....	647,281 509,097 .....	John C. Calhoun... Richard Rush... William Smith...	171 83 7
1832	24	288	Democratic Nat. Repub. Anti-Mason	Andrew Jackson... Henry Clay..... John Floyd..... William Wirt... ..... Vacancies.....	15 7 1 1 ..... .....	667,502 530,189 33,108 ..... ..... .....	M. Van Buren... John Sergeant... Henry Lee..... Amos Ellmaker... William Wilkins... .....	189 49 11 7 30 2
1836	26	294	Democratic. Whig..... Whig..... Whig..... Whig.....	Martin Van Buren... Wm. H. Harrison... Hugh L. White... Daniel Webster... W. P. Mangum...	15 7 2 1 1	761,549 ..... 736,856 ..... .....	R. M. Johnson... Francis Granger... John Tyler..... William Smith... .....	147 77 47 23 .....

\* No choice having been made by the Electoral College, the choice devolved upon the House of Representatives. A choice was made on the first ballot, which was as follows: Adams—Connecticut, Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Missouri, New Hampshire, New York, Ohio, Rhode Island, and Vermont—13 States; Jackson—Alabama, Indiana, Mississippi, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, and Tennessee—7 States; Crawford—Delaware, Georgia, North Carolina, and Virginia—4 States.

† No candidate having received a majority of the votes of the Electoral College, the Senate elected R. M. Johnson Vice-President, who received 33 votes; Francis Granger received 16.

## SUMMARY OF POPULAR AND ELECTORAL VOTES—(Continued).

Year of Election.	No. of States.	Total Elec. V.	POLITICAL PARTY.	PRESIDENTS.				VICE-PRESIDENTS.	
				CANDIDATES.	VOTE.			CANDIDATES.	Elect. Vote.
					States.	Popular.	Electoral		
1840	26	294	Whig .....	Wm. H. Harrison..	19	1,275,017	234	John Tyler.....	234
			Democratic	Martin Van Buren..	7	1,198,702	60	R. M. Johnson...	48
			Liberty .....	James G. Birney...		7,069		L. W. Tazewell..	11
			.....	.....				James K. Polk...	1
1844	26	275	Democratic	James K. Polk.....	15	1,337,243	170	Geo. M. Dallas...	170
			Whig .....	Henry Clay.....	11	1,399,068	105	T. Frelinghuysen	105
			Liberty .....	James G. Birney...		62,300		.....	
1848	30	290	Whig .....	Zachary Taylor.....	15	1,360,101	168	Millard Fillmore	163
			Democratic	Lewis Cass.....	15	1,320,544	127	Wm. O. Butler...	127
			Free Soil...	Martin Van Buren..		291,263		Chas. F. Adams...	
1852	31	296	Democratic	Franklin Pierce....	27	1,601,474	254	Wm. R. King.....	254
			Whig .....	Winfield Scott....	4	1,386,578	42	Wm. A. Graham...	42
			Free Dem...	John P. Hale.....		156,149		Geo. W. Julian...	
1856	31	296	Democratic	James Buchanan....	19	1,838,169	174	J. C. Breckinridge	174
			Republican	John C. Fremont...	11	1,341,364	114	Wm. L. Dayton...	114
			American...	Millard Fillmore...	1	874,534	8	A. J. Donelson...	8
1860	33	338	Republican	Abraham Lincoln...	17	1,866,352	180	Hannibal Hamlin	180
			Democratic	J. C. Breckinridge..	11	845,768	72	Joseph Lane.....	72
			Cons. Union	John Bell.....	8	589,581	39	Edward Everett...	39
			Ind. Dem...	S. A. Douglas.....	2	1,375,157	12	H. V. Johnson...	12
1864	*36	314	Republican	Abraham Lincoln...	22	2,216,067	212	Andrew Johnson	212
			Democratic	Geo. B. McClellan..	3	1,908,725	21	G. H. Pendleton...	21
			.....	Vacancies.....	11		81	.....	81
1868	†37	317	Republican	Ulysses S. Grant...	26	3,015,071	214	Schuyler Colfax...	214
			Democratic	Horatio Seymour...	8	2,709,613	80	F. P. Blair, Jr...	80
			.....	Vacancies.....	3		23	.....	23
1872	37	366	Republican	Ulysses S. Grant...	31	3,597,070	286	Henry Wilson...	286
			Dem. & Lib.	Horace Greeley....	6	2,834,079		B. Gratz Brown...	47
			Democratic	Charles O'Connor...		22,408		Geo. W. Julian...	5
			Temp'rance	James Black.....		5,608		A. H. Colquitt...	5
			.....	Thos. A. Hendricks			42	John M. Palmer...	3
			.....	B. Gratz Brown...			18	T. E. Bramlette...	3
			.....	Charles J. Jenkins...			2	W. S. Groesbeck...	1
			.....	David Davis.....			1	Willis B. Machen	1
			.....	† Not Counted...			17	N. P. Banks.....	1
1876	38	369	Republican	Rutherford B. Hayes	21	4,033,950	185	Wm. A. Wheeler...	185
			Democratic	Samuel J. Tilden...	17	4,294,835	184	T. A. Hendricks...	184
			Greenback...	Peter Cooper.....		81,740		.....	
			Prohibition	Green Clay Smith...		9,522		.....	
			.....	Scattering.....		2,636		.....	

\* Eleven States did not vote, viz.: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia.

† Three States did not vote, viz.: Mississippi, Texas, and Virginia.

‡ Three electoral votes of Georgia cast for Horace Greeley, and the votes of Arkansas, 6, and Louisiana, 8, cast for U. S. Grant, were rejected. If all had been included in the count, the electoral vote would have been 800 for U. S. Grant, and 64 for opposing candidates.

**PRESIDENTS AND THEIR CABINETS.**  
**PRESIDENTS AND VICE-PRESIDENTS.**

PRESIDENTS.				VICE-PRESIDENTS.			
Term.	No.	Name.	Qualified.	No.	Name.	Qualified.	
<b>*1</b>	1	George Washington.	April 30, 1789	<b>1</b>	John Adams .....	June 2, 1789	
<b>2</b>	"	"	Mar. 4, 1793	"	"	Dec. 2, 1793	
<b>3</b>	2	John Adams .....	Mar. 4, 1797	<b>2</b>	Thomas Jefferson. . .	March 4, 1797	
<b>4</b>	3	Thomas Jefferson . .	Mar. 4, 1801	<b>3</b>	Aaron Burr .....	March 4, 1801	
<b>5</b>	"	"	Mar. 4, 1805	<b>4</b>	George Clinton.....	March 4, 1805	
<b>6</b>	4	James Madison.....	Mar. 4, 1809	"	"	March 4, 1809	
<b>7</b>	"	"	Mar. 4, 1813	<b>5</b>	Elbridge Gerry.....	March 4, 1813	
<b>8</b>	5	James Monroe .....	Mar. 4, 1817	<b>†</b> John Gallard.....	Nov. 25, 1814		
<b>9</b>	"	"	Mar. 5, 1821	<b>6</b>	Daniel D. Tompkins..	March 4, 1817	
<b>10</b>	6	John Quincy Adams	Mar. 4, 1825	"	"	March 5, 1821	
<b>11</b>	7	Andrew Jackson.....	Mar. 4, 1829	<b>7</b>	John C. Calhoun.....	March 4, 1825	
<b>12</b>	"	"	Mar. 4, 1833	"	"	March 4, 1829	
<b>13</b>	8	Martin Van Buren....	Mar. 4, 1837	<b>8</b>	Martin Van Buren....	March 4, 1833	
<b>14</b>	9	Wm. Henry Harrison..	Mar. 4, 1841	<b>9</b>	Richard M. Johnson..	March 4, 1837	
<b>14a</b>	10	John Tyler.....	April 6, 1841	<b>10</b>	John Tyler.....	March 4, 1841	
<b>15</b>	11	James K. Polk .....	Mar. 4, 1845	<b>†</b> Samuel L. Southard..	April 6, 1841		
<b>16</b>	12	Zachary Taylor.....	Mar. 5, 1849	<b>†</b> Willie P. Mangum....	May 31, 1842		
<b>16a</b>	13	Millard Fillmore....	July 10, 1850	<b>11</b>	George M. Dallas.....	March 4, 1845	
<b>17</b>	14	Franklin Pierce.....	Mar. 4, 1853	<b>12</b>	Millard Fillmore....	March 5, 1849	
<b>18</b>	15	James Buchanan....	Mar. 4, 1857	<b>†</b> William R. King.....	July 11, 1850		
<b>19</b>	16	Abraham Lincoln....	Mar. 4, 1861	<b>13</b>	William R. King.....	March 4, 1853	
<b>20</b>	"	"	Mar. 4, 1865	<b>†</b> David R. Atchison....	April 13, 1853		
<b>20a</b>	17	Andrew Johnson....	April 15, 1865	<b>†</b> Jesse D. Bright.....	Dec. 5, 1854		
<b>21</b>	18	Ulysses S. Grant....	Mar. 4, 1869	<b>14</b>	John C. Breckinridge.	March 4, 1857	
<b>22</b>	"	"	Mar. 4, 1873	<b>15</b>	Hannibal Hamlin.....	March 4, 1861	
<b>23</b>	19	Rutherford B. Hayes	Mar. 5, 1877	<b>16</b>	Andrew Johnson....	March 4, 1865	
				<b>†</b> Lafayette S. Foster..	April 15, 1865		
				<b>†</b> Benjamin F. Wade..	March 2, 1867		
				<b>17</b>	Schuyler Colfax.....	March 4, 1869	
				<b>18</b>	Henry Wilson.....	March 4, 1873	
				<b>†</b> Thomas W. Ferry.....	Nov. 22, 1875		
				<b>19</b>	William A. Wheeler..	March 5, 1877	

\* The heavy-faced figures in this column mark the terms held by the Presidents, and are referred to in succeeding tables. The smaller figures indicate the numerical order or sequence of individual officers from the first.

† Acting Vice-President and President *pro tem.* of the Senate.

**SECRETARIES OF STATE.**

Term.	No.	NAME.	APPOINTED.	Term.	No.	NAME.	APPOINTED.
<b>1</b>	1	Thomas Jefferson..	Sept. 26, 1789	<b>14</b>	14	Daniel Webster .....	Mar. 5, 1841
<b>2</b>	"	"	March 4, 1793	<b>14a</b>	"	"	April 6, 1841
<b>3</b>	2	Edmund Randolph..	Jan. 2, 1794	<b>15</b>	15	Hugh S. Legare....	May 24, 1843
<b>4</b>	3	Timothy Pickering..	Dec. 10, 1795	<b>16</b>	16	Abel P. Upshur....	July 24, 1843
<b>5</b>	4	John Marshall.....	March 4, 1797	<b>17</b>	17	John C. Calhoun....	Mar. 6, 1844
<b>6</b>	5	James Madison.....	May 13, 1800	<b>18</b>	18	James Buchanan....	Mar. 6, 1845
<b>7</b>	6	Robert Smith.....	March 5, 1801	<b>19</b>	19	John M. Clayton..	Mar. 8, 1849
<b>8</b>	7	James Monroe.....	March 4, 1805	<b>16a</b>	"	Daniel Webster .....	July 22, 1850
<b>9</b>	8	John Quincy Adams	March 6, 1809	<b>20</b>	20	Edward Everett....	Nov. 6, 1852
<b>10</b>	9	Henry Clay.....	April 2, 1811	<b>21</b>	21	William L. Marcy..	Mar. 7, 1853
<b>11</b>	10	Martin Van Buren..	March 4, 1813	<b>18</b>	22	Lewis Cass.....	Mar. 6, 1857
<b>12</b>	11	Edward Livingston..	March 5, 1817	<b>19</b>	23	Jeremiah S. Black.	Dec. 17, 1860
<b>13</b>	12	Louis McLane.....	March 5, 1821	<b>20a</b>	24	William H. Seward.	Mar. 5, 1861
	13	John Forsyth.....	March 7, 1825	<b>21</b>	"	"	Mar. 4, 1865
			March 6, 1829	<b>22</b>	25	E. B. Washburne..	Mar. 5, 1869
			May 24, 1831	<b>23</b>	26	Hamilton Fish....	Mar. 11, 1869
			May 29, 1833	<b>24</b>	"	"	Mar. 4, 1873
			June 27, 1834	<b>25</b>	27	William M. Evarts.	Mar. 12, 1877
			March 4, 1837				

The heavy-faced figures mark the Presidential term in which each Cabinet Officer held his appointment, as shown by the table of Presidents preceding.



## SECRETARIES OF THE TREASURY.

Turn.	No.	NAME.	APPOINTED.	Turn.	No.	NAME.	APPOINTED.
1	1	Alex. Hamilton....	Sept. 11, 1789	14a	Thomas Ewing....	April 6, 1841	
2	2	Oliver Wolcott....	Mar. 4, 1793	15	Walter Forward....	Sept. 13, 1841	
3	3	" " " " " "	Feb. 2, 1795	16	John C. Spencer....	March 3, 1843	
4	4	Albert Gallatin....	Mar. 4, 1797	17	George M. Bibb....	June 15, 1844	
5	5	Samuel Dexter....	Jan. 1, 1801	18	Robert J. Walker....	March 6, 1845	
6	6	" " " " " "	May 14, 1801	19	Wm. M. Meredith....	March 8, 1849	
7	7	Geo. W. Campbell....	Mar. 4, 1809	20	Thomas Corwin....	July 23, 1850	
8	8	Alexander J. Dallas....	Mar. 4, 1813	21	James Guthrie....	March 7, 1853	
9	9	Wm. H. Crawford....	Feb. 9, 1814	22	Howell Cobb....	March 6, 1857	
10	10	" " " " " "	Oct. 6, 1814	23	Philip F. Thomas....	Dec. 12, 1860	
11	11	Geo. W. Campbell....	Oct. 22, 1816	24	John A. Dix....	Jan. 11, 1861	
12	12	" " " " " "	Mar. 5, 1817	25	Salmon P. Chase....	March 7, 1861	
13	13	" " " " " "	Mar. 5, 1821	26	Wm. Pitt Fessenden....	July 1, 1864	
14	14	Richard Rush....	Mar. 7, 1825	27	Hugh McCulloch....	March 7, 1865	
15	15	Samuel D. Ingham....	Mar. 6, 1829	28	" " " " " "	April 15, 1865	
16	16	Louis McLane....	Aug. 2, 1831	29	George S. Boutwell....	March 11, 1869	
17	17	William J. Duane....	May 29, 1833	30	Wm. A. Richardson....	March 17, 1873	
18	18	Roger B. Taney....	Sept. 23, 1833	31	Benj. H. Bristow....	June 4, 1874	
19	19	Levi Woodbury....	June 27, 1834	32	Lot M. Morrill....	July 7, 1876	
20	20	" " " " " "	Mar. 4, 1837	33	John Sherman....	March 8, 1877	
21	21	Thomas Ewing....	Mar. 5, 1841				

## SECRETARIES OF WAR.

1	1	Henry Knox.....	Sept. 12, 1789	14a	John Bell.....	April 6, 1841	
2	2	Timothy Pickering	Mar. 4, 1793	19	John C. Spencer....	Oct. 12, 1841	
3	3	James McHenry....	Jan. 2, 1795	20	James M. Porter....	March 8, 1843	
4	4	Samuel Dexter....	Jan. 27, 1796	21	William Wilkins....	Feb. 15, 1844	
5	5	Roger Griswold....	Mar. 4, 1797	22	William L. Marcy....	March 6, 1845	
6	6	Henry Dearborn....	May 13, 1800	23	Geo. W. Crawford....	March 8, 1849	
7	7	" " " " " "	Feb. 3, 1801	24	Charles M. Conrad....	Aug. 15, 1859	
8	8	William Eastis....	Mar. 5, 1801	25	Jefferson Davis....	March 5, 1863	
9	9	John Armstrong....	Mar. 4, 1805	26	James B. Floyd....	March 6, 1867	
10	10	" " " " " "	Mar. 7, 1809	27	Joseph Holt....	Jan. 18, 1861	
11	11	James Monroe....	Jan. 13, 1813	28	Simon Cameron....	March 5, 1861	
12	12	Wm. H. Crawford....	Mar. 4, 1813	29	Edwin M. Stanton....	Jan. 15, 1862	
13	13	George Graham....	Sept. 27, 1814	30	" " " " " "	March 4, 1863	
14	14	John C. Calhoun....	Aug. 1, 1815	31	U.S. Grant, <i>ad interim</i>	April 15, 1865	
15	15	" " " " " "	<i>ad interim</i>	32	L. Thomas....	Aug. 12, 1867	
16	16	James Barbour....	Oct. 8, 1817	33	John M. Schofield....	Feb. 21, 1869	
17	17	Peter B. Porter....	Mar. 5, 1821	34	John A. Rawlins....	May 28, 1863	
18	18	John H. Eaton....	Mar. 7, 1825	35	Wm. W. Belknap....	March 11, 1869	
19	19	Lewis Cass....	May 26, 1828	36	" " " " " "	Oct. 25, 1869	
20	20	Joel R. Poinsett....	Mar. 9, 1829	37	Alphonso Taft....	March 4, 1873	
21	21	" " " " " "	Aug. 1, 1831	38	James D. Cameron....	March 8, 1876	
22	22	John Bell....	Mar. 4, 1833	39	Geo. W. McCrary....	May 22, 1876	
23	23	" " " " " "	Mar. 7, 1837			March 12, 1877	
24	24	" " " " " "	March 5, 1841				

## SECRETARIES OF THE NAVY.

3	1	Benjamin Stoddert.	May 21, 1798	14a	George E. Badger....	April 6, 1841	
4	2	Robert Smith....	Mar. 4, 1801	15	Abel P. Upshur....	Sept. 13, 1841	
5	3	J. Crowninshield....	July 15, 1801	16	David Henshaw....	July 24, 1843	
6	4	Paul Hamilton....	Mar. 3, 1805	17	Thomas W. Gilmer....	Feb. 15, 1844	
7	5	William Jones....	Mar. 7, 1809	18	John Y. Mason....	March 14, 1844	
8	6	B. W. Crowninshield	Jan. 12, 1813	19	George Bancroft....	March 10, 1845	
9	7	" " " " " "	March 4, 1813	20	John Y. Mason....	Sept. 9, 1846	
10	8	Smith Thompson....	Dec. 19, 1814	21	William B. Preston....	March 8, 1849	
11	9	Samuel L. Southard	March 4, 1817	22	William A. Graham....	July 22, 1850	
12	10	John Branch....	Nov. 9, 1818	23	John P. Kennedy....	July 22, 1852	
13	11	Levi Woodbury....	Mar. 5, 1821	24	James C. Dobbin....	March 7, 1853	
14	12	Mahlon Dickerson....	Sept. 16, 1823	25	Isaac Toucey....	March 6, 1857	
15	13	James K. Paulding....	March 4, 1825	26	Gideon Welles....	March 5, 1861	
16	14	George E. Badger....	May 23, 1831	27	" " " " " "	March 4, 1865	
17	15	" " " " " "	March 4, 1833	28	Adolph E. Borie....	April 15, 1865	
18	16	" " " " " "	June 30, 1834	29	Geo. M. Robeson....	June 25, 1869	
19	17	" " " " " "	March 4, 1837	30	" " " " " "	March 4, 1873	
20	18	" " " " " "	June 25, 1838	31	Rich. W. Thompson....	March 12, 1877	
21	19	" " " " " "	March 5, 1841				

## SECRETARIES OF THE INTERIOR.

Term.	No.	NAME.	APPOINTED.	Term.	No.	NAME.	APPOINTED.
16	1	Thomas Ewing....	Mar. 8, 1849		7	James Harlan....	May 15, 1865
16a	2	Alex. H. H. Stuart..	Sept. 12, 1850		8	O. H. Browning....	July 27, 1866
17	3	Robert McClelland..	Mar. 7, 1853	21	9	Jacob D. Cox.....	March 5, 1833
18	4	Jacob Thompson....	Mar. 6, 1857		10	Columbus Delano....	Nov. 1, 1870
19	5	Caleb B. Smith.....	Mar. 5, 1861	22		".....	March 4, 1873
	6	John P. Usher.....	Jan. 8, 1863		11	Zachariah Chandler..	Oct. 19, 1875
20		".....	Mar. 4, 1866	23	12	Carl Schurz.....	March 12, 1877
20a		".....	April 15, 1865				

## POSTMASTERS-GENERAL.

1	1 Samuel Osgood....	Sept. 26, 1789	14a	Francis Granger...	April 6, 1841
	2 Timothy Pickering..	Aug. 12, 1791		11 Chas. A. Wickliffe..	Sept. 13, 1841
2	".....	March 4, 1793	15	12 Cave Johnson.....	Mar. 6, 1845
	3 Joseph Habersham..	Feb. 25, 1795	16	13 Jacob Collamer....	Mar. 8, 1849
3	".....	March 4, 1797	16a	14 Nathan K. Hall....	July 23, 1850
4	".....	March 4, 1801		15 Sam'l D. Hubbard..	Aug. 31, 1852
	4 Gideon Granger....	Nov. 28, 1801	17	16 James Campbell....	Mar. 5, 1853
5	".....	March 4, 1805	18	17 Aaron V. Brown....	Mar. 6, 1857
6	".....	March 4, 1809		18 Joseph Holt.....	Mar. 14, 1859
7	5 Return J. Meigs, Jr..	March 17, 1814		19 Horatio King.....	Feb. 12, 1861
8	".....	March 4, 1817	19	20 Montgomery Blair..	Mar. 5, 1861
9	".....	March 5, 1821	20	21 William Dennison..	Sept. 24, 1864
	6 John McLean.....	June 26, 1823	20a	".....	Mar. 4, 1865
10	".....	March 4, 1825		".....	April 15, 1865
11	7 William T. Barry....	March 9, 1829		22 Alex. W. Randall..	July 25, 1866
12	".....	March 4, 1833	21	23 John A. J. Creswell	Mar. 5, 1869
	8 Amos Kendall.....	May 1, 1835	22	".....	Mar. 4, 1873
13	".....	March 4, 1837		24 Marshall Jewell....	Aug. 24, 1874
	9 John M. Niles.....	May 25, 1840		25 James N. Tyner....	July 12, 1876
14	10 Francis Granger....	March 6, 1841	23	26 David McK. Key....	Mar. 12, 1877

## ATTORNEYS-GENERAL.

1	1	Edmund Randolph.	Sept. 26, 1789	14a	John J. Crittenden	April 6, 1841
2		"	March 4, 1793	18	Hugh S. Legare...	Sept. 13, 1841
	2	William Bradford..	Jan. 27, 1794	19	John Nelson.....	July 1, 1843
	3	Charles Lee.....	Dec. 10, 1795	15	20 John Y. Mason....	Mar. 6, 1845
3		"	March 4, 1797	21	Nathan Clifford....	Oct. 17, 1846
	4	Theophilus Parsons	Feb. 20, 1801	22	Isaac Toucey.....	June 21, 1848
4	5	Levi Lincoln.....	March 5, 1801	23	Reverdy Johnson..	Mar. 8, 1849
5	6	Robert Smith.....	March 3, 1805	16a	24 John J. Crittenden..	July 23, 1850
	7	John Breckinridge..	Aug. 7, 1805	17	25 Caleb Cushing....	Mar. 7, 1853
	8	Cesar A. Rodney....	Jan. 28, 1807	18	26 Jeremiah S. Black..	Mar. 6, 1857
		"	March 4, 1809	27	Edwin M. Stanton..	Dec. 20, 1860
6	9	William Pinkney....	Dec. 11, 1811	19	27 Edward Bates.....	Mar. 5, 1861
		"	March 4, 1813		T. J. Coffey, <i>ad int.</i>	June 22, 1863
7	10	Richard Rush.....	Feb. 10, 1814	28	James Speed.....	Dec. 2, 1864
8		"	March 4, 1817	20	"	Mar. 4, 1865
	11	William Wirt.....	Nov. 13, 1817	20a	"	April 15, 1865
9		"	March 5, 1821		29 Henry Stanbery....	July 23, 1866
10		"	March 4, 1825		30 William M. Evans..	July 15, 1868
11	12	John M. Berrien....	March 9, 1829	21	31 E. Rockwood Hoar..	Mar. 5, 1869
	13	Roger B. Taney....	July 20, 1831		32 Amos T. Akerman..	June 23, 1870
12		"	March 4, 1833	22	33 George H. Williams	Dec. 14, 1871
	14	Benjamin F. Butler..	Nov. 15, 1833	23	"	Mar. 4, 1873
13		"	March 4, 1837		34 Edwards Pierrepont	April 26, 1875
	15	Felix Grundy.....	July 5, 1838		35 Alphonse Taft.....	May 22, 1876
16	16	Henry D. Gilpin....	Jan. 11, 1840	23	36 Charles Devens....	Mar. 12, 1877
14	17	John J. Crittenden..	March 5, 1841			

## SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

CHIEF JUSTICES.	ASSOCIATE JUSTICES.	STATE WHENCE APPOINTED.	TERM OF SERVICE.	YEARS OF SERVICE.	BORN.	DIED.
1 John Jay†.....	* .....	* .....	New York.. 1789-1795	6	1745	1829
	1 John Rutledge†.....	S. Carolina.. 1789-1791	2	1739	1800	
	2 William Cushing.....	Mass..... 1789-1810	21	1733	1810	
	3 James Wilson.....	Penn..... 1789-1798	9	1742	1798	
	4 John Blair.....	Virginia..... 1789-1796	7	1732	1800	
	5 Rob't H. Harrison†.....	Maryland.. 1789-1790	1	1745	1790	
	6 James Iredell.....	N. Carolina.. 1790-1799	9	1751	1799	
	7 Thomas Johnson.....	Maryland.. 1791-1793	2	1732	1819	
	8 William Patterson.....	New Jersey.. 1793-1806	13	1745	1806	
2 John Rutledge†.....	9 Samuel Chase.....	S. Carolina.. 1795-1795	...	1739	1800	
	4 Maryland.....	1796-1811	15	1741	1811	
3 Oliver Ellsworth.....	10 Bush'r'd Washington.....	Connecticut 1796-1801	5	1745	1807	
	3 Virginia.....	1798-1829	31	1762	1829	
	11 Alfred Moore.....	N. Carolina.. 1799-1804	5	1755	1810	
4 John Marshall.....	12 William Johnson.....	Virginia..... 1801-1835	34	1755	1835	
	11 S. Carolina.. 1804-1834	30	1771	1834		
	13 Brockh't Livingston.....	New York.. 1806-1823	17	1757	1823	
	14 Thomas Todd.....	Kentucky.. 1807-1826	19	1765	1826	
	15 Joseph Story.....	Mass..... 1811-1845	34	1779	1845	
	16 Gabriel Duval.....	Maryland.. 1811-1826	25	1752	1844	
	17 Smith Thompson.....	New York.. 1823-1845	22	1767	1845	
	18 Robert Trimble.....	Kentucky.. 1826-1828	2	1777	1828	
	19 John McLean.....	Ohio..... 1829-1861	32	1785	1861	
	20 Henry Baldwin.....	Penn..... 1830-1846	16	1779	1846	
	21 James M. Wayne.....	Georgia..... 1835-1867	32	1790	1867	
5 Roger B. Taney.....	22 Philip P. Barbour.....	Maryland.. 1836-1864	28	1777	1864	
	16 Virginia..... 1836-1841	5	1783	1841		
	23 John Catron.....	Tennessee.. 1837-1865	28	1778	1865	
	24 John McKinley.....	Alabama..... 1837-1852	15	1780	1852	
	25 Peter V. Daniel.....	Virginia..... 1841-1860	19	1785	1860	
	26 Samuel Nelson.....	New York.. 1845-1872	27	1792	1873	
	27 Levi Woodbury.....	New Hamp. 1845-1851	6	1789	1851	
	28 Robert C. Grier.....	Penn..... 1846-1869	23	1794	1870	
	29 Benj. R. Curtis.....	Mass..... 1851-1857	6	1809	1874	
	30 John A. Campbell.....	Alabama..... 1853-1861	8	1811	...	
	31 Nathan Clifford.....	Maine..... 1857-.....	...	1803	...	
	32 Noah H. Swayne.....	Ohio..... 1861-.....	...	1805	...	
	33 Samuel F. Miller.....	Iowa..... 1862-.....	...	1816	...	
	34 David Davis.....	Illinois..... 1862-1877	15	1815	...	
	35 Stephen J. Field.....	California.. 1866-.....	...	1816	...	
6 Salmon P. Chase.....	36 William M. Strong.....	Ohio..... 1864-1873	9	1808	1873	
	28 Penn..... 1870-.....	...	...	1808	...	
	37 Joseph P. Bradley.....	New Jersey.. 1870-.....	...	1813	...	
	38 Ward Hunt.....	New York.. 1872-.....	...	1811	...	
7 Morrison R. Waite.....	39 John M. Harlan.....	Ohio..... 1874-.....	...	1816	...	
	34 Kentucky.. 1877-.....	...	...	1833	...	

\* The figures before the names of the Associate Justices indicate the order of their appointment. The numbers following refer to the same numbers in the first column, and show the vacancy filled by each appointment.

† Resigned.

‡ Presided one term of the court; appointment not confirmed by the Senate.

§ The Supreme Court, at its first session in 1790, consisted of a Chief Justice and five Associates. The number of Associate Justices was increased to six in 1807 by the appointment of Thomas Todd; increased to eight in 1837 by the appointments of John Catron and John McKinley; increased to nine in 1863 by the appointment of Stephen J. Field; decreased to eight on the death of John Catron in 1865; decreased to seven on the death of James M. Wayne in 1867; and again increased to eight in 1870.

## SPEAKERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

	NAME.	State.	Congress.	Term of Service.	Born	Died
1	F. A. Muhlenberg.	Pa....	1st Cong.	April 1, 1789, to Mar. 4, 1791.	1750	1801
2	Jonathan Trumbull	Conn.	2d Cong.	Oct. 24, 1791, to Mar. 4, 1793.	1740	1809
	F. A. Muhlenberg.	Pa....	3d Cong.	Dec. 2, 1793, to Mar. 4, 1795.	.....	.....
3	Jonathan Dayton.	N. J.	4th Cong.	Dec. 7, 1793, to Mar. 4, 1797.	1760	1824
	" " "	"	5th Cong.	May 16, 1797, to Mar. 3, 1799.	.....	.....
4	Theodore Sedgwick.	Mass.	6th Cong.	Dec. 2, 1799, to Mar. 4, 1801.	1746	1818
	Nathaniel Macon.	N. C.	7th Cong.	Dec. 7, 1801, to Mar. 4, 1803.	1757	1837
	" " "	"	8th Cong.	Oct. 17, 1803, to Mar. 4, 1806.	.....	.....
	" " "	"	9th Cong.	Dec. 2, 1806, to Mar. 4, 1807.	.....	.....
6	Joseph B. Varnum.	Mass.	10th Cong.	Oct. 26, 1807, to Mar. 4, 1809.	1750	1821
	" " "	"	11th Cong.	May 22, 1809, to Mar. 4, 1811.	.....	.....
7	Henry Clay.	Ky.	12th Cong.	Nov. 4, 1811, to Mar. 4, 1813.	1777	1862
	" " "	"	13th Cong.	May 24, 1813, to Jan. 19, 1814.	.....	.....
8	Langdon Cheves.	S. C.	13th Cong.	Jan. 10, 1814, to Mar. 4, 1815.	1776	1827
	Henry Clay.	Ky.	14th Cong.	Dec. 4, 1815, to Mar. 4, 1817.	.....	.....
	" " "	"	15th Cong.	Dec. 1, 1817, to Mar. 4, 1819.	.....	.....
	" " "	"	16th Cong.	Dec. 6, 1819, to May 15, 1820.	.....	.....
9	John W. Taylor.	N. Y.	16th Cong.	Nov. 15, 1820, to Mar. 4, 1821.	1784	1854
	" " "	Ses.				
10	Philip P. Barbour.	Va.	17th Cong.	Dec. 4, 1821, to Mar. 4, 1823.	1738	1841
	Henry Clay.	Ky.	18th Cong.	Dec. 1, 1823, to Mar. 4, 1825.	.....	.....
	John W. Taylor.	N. Y.	19th Cong.	Dec. 5, 1825, to Mar. 4, 1827.	.....	.....
11	Andrew Stevenson.	Va.	20th Cong.	Dec. 3, 1827, to Mar. 4, 1829.	1784	1857
	" " "	"	21st Cong.	Dec. 7, 1829, to Mar. 4, 1831.	.....	.....
	" " "	"	22d Cong.	Dec. 5, 1831, to Mar. 4, 1833.	.....	.....
	" " "	"	23d Cong.	Dec. 2, 1833, to June 2, 1834.	.....	.....
12	John Bell.	Ten.	23d Cong.	June 2, 1834, to Mar. 4, 1835.	1797	1869
	" " "	Ses.				
13	James K. Polk.	"	24th Cong.	Dec. 7, 1835, to Mar. 4, 1837.	1796	1849
	" " "	"	25th Cong.	Sept. 5, 1837, to Mar. 4, 1839.	.....	.....
14	Rob't M. T. Hunter.	Va.	26th Cong.	Dec. 16, 1839, to Mar. 4, 1841.	1809	.....
15	John White.	Ky.	27th Cong.	May 31, 1841, to Mar. 4, 1843.	1805	1845
16	John W. Jones.	Va.	28th Cong.	Dec. 4, 1843, to Mar. 4, 1845.	1805	1848
17	John W. Davis.	Ind.	29th Cong.	Dec. 1, 1845, to Mar. 4, 1847.	1799	1850
18	Robert C. Winthrop.	Mass.	30th Cong.	Dec. 6, 1847, to Mar. 4, 1849.	1809	.....
19	Howell Cobb.	Ga.	31st Cong.	Dec. 22, 1849, to Mar. 4, 1851.	1815	1868
20	Linn Boyd.	Ky.	32d Cong.	Dec. 1, 1851, to Mar. 4, 1853.	1800	1859
	" " "	"	33d Cong.	Dec. 5, 1853, to Mar. 4, 1855.	.....	.....
21	Nathaniel P. Banks.	Mass.	34th Cong.	Feb. 2, 1855, to Mar. 4, 1857.	1816	.....
22	James L. Orr.	S. C.	35th Cong.	Dec. 7, 1857, to Mar. 4, 1860.	1822	1873
23	Wm. Pennington.	N. J.	36th Cong.	Feb. 1, 1860, to Mar. 4, 1861.	1790	1862
24	Galusha A. Grow.	Pa....	37th Cong.	July 4, 1861, to Mar. 4, 1863.	1823	.....
25	Schuyler Colfax.	Ind.	38th Cong.	Dec. 7, 1863, to Mar. 4, 1865.	1823	.....
	" " "	"	39th Cong.	Dec. 4, 1865, to Mar. 4, 1867.	.....	.....
	" " "	"	40th Cong.	Mar. 4, 1867, to Mar. 4, 1869.	.....	.....
26	James G. Blaine.	Me.	41st Cong.	Mar. 4, 1869, to Mar. 4, 1871.	1830	.....
	" " "	"	42d Cong.	Mar. 4, 1871, to Mar. 4, 1873.	.....	.....
	" " "	"	43d Cong.	Dec. 1, 1873, to Mar. 4, 1875.	.....	.....
27	Michael C. Kerr.	Ind.	44th Cong.	Dec. 6, 1875, to Aug. 20, 1876.	1827	1876
28	Samuel J. Randall.	Pa.	44th Cong.	Dec. 4, 1876, to Mar. 4, 1877.	1828	.....
	" " "	Ses.				
	" " "	"	45th Cong.	Oct. 15, 1877, to ———	.....	.....

NOTE.—Speakers elected *pro tempore* are not included in the above table. The figures prefixed indicate the number of Speakers, not the sequence of their official terms.

## PRESIDENTS PRO TEMPORE OF THE SENATE.

NAME.	STATE.	SERVICE.		BORN.	DIED.
		Congress.	Time.		
1 John Langdon .....	New Hampshire	1st and 2d .....	1789-1792	1741	1819
2 Richard Henry Lee .....	Virginia	2d .....	1792-1792	1732	1794
John Langdon .....	New Hampshire	2d and 3d .....	1792-1794	.....	.....
3 Ralph Izard .....	South Carolina	3d .....	1794-1795	1742	1804
4 Henry Tazewell .....	Virginia	3d and 4th .....	1795-1796	1753	1799
5 Samuel Livermore .....	New Hampshire	4th .....	1796-1797	1732	1803
6 William Bingham .....	Pennsylvania	4th and 5th .....	1797-1797	1751	1804
7 William Bradford .....	Rhode Island	5th .....	1797-1797	1729	1803
8 Jacob Read .....	South Carolina	5th .....	1797-1798	1752	1816
9 Theodore Sedgwick .....	Massachusetts	5th .....	1798-1798	1746	1813
10 John Lawrence .....	New York	5th .....	1798-1799	1750	1810
11 James Ross .....	Pennsylvania	5th .....	1799-1799	1762	1847
Samuel Livermore .....	New Hampshire	6th .....	1799-1800	.....	.....
12 Uriah Tracy .....	Connecticut	6th .....	1800-1800	1755	1807
13 John E. Howard .....	Maryland	6th .....	1800-1801	1752	1827
14 James Hillhouse .....	Connecticut	6th .....	1801-1801	1754	1832
15 Abraham Baldwin .....	Georgia	7th .....	1801-1802	1754	1807
16 Stephen R. Bradley .....	Vermont	7th .....	1802-1803	1754	1830
17 John Brown .....	Kentucky	8th .....	1803-1804	1757	1837
18 Jesse Franklin .....	North Carolina	8th .....	1804-1805	1758	1823
19 Joseph Anderson .....	Tennessee	8th .....	1805-1805	1757	1837
20 Samuel Smith .....	Maryland	9th and 10th .....	1805-1808	1752	1829
Stephen R. Bradley .....	Vermont	10th .....	1808-1809	.....	.....
21 John Milledge .....	Georgia	10th and 11th .....	1809-1809	1757	1818
22 Andrew Gregg .....	Pennsylvania	11th .....	1809-1810	1755	1835
23 John Gaillard .....	South Carolina	11th .....	1810-1811	.....	1826
24 John Pope .....	Kentucky	11th and 12th .....	1811-1812	1770	1845
25 Wm. H. Crawford .....	Georgia	12th and 13th .....	1812-1813	1772	1834
26 Joseph B. Varnum .....	Massachusetts	13th .....	1813-1814	1750	1821
John Gaillard .....	South Carolina	13th, 14th, and 15th .....	1814-1819	.....	.....
27 James Barbour .....	Virginia	15th and 16th .....	1819-1820	1775	1842
John Gaillard .....	South Carolina	16th, 17th, 18th, & 19th .....	1820-1826	.....	.....
28 Nathaniel Macon .....	North Carolina	19th and 20th .....	1826-1828	1757	1837
Samuel Smith .....	Maryland	20th and 21st .....	1828-1831	.....	.....
29 L. W. Tazewell .....	Virginia	22d .....	1832-1832	1774	1860
30 Hugh L. White .....	Tennessee	22d and 23d .....	1832-1834	1773	1840
31 George Poindexter .....	Mississippi	23d .....	1834-1837	1779	1853
32 John Tyler .....	Virginia	24th .....	1835-1836	1790	1862
33 William R. King .....	Alabama	24th, 25th, and 26th .....	1836-1841	1786	1853
34 Samuel L. Southard .....	New Jersey	27th .....	1841-1842	1787	1842
35 Willie P. Mangum .....	North Carolina	27th and 28th .....	1842-1846	1792	1861
36 David R. Atchison .....	Missouri	29th, 30th, and 31st .....	1846-1850	1807	.....
William R. King .....	Alabama	31st and 32d .....	1850-1852	.....	.....
David R. Atchison .....	Missouri	32d and 33d .....	1852-1854	.....	.....
37 Jesse D. Bright .....	Indiana	32d and 34th .....	1854-1856	1812	1875
38 Charles E. Stuart .....	Michigan	34th .....	1856-1856	.....	.....
39 James M. Mason .....	Virginia	34th and 35th .....	1857-1857	1798	1871
40 Thomas J. Rusk .....	Texas	35th .....	1857-1857	.....	.....
41 Benj. Fitzpatrick .....	Alabama	35th and 36th .....	1857-1860	1802	1869
Jesse D. Bright .....	Indiana	36th .....	1860-1860	.....	.....
42 Solomon Foot .....	Vermont	36th, 37th, and 38th .....	1861-1864	1802	1866
43 Daniel Clark .....	New Hampshire	38th .....	1864-1865	1809	.....
44 Lafayette S. Foster .....	Connecticut	39th .....	1865-1867	1806	.....
45 Benj. F. Wade .....	Ohio	39th and 40th .....	1867-1869	1800	1878
46 Henry B. Anthony .....	Rhode Island	41st and 42d .....	1869-1873	1815	.....
47 Matt. H. Carpenter .....	Wisconsin	42d .....	1873-1875	1824	.....
Henry B. Anthony .....	Rhode Island	43d .....	1875-1875	.....	.....
48 Thomas W. Ferry .....	Michigan	44th and 45th .....	1875-1878	1827	.....

# APPORTIONMENT OF REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, AND RATIO OF REPRESENTATION BY THE CONSTITUTION AND AT EACH CENSUS.

STATES.	Admitted to the Union	REPRESENTATIVES TO WHICH EACH STATE WAS ENTITLED BY									
		Constitution, 1789.	1st census from Mar. 4, 1793.	2d census from Mar. 4, 1803.	3d census from Mar. 4, 1813.	4th census from Mar. 4, 1823.	5th census from Mar. 4, 1833.	6th census from Mar. 4, 1843.	7th census from Mar. 4, 1853.	8th census from Mar. 4, 1863.	9th census from Mar. 4, 1873.
Ratio of Represent'n		30,000	33,000	33,000	35,000	40,000	47,700	70,680	93,423	127,351	131,425
Alabama.....	1819					3	5	7	6	8	8
Arkansas.....	1836							1	2	3	4
California.....	1850								2	3	4
Colorado.....	1876										*1
Connecticut.....		5	7	7	7	6	6	4	4	4	4
Delaware.....		1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Florida.....	1845									1	5
Georgia.....		3	2	4	5	7	8	8	8	7	9
Illinois.....	1818					1	3	7	9	14	19
Indiana.....	1816					3	7	10	11	11	13
Iowa.....	1846								2	6	9
Kansas.....	1861									1	3
Kentucky.....	1792		2	6	10	12	13	10	10	9	10
Louisiana.....	1812					3	3	4	4	5	6
Maine.....	1820					7	8	7	6	5	6
Maryland.....		6	8	9	9	9	8	6	6	5	6
Massachusetts.....		8	14	17	20	13	13	10	11	10	11
Michigan.....	1837							8	4	6	9
Minnesota.....	1858								2	2	3
Mississippi.....	1817					1	2	4	5	5	6
Missouri.....	1821					1	2	5	7	9	13
Nebraska.....	1867									*1	1
Nevada.....	1864										3
New Hampshire.....		3	4	5	6	6	5	4	3	3	3
New Jersey.....		4	5	6	6	6	6	5	5	5	7
New York.....		6	10	17	27	34	40	34	33	31	33
North Carolina.....		5	10	12	13	13	13	9	8	7	8
Ohio.....	1802					6	14	19	21	19	20
Oregon.....	1859								*1	1	1
Pennsylvania.....		8	13	18	23	26	23	23	23	23	27
Rhode Island.....		1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
South Carolina.....		5	6	8	9	9	9	7	6	4	5
Tennessee.....	1796			3	6	9	13	11	10	8	10
Texas.....	1845								2	4	6
Vermont.....	1791		2	4	6	5	5	4	3	3	3
Virginia.....		10	19	22	23	22	21	15	13	11	9
West Virginia.....	1863										3
Wisconsin.....	1848								8	6	8
Whole number....		65	103	141	181	213	240	223	231	213	293

\* These States admitted subsequently to the apportionment.

## CIVIL OFFICERS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The following table is made up from the official statements of the heads of the various Departments of the Government, sent to Congress in August, 1876, in response to a Senate resolution, showing the number of civil officers employed by each Department from 1859 to 1875.

		1859.	1875.
1	Department of State.....	877	430
2	Treasury Department.....	3,778	12,468
3	War Department.....	339	1,480
4	Navy Department.....	90	131
5	Post-Office Department.....	30,917	44,897
6	Interior Department.....	1,081	2,475
7	Department of Justice.....	5	523
		36,397	62,427

NOTE.—It is to be understood that the above includes all officers and employees of the government at Washington and throughout the country, except those in the military and naval service.

LENGTH OF SESSIONS OF CONGRESS, 1789-1879.

No. of Congress.	No. of Session.	Time of Session.	No. of Congress.	No. of Session.	Time of Session.
	1st. March	4, 1789—Sept. 29, 1789		1st. Sept.	4, 1837—Oct. 16, 1837
1st	2d. Jan.	4, 1790—Aug. 12, 1790	25th	2d. Dec.	4, 1837—July 9, 1838
	3d. Dec.	6, 1790—Mar. 3, 1791		3d. Dec.	3, 1838—March 3, 1839
2d	1st. Oct.	24, 1791—May 8, 1792		1st. Dec.	2, 1839—July 21, 1840
	2d. Nov.	5, 1792—Mar. 2, 1793	26th	2d. Dec.	7, 1840—March 3, 1841
3d	1st. Dec.	2, 1793—June 9, 1794		1st. May	31, 1841—Sept. 13, 1841
	2d. Nov.	3, 1794—March 3, 1795	27th	2d. Dec.	6, 1841—Aug. 31, 1842
4th	1st. Dec.	7, 1795—June 1, 1796		3d. Dec.	5, 1842—March 3, 1843
	2d. Dec.	5, 1796—March 3, 1797	28th	1st. Dec.	4, 1843—June 17, 1844
	1st. May	15, 1797—July 10, 1797		2d. Dec.	2, 1844—March 3, 1845
5th	2d. Nov.	13, 1797—July 16, 1798		1st. Dec.	1, 1845—Aug. 10, 1846
	3d. Dec.	3, 1798—March 3, 1799	29th	2d. Dec.	7, 1846—March 3, 1847
6th	1st. Dec.	2, 1799—May 14, 1800		1st. Dec.	6, 1847—Aug. 14, 1848
	2d. Nov.	17, 1800—March 3, 1801	30th	2d. Dec.	4, 1848—March 3, 1849
7th	1st. Dec.	7, 1801—May 8, 1802		1st. Dec.	3, 1849—Sept. 30, 1850
	2d. Dec.	6, 1802—March 3, 1803	31st	2d. Dec.	2, 1850—March 3, 1851
8th	1st. Oct.	17, 1803—Mar. 27, 1804		1st. Dec.	1, 1851—Aug. 31, 1852
	2d. Nov.	5, 1804—March 3, 1805	32d	2d. Dec.	6, 1852—March 3, 1853
9th	1st. Dec.	2, 1805—April 21, 1806		1st. Dec.	5, 1853—Aug. 7, 1854
	2d. Dec.	1, 1806—March 3, 1807	33d	2d. Dec.	4, 1854—March 3, 1855
10th	1st. Oct.	26, 1807—April 25, 1808		1st. Dec.	3, 1855—Aug. 18, 1856
	2d. Nov.	7, 1808—March 3, 1809	34th	2d. Aug.	21, 1856—Aug. 30, 1857
	1st. May	22, 1809—June 28, 1809		3d. Dec.	1, 1856—March 3, 1857
11th	2d. Nov.	27, 1809—May 1, 1810		1st. Dec.	7, 1857—June 14, 1858
	3d. Dec.	3, 1810—March 3, 1811	35th	2d. Dec.	6, 1858—March 3, 1859
12th	1st. Nov.	4, 1811—July 6, 1812		1st. Dec.	5, 1859—June 25, 1860
	2d. Nov.	2, 1812—March 3, 1813	36th	2d. Dec.	3, 1860—March 4, 1861
	1st. May	24, 1813—Aug. 2, 1813		1st. July	4, 1861—Aug. 6, 1861
13th	2d. Dec.	6, 1813—April 18, 1814	37th	2d. Dec.	2, 1861—July 17, 1862
	3d. Sept.	19, 1814—March 3, 1815		3d. Dec.	1, 1862—March 4, 1863
14th	1st. Dec.	4, 1815—April 30, 1816		1st. Dec.	7, 1863—July 4, 1864
	2d. Dec.	2, 1816—March 3, 1817	38th	2d. Dec.	5, 1864—March 4, 1865
15th	1st. Dec.	1, 1817—April 30, 1818		1st. Dec.	4, 1865—July 28, 1866
	2d. Nov.	16, 1818—March 3, 1819	39th	2d. Dec.	3, 1866—March 4, 1867
16th	1st. Dec.	6, 1819—May 15, 1820		1st. March	4, 1867—Mar. 30, 1867
	2d. Nov.	13, 1820—March 3, 1821		" July	3, 1867—July 20, 1867
17th	1st. Dec.	3, 1821—May 8, 1822	40th	" Nov.	21, 1867—Dec. 2, 1867
	2d. Dec.	2, 1822—March 3, 1823		2d. Dec.	2, 1867—July 27, 1868
18th	1st. Dec.	1, 1823—May 27, 1824		3d. Dec.	7, 1868—March 4, 1869
	2d. Dec.	6, 1824—March 3, 1825		1st. March	4, 1869—April 23, 1869
19th	1st. Dec.	5, 1825—May 23, 1826	41st	2d. Dec.	6, 1869—July 15, 1870
	2d. Dec.	4, 1826—March 3, 1827		3d. Dec.	5, 1870—March 4, 1871
20th	1st. Dec.	3, 1827—May 26, 1828		1st. March	4, 1871—April 30, 1871
	2d. Dec.	1, 1828—March 3, 1829	42d	2d. Dec.	4, 1871—June 10, 1872
21st	1st. Dec.	7, 1829—May 31, 1830		3d. Dec.	2, 1872—March 4, 1873
	2d. Dec.	6, 1830—March 3, 1831		1st. Dec.	1, 1873—June 23, 1874
22d	1st. Dec.	5, 1831—July 10, 1832	43d	2d. Dec.	7, 1874—March 4, 1875
	2d. Dec.	3, 1832—March 3, 1833		1st. Dec.	6, 1875—Aug. 15, 1876
23d	1st. Dec.	2, 1833—June 30, 1834	44th	2d. Dec.	4, 1876—March 4, 1877
	2d. Dec.	1, 1834—March 3, 1835		1st. Oct.	13, 1877—Dec. 3, 1877
24th	1st. Dec.	7, 1835—July 4, 1836	45th	2d. Dec.	3, 1877—June 30, 1878
	2d. Dec.	5, 1836—March 3, 1837		3d. Dec.	2, 1878—March 4, 1879

NOTE.—To determine the years covered by a given Congress, double the number of the Congress, and add the product to 1789; the result will be the year in which the Congress closed. Thus, the 35th Congress = 70 + 1789 = 1859, that being the year which terminated the 35th Congress, on the 4th of March. To find the number of a Congress sitting in any given year, subtract 1789 from the year; if the result is an even number, half that number will give the Congress, of which the year in question will be the closing year. If the result is an odd number, add one to it, and half the result will give the Congress, of which the year in question will be the first year.

## THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

## ALPHABETICAL LIST OF SENATORS.

*Vice-President (President of the Senate)*, WILLIAM A. WHEELER, Malone, N. Y., \$8,000.

<p>Allison, William B., Dubuque, Iowa.          Anthony, Henry B., Providence, R. I.          Bailey, James E., Clarksville, Tenn.          Barnum, William H., Lime Rock, Conn.          Bayard, Thomas F., Wilmington, Del.          Beck, James B., Lexington, Ky.          Blaine, James G., Augusta, Maine.          Booth, Newton, Sacramento, Cal.          Bruce, Blanche K., Floreyville, Miss.          Burnside, Ambrose E., Providence, R. I.          Butler, Manning C., Edgefield C. H., S. C.          Cameron, Angus, La Crosse, Wis.          Cameron, J. D., Harrisburg, Pa.          Chaffee, Jerome B., Denver, Col.          Christianity, Isaac P., Lansing, Mich.          Cockrell, Francis M., Warrensburg, Mo.          Coke, Richard, Waco, Texas.          Conkling, Roscoe, Utica, N. Y.          Conover, Simon B., Tallahassee, Fla.          Davis, David, Bloomington, Ill.          Davis, Henry G., Piedmont, West Va.          Dawes, Henry L., Pittsfield, Mass.          Dennis, George R., Kingston, Md.          Dorsey, Stephen W., Helena, Ark.          Eaton, William W., Hartford, Conn.          Edmunds, George F., Burlington, Vt.          Eustis, James B., New Orleans, La.          Ferry, T. W., Grand Haven, Mich.          Garland, A. H., Little Rock, Ark.          Gordon, John B., Atlanta, Ga.          Grover, L. F., Salem, Oregon.          Hamlin, Hannibal, Bangor, Maine.          Harris, Isham G., Memphis, Tenn.          Hereford, Frank, Union, West Va.          Hill, Benjamin H., Atlanta, Ga.          Hoar, George F., Worcester, Mass.          Howe, Timothy O., Green Bay, Wis.</p>	<p>Ingalls, John J., Atenison, Kan.          Johnston, John W., Abingdon, Va.          Jones, Charles W., Pensacola, Fla.          Jones, John P., Gold Hill, Nev.          Kellogg, Wm. P., New Orleans, La.          Kernan, Francis, Utica, N. Y.          Kirkwood, S. J., Iowa City, Iowa.          Lamar, L. Q. C., Oxford, Miss.          Matthews, Stanley, Glendale, Ohio.          Maxey, Samuel B., Paris, Texas.          McCreery, Thos. C., Owensborough, Ky.          McDonald, Joseph E., Indianapolis, Ind.          McMillan, Samuel J. R., St. Paul, Minn.          McPherson, J. R., Jersey City, N. J.          Merrimon, A. S., Raleigh, N. C.          Mitchell, John H., Portland, Oregon.          Morgan, John T., Selma, Ala.          Morrill, Justin S., Strafford, Vt.          Oglesby, Richard J., Decatur, Ill.          Paddock, Algernon S., Beatrice, Neb.          Patterson, John J., Charleston, S. C.          Plumb, P. B., Emporia, Kansas.          Randolph, Theo. F., Morristown, N. J.          Ransom, Matt W., Weldon, N. C.          Rollins, E. H., Concord, N. H.          Sargent, Aaron A., San Francisco, Cal.          Saulsbury, Eli, Dover, Del.          Saunders, A., Omaha, Neb.          Sharon, William, Virginia City, Nev.          Shields, James, Carrollton, Mo.          Spencer, George E., Decatur, Ala.          Teller, Henry M., Central City, Col.          Thurman, Allen G., Columbus, O.          Wadleigh, Bainbridge, Milford, N. H.          Wallace, William A., Clearfield, Pa.          Whyte, William Pinkney, Baltimore, Md.          Windom, William, Winona, Minn.          Withers, Robert E., Wytheville, Va.</p>
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## PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF THE SENATE.

**President of the Senate.**—WILLIAM A. WHEELER, Vice-President of the U. S.  
**President pro tempore**,.....  
**Chaplain.**—Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D.  
**Secretary of the Senate.**—George C. Gorham.  
**Chief Clerk.**—William E. Spencer.  
**Principal Executive Clerk.**—James R. Young.  
**Principal Legislative Clerk.**—James W. Nightingale.  
**Sergeant-at-Arms.**—John R. French.  
**Postmaster.**—W. E. Creary.  
**Superintendent of Folding-Room.**—L. D. Merchant.  
**Superintendent of Document-Room.**—Amzi Smith.

## Official Reporters of Debates.

D. F. Murphy.

*Assistants.*—Theo. F. Shuey. E. V. Murphy. Henry J. Gensler. R. S. Boswell.



## 45TH CONGRESS.—March 4, 1877, to March 4, 1879.

## SENATE.—List of Members by States, with their Terms of Office.

Senators are elected for six years, one-third of the Senate retiring on the 4th of March each alternate year.

Salary of Senators, \$5,000 *per annum*.

Mileage, 20 cents per mile of travel each way, at each annual session.

Allowance for stationery and newspapers, \$125 *per annum*.

**ALABAMA.**  
Term Expires. Residence.  
1879 George E. Spencer, R.....Decatur.  
1883 John T. Morgan, D.....Selma.

**ARKANSAS.**  
1879 Stephen W. Dorsey, R.....Helena.  
1883 Aug. H. Garland, D....Little Rock.

**CALIFORNIA.**  
1879 Aaron A. Sargent, R..Nevada City.  
1881 Newton Booth, R.....Sacramento.

**COLORADO.**  
1879 Jerome B. Chaffee, R.....Denver.  
1883 Henry M. Teller, R....Central City.

**CONNECTICUT.**  
1879 William H. Barnum, D.Lime Rock.  
1881 William W. Eaton, D....Hartford.

**DELAWARE.**  
1881 Thos. F. Bayard, D...Wilmington.  
1883 Eli Saulsbury, D.....Kenton.

**FLORIDA.**  
1879 Simon B. Conover, R..Tallahassee.  
1881 Charles W. Jones, D....Pensacola.

**GEORGIA.**  
1879 John B. Gordon, D.....Atlanta.  
1883 Benj. H. Hill, D.....Atlanta.

**ILLINOIS.**  
1879 Richard J. Oglesby, R....Decatur.  
1883 David Davis, Ind....Bloomington.

**INDIANA.**  
Term Expires. Residence.  
1879 Dan. W. Voorhees, D..Terre Haute.  
1881 Jos. E. McDonald, D..Indianapolis.

**IOWA.**  
1879 William B. Allison, R...Dubuque.  
1883 Samuel J. Kirkwood, R..Iowa City.

**KANSAS.**  
1879 John J. Ingalls, R.....Atchison.  
1883 Preston B. Plumb, R.....Emporia.

**KENTUCKY.**  
1879 Thos. C. McCreery, D..Owensboro'.  
1883 James B. Beck, D.....Lexington.

**LOUISIANA.**  
1879 James B. Eustis, D .New Orleans.  
1883 Wm. P. Kellogg, R...New Orleans.

**MAINE.**  
1881 Hannibal Hamlin, R.....Bangor.  
1883 James G. Blaine, R.....Augusta.

**MARYLAND.**  
1879 George R. Dennis, D....Kingston.  
1881 Wm. Pinkney Whyte, D..Baltimore.

**MASSACHUSETTS.**  
1881 Henry L. Dawes, R.....Pittsfield.  
1883 George F. Hoar, R.....Worcester.

**MICHIGAN.**  
1881 Isaac P. Christiancy, R...Lansing.  
1883 Thos. W. Ferry, R...Grand Haven.

## SENATE.—LIST OF MEMBERS BY STATES—(Continued).

MINNESOTA.		OREGON.	
Term Expires.	Residence.	Term Expires.	Residence.
1881 Sam. J. R. McMillan, R.	St. Paul.	1879 John H. Mitchell, R.	Portland.
1883 William Windom, R.	Winona.	1883 Lafayette Grover, D.	Salem.
MISSISSIPPI.		PENNSYLVANIA.	
1881 Blanche K. Bruce, R.	Floreyville.	1879 Jas. Donald Cameron, R.	Harrisb'g.
1883 Lucius Q. C. Lamar, D.	Oxford.	1881 William A. Wallace, D.	Clearfield.
MISSOURI.		RHODE ISLAND.	
1879 James Shields, D.	Carrollton.	1881 Ambrose E. Burnside, R.	Provid'e.
1881 Francis M. Cockrell, D.	Warrens'g.	1883 Henry B. Anthony, R.	Providence.
NEBRASKA.		SOUTH CAROLINA.	
1881 Algernon S. Paddock, R.	Beatrice.	1879 John J. Patterson, R.	Charleston.
1883 Alvin Saunders, R.	Omaha.	1883 Manning C. Butler, D.	Edgefield C.H.
NEVADA.		TENNESSEE.	
1879 John P. Jones, R.	Gold Hill.	1881 James E. Bailey, D.	Clarksville.
1881 William Sharon, R.	Virginia City.	1883 Isham G. Harris, D.	Memphis.
NEW HAMPSHIRE.		TEXAS.	
1879 Bainbridge Wadleigh, R.	Millford.	1881 Samuel B. Maxey, D.	Paris.
1883 Edward H. Rollins, R.	Concord.	1883 Richard Coke, D.	Waco.
NEW JERSEY.		VERMONT.	
1881 Theo. F. Randolph, D.	Morristown.	1879 Justin S. Morrill, R.	Stratford.
1883 John R. McPherson, D.	Jersey City.	1881 George F. Edmunds, R.	Burlington.
NEW YORK.		VIRGINIA.	
1879 Roscoe Conkling, R.	Utica.	1881 Robert E. Withers, D.	Wytheville.
1881 Francis Kernan, D.	Utica.	1883 John W. Johnston, D.	Abingdon.
NORTH CAROLINA.		WEST VIRGINIA.	
1879 Aug. S. Merrimon, D.	Raleigh.	1881 Frank Hereford, D.	Union.
1883 Matt. W. Ransom, D.	Weldon.	1883 Henry G. Davis, D.	Piedmont.
OHIO.		WISCONSIN.	
1879 Stanley Matthews, R.	Glendale.	1879 Timothy O. Howe, R.	Green Bay.
1881 Allen G. Thurman, D.	Columbus.	1881 Angus Cameron, R.	La Crosse.

Republicans.....	39
Democrats.....	36
Independent.....	1
Total.....	75

45TH CONGRESS.—March 4, 1877, to March 4, 1879.

# ALPHABETICAL LIST OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Salary of Representatives, \$5,000 per annum.

Mileage, 20 cents per mile of travel, each session, to and from Washington.

Allowance for Stationery and Newspapers, \$125 per annum.

SAMUEL J. RANDALL, *Speaker*, Philadelphia, Pa., Salary \$8,000.

Acklen, Joseph H., Pattersonville, La.  
Aiken, D. Wyatt, Cokesbury, S. C.  
Aldrich, William, Chicago, Ill.  
Atkins, John D. C., Paris, Tenn.  
Bacon, William J., Utica, N. Y.  
Bagley, George A., Watertown, N. Y.  
Bailey, John M., Albany, N. Y.  
Baker, John H., Goshen, Ind.  
Baker, William H., Constantia, N. Y.  
Ballou, Lathimer W., Woonsocket, R. I.  
Banks, Nathaniel P., Waltham, Mass.  
Banning, Henry B., Cincinnati, O.  
Bayne, Thomas M., Pittsburgh, Pa.  
Beale, R. L. T., Hague, Va.  
Beebe, George M., Monticello, N. Y.  
Bell, Hiram P., Cumming, Ga.  
Benedict, Charles B., Attica, N. Y.  
Bicknell, George A., New Albany, Ind.  
Bisbee, Horatio, Jr., Jacksonville, Fla.  
Blackburn, Joseph C. S., Versailles, Ky.  
Blair, Henry W., Plymouth, N. H.  
Bland, Richard P., Lebanon, Mo.  
Bliss, Archibald M., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
Blount, James H., Macon, Ga.  
Boone, Andrew H., Mayfield, Ky.  
Bouck, Gabriel, Oshkosh, Wis.  
Boyd, Thomas A., Lewiston, Ill.  
Bragg, Edward S., Fond du Lac, Wis.  
Brentano, Lorenzo, Chicago, Ill.  
Brewer, Mark S., Pontiac, Mich.  
Bridges, Samuel A., Allentown, Pa.  
Briggs, James F., Manchester, N. H.  
Bright, John M., Fayetteville, Tenn.  
Brogden, Curtis H., Goldsboro', N. C.  
Browne, Thomas M., Winchester, Ind.  
Buckner, Aylett H., Mexico, Mo.  
Bundy, Solomon, Oxford, N. Y.  
Burchard, Horatio C., Freeport, Ill.  
Burdick, Theodore W., Decorah, Iowa.  
Butler, Benjamin F., Lowell, Mass.  
Cabell, George C., Danville, Va.  
Cain, Richard H., Charleston, S. C.  
Caldwell, John W., Russellville, Ky.  
Caldwell, William P., Gardner, Tenn.  
Calkins, William H., La Porte, Ind.  
Camp, John H., Lyons, N. Y.  
Campbell, Jacob M., Johnstown, Pa.  
Candler, Milton A., Atlanta, Ga.  
Cannon, Joseph G., Tuscola, Ill.  
Carlisle, John G., Covington, Ky.  
Caswell, Lucien B., Fort Atkinson, Wis.  
Chalmers, J. R., Friar's Point, Miss.  
Chittenden, Simeon B., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
Clafin, William, Newton, Mass.  
Clark, Alvah A., Somerville, N. J.  
Clark, John B., Jr., Fayette, Mo.  
Clark, Rush, Iowa City, Iowa.

Clarke, John B., Brooksville, Ky.  
Clymer, Hiester, Reading, Pa.  
Cobb, Thomas R., Vincennes, Ind.  
Coble, Nathan, St. Louis, Mo.  
Collins, Francis D., Scranton, Pa.  
Conger, Omar D., Port Huron, Mich.  
Cook, Philip, Amherst, Ga.  
Covert, James W., Flushing, N. Y.  
Cox, Jacob D., Toledo, O.  
Cox, Samuel S., New York, N. Y.  
Crapo, William W., New Bedford, Mass.  
Cravens, Jordan E., Clarksville, Ark.  
Crittenden, Thos. T., Warrensburg, Mo.  
Culberson, David B., Jefferson, Tex.  
Cummings, Henry J. B., Winterset, Iowa.  
Cutler, Augustus W., Morristown, N. J.  
Danford, Lorenzo, St. Clairsville, O.  
Davidson, Robert H. M., Quincy, Fla.  
Davis, Horace, San Francisco, Cal.  
Davis, Joseph J., Louisville, N. C.  
Dean, Benjamin, Boston, Mass.  
Deering, Nathaniel C., Osage, Iowa.  
Denison, Dudley C., Royallton, Vt.  
Dibrell, George G., Sparta, Tenn.  
Dickey, H. L., Greenfield, O.  
Dunnell, Mark H., Owatonna, Minn.  
Durham, Milton J., Danville, Ky.  
Dwight, Jeremiah W., Dryden, N. Y.  
Eames, Benjamin T., Providence, R. I.  
Eden, John R., Sullivan, Ill.  
Eickhoff, Anthony, New York, N. Y.  
Elam, Joseph B., Mansfield, La.  
Ellis, E. John, New Orleans, La.  
Ellsworth, Charles C., Greenville, Mich.  
Errett, Russell, Pittsburg, Pa.  
Evans, I. Newton, Hatboro', Pa.  
Evans, James L., Noblesville, Ind.  
Evins, John H., Spartanburg, S. C.  
Ewing, Thomas, Lancaster, O.  
Felton, William H., Cartersville, Ga.  
Finley, Ebenezer B., Bucyrus, O.  
Forney, William H., Jacksonville, Ala.  
Fort, Greenbury L., Lacon, Ill.  
Foster, Charles, Fostoria, O.  
Franklin, Benjamin J., Kansas City, Mo.  
Freeman, Chapman, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Frye, William P., Lewiston, Me.  
Fuller, Benoni S., Boonville, Ind.  
Gardner, Mills, Washington C. H., O.  
Garfield, James A., Mentor, O.  
Garth, William W., Huntsville, Ala.  
Gause, Lucien C., Jacksonport, Ark.  
Gibson, Randall L., New Orleans, La.  
Giddings, D. C., Brenham, Tex.  
Glover, John M., La Grange, Mo.  
Goode, John, Norfolk, Va.

Gunter, Thomas M., Fayetteville, Ark.  
 Hale, Eugene, Ellsworth, Maine.  
 Hamilton, Andrew H., Fort Wayne, Ind.  
 Hanna, John, Indianapolis, Ind.  
 Hardenbergh, Aug. A., Jersey City, N. J.  
 Harmer, Alfred C., Germantown, Pa.  
 Harris, Benj. W., E. Bridgewater, Mass.  
 Harris, Henry R., Greenville, Ga.  
 Harris, John T., Harrisonburg, Va.  
 Harrison, Carter H., Chicago, Ill.  
 Hart, E. Kirke, Albion, N. Y.  
 Hartzell, William, Chester, Ill.  
 Haskell, Dudley C., Lawrence, Kan.  
 Hascher, Robert A., New Madrid, Mo.  
 Hayes, Philip C., Morris, Ill.  
 Hazelton, George C., Boscobel, Wis.  
 Hendee, George W., Morrisville, Vt.  
 Henderson, Thomas J., Princeton, Ill.  
 Henkle, Eli J., Brooklyn, Md.  
 Henry, Daniel M., Cambridge, Md.  
 Herbert, Hilary A., Montgomery, Ala.  
 Hewitt, Abram S., New York, N. Y.  
 Hewitt, Goldsmith W., Birmingham, Ala.  
 Hisecock, Frank, Syracuse, N. Y.  
 Hooker, Charles E., Jackson, Miss.  
 House, John F., Clarksville, Tenn.  
 Hubbell, Jay A., Houghton, Mich.  
 Humphrey, H. L., Hudson, Wis.  
 Hungerford, John N., Corning, N. Y.  
 Hunter, Morton C., Bloomington, Ind.  
 Hutton, Epps, Warrenton, Va.  
 Ittner, Anthony, St. Louis, Mo.  
 James, Amaziah B., Ogdensburg, N. Y.  
 Jones, Frank, Portsmouth, N. H.  
 Jones, James Taylor, Demopolis, Ala.  
 Jones, John B., Delaware, O.  
 Jorgensen, Joseph, Petersburg, Va.  
 Joyce, Charles H., Rutland, Vt.  
 Kelfer, J. Warren, Springfield, O.  
 Keightley, Ed'n W., Constantine, Mich.  
 Kelloy, William D., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 Kenna, John E., Kanawha C. H., W. Va.  
 Ketcham, John H., Dover Plains, N. Y.  
 Killingier, John W., Lebanon, Pa.  
 Kimmell, William, Baltimore, Md.  
 Knapp, Robert M., Jerseyville, Ill.  
 Knott, J. Proctor, Lebanon, Ky.  
 Landers, George M., New Britain, Ct.  
 Lapham, Elbridge G., Canandaigua, N. Y.  
 Lathrop, William, Rockford, Ill.  
 Ligon, Robert F., Tuskegee, Ala.  
 Lindsey, Stephen D., Norridgewock, Me.  
 Lockwood, Daniel N., Buffalo, N. Y.  
 Loring, George B., Salem, Mass.  
 Luttrell, John K., Santa Rosa, Cal.  
 Lynde, William Pitt, Milwaukee, Wis.  
 Mackey, L. A., Lock Haven, Pa.  
 Maish, Levi, York, Pa.  
 Majors, Thomas J., Peru, Neb.  
 Manning, Van H., Holly Springs, Miss.  
 Marsh, Benjamin F., Warsaw, Ill.  
 Martin, Benjamin F., Pruntytown, W. Va.  
 Mayham, Stephen L., Schoharie, N. Y.  
 McCook, Anson G., New York, N. Y.  
 McGowan, J. H., Coldwater, Mich.  
 McKenzie, James A., Longview, Ky.  
 McKinley, William, jr., Canton, O.  
 McMahon, John A., Dayton, O.  
 Mills, Roger C., Corsicana, Texas.  
 Mitchell, John I., Wellsboro, Pa.  
 Money, Fernando D., Winona, Miss.  
 Monroe, James, Oberlin, O.  
 Morgan, Charles H., Lamar, Mo.  
 Morrison, William R., Waterloo, Ill.

Morse, Leopold, Boston, Mass.  
 Muldrow, H. L., Starkville, Miss.  
 Muller, Nicholas, New York, N. Y.  
 Neal, Henry S., Ironton, O.  
 Norcross, Amasa, Fitchburg, Mass.  
 Oliver, Addison, Onawa, Iowa.  
 O'Neill, Charles, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 Overton, Edward, jr., Towanda, Pa.  
 Page, Horace F., Placerville, Cal.  
 Patterson, George W., Westfield, N. Y.  
 Patterson, T. M., Denver, Col.  
 Peddie, Thomas B., Newark, N. J.  
 Phelps, James, Essex, Ct.  
 Phillips, William A., Salina, Kan.  
 Pollard, Henry M., Chillicothe, Mo.  
 Potter, Clarkson N., New Rochelle, N. Y.  
 Pound, Thad. C., Chippewa Falls, Wis.  
 Powers, Llewellyn, Houlton, Me.  
 Price, Hiram, Davenport, Iowa.  
 Pridemore, Auburn L., Jonesville, Va.  
 Pugh, John Howard, Burlington, N. J.  
 Rainey, Joseph H., Georgetown, S. C.  
 Randolph, James H., Newport, Tenn.  
 Rea, David, Savannah, Mo.  
 Reagan, John H., Palestine, Tex.  
 Reed, Thomas B., Portland, Me.  
 Reilly, James B., Pottsville, Pa.  
 Rice, Americus V., Ottawa, O.  
 Rice, William W., Worcester, Mass.  
 Riddle, Haywood Y., Lebanon, Tenn.  
 Robbins, William M., Statesville, N. C.  
 Roberts, Charles B., Westminster, Md.  
 Robertson, E. W., Baton Rouge, La.  
 Robinson, George D., Chicopee, Mass.  
 Robinson, Milton S., Anderson, Ind.  
 Ross, Miles, New Brunswick, N. J.  
 Ryan, Thomas, Topeka, Kan.  
 Sampson, Ezekiel S., Sigourney, Iowa.  
 Sapp, William F., Council Bluffs, Iowa.  
 Sayler, Milton, Cincinnati, O.  
 Scales, Alfred M., Greensboro', N. C.  
 Sexton, Leonidas, Rushville, Ind.  
 Shallenberger, Wm. S., Rochester, Pa.  
 Shelley, Charles M., Selma, Ala.  
 Singleton, Otho R., Canton, Miss.  
 Sinnickson, Clement H., Salem, N. J.  
 Slemmons, William F., Monticello, Ark.  
 Smalls, Robert, Beaufort, S. C.  
 Smith, A. Herr, Lancaster, Pa.  
 Smith, William E., Albany, Ga.  
 Southard, Milton I., Zanesville, O.  
 Sparks, William A. J., Carlyle, Ill.  
 Springer, William M., Springfield, Ill.  
 Starin, John H., Fultonville, N. Y.  
 Steele, Walter L., Rockingham, N. C.  
 Stenger, William S., Chambersburg, Pa.  
 Stephens, Alex. H., Crawfordville, Ga.  
 Stewart, J. H., Saint Paul, Minn.  
 Stone, John W., Grand Rapids, Mich.  
 Stone, Joseph C., Burlington, Iowa.  
 Strait, Horace B., Shakopee, Minn.  
 Swann, Thomas, Baltimore, Md.  
 Thompson, John M., Butler, Pa.  
 Thornburgh, Jacob M., Knoxville, Tenn.  
 Throckmorton, Jas. W., McKinney, Tex.  
 Tipton, Thomas F., Bloomington, Ill.  
 Townsend, Amos, Cleveland, O.  
 Townsend, Martin I., Troy, N. Y.  
 Townshend, R. W., Shawneetown, Ill.  
 Tucker, John R., Lexington, Va.  
 Turner, Thomas, Mount Sterling, Ky.  
 Turney, Jacob, Greensburg, Pa.

Vance, Robert B., Asheville, N. C.  
 Van Vorhes, Nelson H., Athens, O.  
 Vedder, William D., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 Waddell, Alfred M., Wilmington, N. C.  
 Wait, John T., Norwich, Ct.  
 Walker, Gilbert C., Richmond, Va.  
 Walsh, William, Cumberland, Md.  
 Ward, William, Chester, Pa.  
 Warner, Levi, Norwalk, Ct.  
 Watson, Lewis F., Warren, Pa.  
 White, Harry, Indiana, Pa.  
 White, Michael D., Crawfordsville, Ind.  
 Whitthorne, Wash'n C., Columbia, Tenn.  
 Wigginton, P. D., Merced, Cal.  
 Williams, Jeremiah N., Clayton, Ala.  
 Williams, James, Kenton, Del.  
 Williams, Andrew, Plattsburg, N. Y.  
 Williams, Richard, Portland, Or.  
 Williams, Charles G., Janesville, Wis.  
 Willis, Albert S., Louisville, Ky.

Willis, Benjamin A., New York, N. Y.  
 Willits, Edwin, Monroe, Mich.  
 Wilson, Benjamin, Wilsonburg, W. Va.  
 Wood, Fernando, New York, N. Y.  
 Wren, Thomas, Eureka, Nev.  
 Wright, Hendrick B., Wilkesbarre, Pa.  
 Yeafes, Jesse J., Murfreesboro', N. C.  
 Young, Casey, Memphis, Tenn.  
 Young, John S., Homer, La.

#### DELEGATES.

Cannon, George Q., Salt Lake City, Utah.  
 Corlett, William W., Cheyenne, Wyo.  
 Penn, Stephen S., Mount Idaho, Idaho.  
 Jacobs, Orange, Seattle, Wash.  
 Kidder, Jefferson P., Vermillion, Dak.  
 Maginnis, Martin, Helena, Montana.  
 Romero, Trinidad, New Mexico.  
 Stevens, Hiram S., Tucson, Arizona.

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## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, BY STATES—(Continued).

## MARYLAND.

- 1 Daniel M. Henry, D.
- 2 Charles B. Roberts,\* D.
- 3 William Kimmel, D.
- 4 Thomas Swann,\* D.
- 5 Eli J. Henkle,\* D.
- 6 William Walsh,\* D.

## MASSACHUSETTS.

- 1 William W. Crapo,\* R.
- 2 Benj. W. Harris,\* R.
- 3 Benjamin Dean, D.
- 4 Leopold Morse, D.
- 5 Nathaniel P. Banks,\* R.
- 6 George B. Loring, R.
- 7 Benjamin F. Butler, R.
- 8 William Claflin, R.
- 9 William W. Rice, R.
- 10 Amasa Norcross, R.
- 11 Geo. D. Robinson, R.

## MICHIGAN.

- 1 (Vacancy.)
- 2 Edwin Willits, R.
- 3 Jonas H. McGowan, R.
- 4 John W. Keightley, R.
- 5 John W. Stone, R.
- 6 Mark S. Brewer, R.
- 7 Omar D. Conger,\* R.
- 8 Charles C. Ellsworth, R.
- 9 Jay A. Hubbell,\* R.

## MINNESOTA.

- 1 Mark H. Dunnell,\* R.
- 2 Horace B. Strait,\* R.
- 3 Jacob H. Stewart, R.

## MISSISSIPPI.

- 1 Henry L. Muldrow, D.
- 2 Van H. Manning, D.
- 3 Hernando D. Money,\* D.
- 4 Otho R. Singleton,\* D.
- 5 Charles E. Hooker,\* D.
- 6 James R. Chalmers, D.

## MISSOURI.

- 1 Anthony Ittner, R.
- 2 Nathan Cole, R.
- 3 Lyne S. Metcalfe, R.
- 4 Robert A. Hatcher,\* D.
- 5 Richard P. Bland,\* D.
- 6 Charles H. Morgan,\* D.
- 7 Thos. T. Crittenden, D.
- 8 Benj. J. Franklin,\* D.
- 9 David Rea,\* D.
- 10 Henry M. Pollard, R.
- 11 John B. Clark, Jr.,\* D.
- 12 John M. Glover,\* D.
- 13 Aylett H. Buckner,\* D.

## NEBRASKA.

Thomas J. Majors, R.

## NEVADA.

- 1 Thomas Wren, R.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE.

- 1 Frank Jones,\* D.
- 2 James F. Briggs, R.
- 3 Henry W. Blair,\* R.

## NEW JERSEY.

- 1 C. H. Sinnickson,\* R.
- 2 John Howard Pugh, R.
- 3 Miles Ross,\* D.
- 4 Alvah A. Clark, D.
- 5 Augustus W. Cutler,\* D.
- 6 Thomas B. Peddie, R.
- 7 A. A. Hardenbergh,\* D.

## NEW YORK.

- 1 James W. Covert, D.
- 2 William D. Veeder, D.
- 3 Sim. B. Chittenden,\* R.
- 4 Archibald M. Bliss,\* D.
- 5 Nicholas Muller, D.
- 6 Samuel S. Cox,\* D.
- 7 Anthony Elckhoff, D.
- 8 Anson G. McCook, R.
- 9 Fernando Wood,\* D.
- 10 Abram S. Hewitt,\* D.
- 11 Benjamin A. Willis,\* D.
- 12 Clarkson N. Potter, D.
- 13 John H. Ketcham, R.
- 14 George M. Beebe,\* D.
- 15 Stephen L. Mayham, D.
- 16 John M. Bailey, R.
- 17 Martin I. Townsend,\* R.
- 18 Andrew Williams,\* R.
- 19 Amariah B. James, R.
- 20 John H. Starin, R.
- 21 Solomon Bundy, R.
- 22 George A. Bagley,\* R.
- 23 William J. Bacon, R.
- 24 William H. Baker,\* R.
- 25 Frank Hiscock, R.
- 26 John H. Camp, R.
- 27 Elbridge G. Lapham,\* R.
- 28 Jeremiah W. Dwight, R.
- 29 John N. Hungerford, R.
- 30 E. Kirke Hart, D.
- 31 Charles B. Benedict, D.
- 32 Daniel N. Lockwood, D.
- 33 Geo. W. Patterson, R.

## NORTH CAROLINA.

- 1 Jesse J. Yeates,\* D.
- 2 Curtis H. Brogden, R.
- 3 Alfred M. Waddell,\* D.
- 4 Joseph J. Davis,\* D.
- 5 Alfred M. Scales,\* D.
- 6 Walter L. Steele, D.
- 7 Wm. M. Robbins,\* D.
- 8 Robert B. Vance,\* D.

## OHIO.

- 1 Milton Sayler,\* D.
- 2 Henry B. Banning,\* D.
- 3 Mills Gardner, R.
- 4 John A. McMahon,\* D.
- 5 Americus V. Rice,\* D.
- 6 Jacob D. Cox, R.
- 7 Henry L. Dickey, D.
- 8 J. Warren Keifer, R.
- 9 John S. Jones, R.
- 10 Charles Foster,\* R.
- 11 Henry S. Neal, R.
- 12 Thomas Ewing, D.
- 13 Milton I. Southard,\* D.
- 14 Ebenezer B. Finley, D.
- 15 N. H. Van Vorhes,\* R.
- 16 Lorenzo Danford,\* R.
- 17 Wm. McKinley, Jr., R.
- 18 James Monroe,\* R.
- 19 James A. Garfield,\* R.
- 20 Amos Townsend, R.

## OREGON.

- 1 Richard Williams, R.

## PENNSYLVANIA.

- 1 Chapman Freeman,\* R.
- 2 Charles O'Neill,\* R.
- 3 Samuel J. Randall,\* D.
- 4 William D. Kelley,\* R.
- 5 Alfred C. Harmer, R.
- 6 William Ward, R.
- 7 Isaac N. Evans, R.
- 8 Heaster Clymer,\* D.
- 9 A. Herr Smith,\* R.
- 10 Samuel A. Bridges, D.
- 11 Francis D. Collins,\* D.
- 12 Hendrick B. Wright, D.
- 13 James B. Reilly,\* D.
- 14 J. L. Nutting, R.
- 15 John W. Killinger, R.
- 16 Edward Overton, R.
- 17 John I. Mitchell, R.
- 18 Jacob M. Campbell, R.
- 19 Wm. S. Stenger,\* D.
- 20 Levi A. Maish,\* D.
- 21 Levi A. Mackey,\* D.
- 22 Jacob Turney,\* D.
- 23 Russell Eretti, R.
- 24 Thomas M. Bayne, R.
- 25 S. S. Shallenberger, R.
- 26 Harry White, R.
- 27 John M. Thompson, R.
- 28 Lewis F. Watson, R.

## RHODE ISLAND.

- 1 Benj. T. Eames,\* R.
- 2 Latimer W. Ballou,\* R.

## SOUTH CAROLINA.

- 1 Joseph H. Rainey,\* R.
- 2 J. S. Richardson, D.
- 3 Richard H. Cain, R.
- 4 D. Wyatt Aiken, D.
- 5 John H. Evans, D.
- 6 Robert Smalls,\* R.
- 7 G. D. Tillman, D.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, BY STATES—(Continued).

<b>TENNESSEE.</b>			5 De Witt C. Giddings, D.	8 Eppa Hunton,* D.
1 James H. Randolph, R.			6 (Vacancy.)	9 A. L. Pridemore, D.
2 J. M. Thornburgh,* R.			<b>VERMONT.</b>	
3 George G. Dibrell,* D.			<b>WEST VIRGINIA.</b>	
4 Haywood Y. Riddle,* D.			1 Charles H. Joyce,* R.	1 Benjamin Wilson,* D.
5 John M. Bright,* D.			2 Dudley C. Denison,* R.	2 Benjamin F. Martin, D.
6 John F. House,* D.			3 George W. Hendee,* R.	3 John E. Kenna, D.
7 Wash C. Whitthorne,* D.			<b>VIRGINIA.</b>	
8 John D. C. Atkins,* D.			<b>WISCONSIN.</b>	
9 William P. Caldwell,* D.			1 R. L. T. Beale, D.	1 Charles G. Williams,* R.
10 Casey Young,* D.			2 John Goode, Jr.,* D.	2 Lucien B. Caswell,* R.
<b>TEXAS.</b>			3 Gilbert C. Walker,* D.	3 George C. Hazelton, R.
1 John H. Reagan,* D.			4 Joseph Jorgensen, R.	4 William P. Lynde,* D.
2 David B. Culbertson,* D.			5 George C. Cabell,* D.	5 Edward S. Bragg, D.
3 J. W. Throckmorton,* D.			6 J. Randolph Tucker,* D.	6 Gabriel Bouck, D.
4 Roger Q. Mills,* D.			7 John T. Harris,* D.	7 H. L. Humphrey, R.
				8 Thaddeus C. Pound, R.

Total Representatives.....	293
Democrats.....	153
Republicans.....	137
Vacancies.....	3
Total.....	293
Democratic Majority.....	16

## Delegates from Territories.

<b>ARIZONA.</b>		<b>MONTANA.</b>		<b>WASHINGTON.</b>	
Hiram S. Stevens,* D.		Martin Maginnis,* D.		Orange Jacobs,* R.	
<b>DAKOTA.</b>		<b>NEW MEXICO.</b>		<b>WYOMING.</b>	
Jefferson P. Kidder,* R.		Trinidad Romero, R.		William W. Corlett, R.	
<b>IDAHO.</b>		<b>UTAH.</b>			
Stephen S. Fenn,* D.		George Q. Cannon,* D.			

## Number of Counties in each State and Territory in 1878.

UNITED STATES.		UNITED STATES.		UNITED STATES.	
1 Alabama.....	67	19 Minnesota.....	71	37 West Virginia.....	54
2 Arkansas.....	74	20 Mississippi.....	75	38 Wisconsin.....	60
3 California.....	53	21 Missouri.....	115	Total Counties..	2299
4 Colorado.....	30	22 Nebraska.....	62	<b>TERRITORIES.</b>	
5 Connecticut.....	8	23 Nevada.....	14	1 Arizona.....	6
6 Delaware.....	3	24 New Hampshire.....	10	2 Dakota.....	34
7 Florida.....	39	25 New Jersey.....	21	3 Idaho.....	10
8 Georgia.....	137	26 New York.....	60	4 Montana.....	10
9 Illinois.....	102	27 North Carolina.....	94	5 New Mexico.....	12
10 Indiana.....	92	28 Ohio.....	88	6 Utah.....	20
11 Iowa.....	99	29 Oregon.....	23	7 Washington.....	24
12 Kansas.....	76	30 Pennsylvania.....	67	8 Wyoming.....	5
13 Kentucky.....	117	31 Rhode Island.....	6	Total.....	121
14 Louisiana.....	58	32 South Carolina.....	38		
15 Maine.....	16	33 Tennessee.....	94		
16 Maryland.....	23	34 Texas.....	151		
17 Massachusetts.....	14	35 Vermont.....	14		
18 Michigan.....	76	36 Virginia.....	105		



**REPRESENTATIVES ELECT TO THE FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.—March 4, 1879, to March 4, 1881.**

[Democrats marked D.; Independent Democrats, I. D.; Republicans, R.; National, or Greenback party, G.; Members of the Forty-fifth Congress, \*.]

The figures mark the number of the Congressional District represented by each member.

**ALABAMA.**

- 1 Thomas Herndon, D., Mobile.
- 2 Hilary A. Herbert, \* D., Montgomery.
- 3 William J. Sanford, D., Opelika.
- 4 Charles M. Shelley, \* D., Selma.
- 5 Thomas Williams, D., Wetumpka.
- 6 Burwell B. Lewis, D., Tuscaloosa.
- 7 William H. Forney, \* D., Jacksonville.
- 8 William M. Lowe, I. D., Huntsville.

**ARKANSAS.**

- 1 Poindexter Dunn, D., Forest City.
- 2 William F. Slemons, \* D., Monticello.
- 3 Jordan E. Cravens, \* D., Clarksville.
- 4 Thomas M. Gunter, \* D., Fayetteville.

**CALIFORNIA.**

[Elects 4 members Sept. 3d, 1879.]

**COLORADO.**

James B. Belford, R., Central City.

**CONNECTICUT.**

- 1 Joseph R. Hawley, R., Hartford.
- 2 James Phelps, \* D., Essex.
- 3 John T. Wait, \* R., Norwich.
- 4 Frederick Milcs, R., Salisbury.

**DELAWARE.**

Edward L. Martin, D., Seaford.

**FLORIDA.**

- 1 Rob't H. M. Davidson, \* D., Quincy.
- 2 Noble A. Hull, Sanford.

**GEORGIA.**

- 1 John C. Nicholls, D., Savannah.
- 2 William E. Smith, \* D., Albany.
- 3 Philip Cook, \* D., Americus.
- 4 Henry Persons, I. D., Talbotton.
- 5 Neil J. Hammond, D., Atlanta.
- 6 James H. Blount, \* D., Macon.
- 7 William H. Felton, \* I. D., Cartersville.
- 8 Alexander H. Stephens, \* I. D., Crawfordville.
- 9 Emory Speer, I. D., Athens.

**ILLINOIS.**

- 1 William Aldrich, \* R., Chicago.
- 2 George R. Davis, R., Chicago.
- 3 Hiram Barber, Jr., R., Chicago.
- 4 John C. Sherwin, R., Aurora.
- 5 R. M. A. Hawk, R., Mt. Carroll.
- 6 Thos. J. Henderson, \* R., Princeton.
- 7 Philip C. Hayes, \* R., Morris.
- 8 Greenbury L. Fort, \* R., Lacon.
- 9 Thomas A. Boyd, \* R., Lewiston.
- 10 Benjamin F. Marsh, \* R., Warsaw.

- 11 James W. Singleton, D., Quincy.
- 12 Wm. M. Springer, \* D., Springfield.
- 13 A. E. Stevenson, I. D., Bloomington.
- 14 Joseph G. Cannon, \* R., Danville.
- 15 Albert P. Forsythe, G., Shelbyville.
- 16 Wm. A. J. Sparks, \* D., Carlyle.
- 17 Wm. R. Morrison, \* D., Waterloo.
- 18 John R. Thomas, R., Metropolis.
- 19 R. W. Townsend, \* D., Shawneetown.

**INDIANA.**

- 1 William Hellman, R., Evansville.
- 2 Thomas R. Cobb, \* D., Vincennes.
- 3 George A. Bicknell, \* D., New Albany.
- 4 Jephtha D. New, D., Vernon.
- 5 Thomas M. Browne, \* R., Winchester.
- 6 William R. Myers, D., Anderson.
- 7 Gilbert De La Matyr, G., Indianapolis.
- 8 Andrew J. Hostetler, D., Bedford.
- 9 Godlove S. Orth, R., Lafayette.
- 10 Wm. H. Calkins, \* R., La Porte.
- 11 Calvin Cowgill, R., Wabash.
- 12 Walpole G. Colerick, D., Ft. Wayne.
- 13 John H. Baker, \* R., Goshen.

**IOWA.**

- 1 Moses McCoid, R., Fairfield.
- 2 Hiram Price, \* R., Davenport.
- 3 Thomas Updegraff, R., McGregor.
- 4 Nathan C. Deering, \* R., Osage.
- 5 Rush Clark, \* R., Iowa City.
- 6 James B. Weaver, G., Bloomfield.
- 7 Edward H. Gillette, G., Des Moines.
- 8 William F. Sapp, \* R., Council Bluffs.
- 9 Cyrus C. Carpenter, R., Fort Dodge.

**KANSAS.**

- 1 John A. Anderson, R., Manhattan.
- 2 Dudley C. Haskell, \* R., Lawrence.
- 3 Thomas Ryan, \* R., Topeka.
- 1 [J. R. Hallowell, R., at large, Columbus.]

**KENTUCKY.**

- 1 Oscar Turner, I. D., Blandville.
- 2 James A. McKenzie, \* D., Long View.
- 3 John W. Caldwell, \* D., Russellville.
- 4 J. Proctor Knott, \* D., Lebanon.
- 5 Albert S. Willis, \* D., Louisville.
- 6 John G. Carlisle, \* D., Covington.
- 7 Jos. C. S. Blackburn, \* D., Versailles.
- 8 Philip B. Thompson, Jr., D., Harrisonburg.
- 9 Thomas Turner, \* D., Mt. Sterling.
- 10 Elijah C. Plister, D., Maysville.

**LOUISIANA.**

- 1 Randall L. Gibson, \* D., New Orleans.
- 2 E. John Ellis, \* D., New Orleans.
- 3 Joseph H. Acklen, \* D., Pattersonville.
- 4 Jos. R. B. Elam, \* D., Mansfield.
- 5 John S. Young, D., Homer.
- 6 E. W. Robertson, \* D., Baton Rouge.

## MAINE.

- 1 Thomas B. Reed,\* R., Portland.
- 2 William P. Frye,\* R., Lewiston.
- 3 Stephen D. Lindsey,\* R., Norridgewock.
- 4 George W. Ladd, D., Bangor.
- 5 Thompson H. Murch, G., Rockland.

## MARYLAND.

- 1 Daniel M. Henry,\* D., Cambridge.
- 2 J. F. C. Talbot, D., Towson.
- 3 William Kimmel,\* D., Baltimore.
- 4 Robert McLane, D., Baltimore.
- 5 Eli J. Henkle,\* D., Brooklyn.
- 6 Milton G. Urner, R., Frederick.

## MASSACHUSETTS.

- 1 William W. Crapo,\* R., New Bedford.
- 2 Benj. W. Harris,\* R., E. Bridgewater.
- 3 Walbridge A. Field,\* R., Boston.
- 4 Leopold Morse,\* D., Boston.
- 5 Selwyn Z. Bowman, R., Somerville.
- 6 George B. Loring,\* R., Salem.
- 7 William A. Russell, R., Lawrence.
- 8 William Claflin,\* R., Newton.
- 9 William W. Rice,\* R., Worcester.
- 10 Amasa Norcross,\* R., Fitchburg.
- 11 Geo. D. Robinson,\* R., Chicopee.

## MICHIGAN.

- 1 John S. Newberry, R., Detroit.
- 2 Edwin Willis,\* R., Monroe.
- 3 Jonas H. McGowan,\* R., Coldwater.
- 4 Julius C. Burrows, R., Kalamazoo.
- 5 John W. Stone,\* R., Grand Rapids.
- 6 Mark S. Brewer,\* R., Pontiac.
- 7 Omar D. Conger,\* R., Port Huron.
- 8 Roswell G. Horr, R., East Saginaw.
- 9 Jay A. Hubbell,\* R., Houghton.

## MINNESOTA.

- 1 Mark H. Dunnell,\* R., Owatonna.
- 2 Henry Poehler, D., Henderson.
- 3 Wm. D. Washburn, R., Minneapolis.

## MISSISSIPPI.

- 1 Henry L. Muldrow,\* D., Starkville.
- 2 Van H. Manning,\* D., Holly Springs.
- 3 Hernando D. Money,\* D., Winona.
- 4 Ottho R. Singleton,\* D., Canton.
- 5 Charles E. Hooker,\* D., Jackson.
- 6 Jas. R. Chalmers,\* D., Vicksburg.

## MISSOURI.

- 1 Martin L. Clardy, D., St. Louis.
- 2 Erastus Wells, D., St. Louis.
- 3 R. Graham Frost, D., St. Louis.
- 4 Lowndes H. Davis, D., Jackson.
- 5 Richard P. Bland,\* D., Lebanon.
- 6 James R. Wadill, D., Springfield.
- 7 Alfred M. Lay, D., Jefferson City.
- 8 Sam'l L. Sawyer, D., Independence.
- 9 Nicholas Ford, G., Rochester.
- 10 Gideon D. Rothwell, D., Moberly.
- 11 John B. Clark, Jr.,\* D., Fayette.
- 12 William H. Hatch, D., Hannibal.
- 13 Aylett H. Buckner,\* D., Mexico.

## NEBRASKA.

- Edw. K. Valentine, R., Norfolk.
- 1 [Thomas J. Majors, R., Contingent.]

## NEVADA.

- Rollin M. Daggett, R., Virginia City.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE.

- 1 Joshua G. Hall, R., Dover.
- 2 James F. Briggs,\* R., Manchester.
- 3 Evarts W. Farr, R., Littleton.

## NEW JERSEY.

- 1 George M. Robeson, R., Camden.
- 2 Ezekiah B. Smith, G., Smithville.
- 3 Miles Ross,\* D., New Brunswick.
- 4 Alvah A. Clark,\* D., Somerville.
- 5 Charles H. Voorhis, R., Hackensack.
- 6 John L. Blake, R., Orange.
- 7 Lewis A. Brigham, R., Jersey City.

## NEW YORK.

- 1 James W. Covert,\* D., Flushing.
- 2 Daniel O'Reilly, I. D., Brooklyn.
- 3 Sim. B. Chittenden,\* R., Brooklyn.
- 4 Archibald M. Bliss,\* D., Brooklyn.
- 5 Nicholas Muller,\* D., New York.
- 6 Samuel S. Cox,\* D., New York.
- 7 Edwin Einsteil, R., New York.
- 8 Anson G. McCook,\* R., New York.
- 9 Fernando Wood,\* D., New York.
- 10 James O'Brien, D., New York.
- 11 Levi P. Morton, R., New York.
- 12 [?] Vacancy.
- 13 John H. Ketcham,\* R., Dover Plains.
- 14 John W. Fardon, R., Piermont.
- 15 William Lounsbury, D., Kingston.
- 16 John M. Bailey, R., Albany.
- 17 Walter A. Wood, R., Troy.
- 18 John Hammond, R., Crown Point.
- 19 Amaziah B. James,\* R., Ogdensburg.
- 20 John H. Starin,\* R., Fultonville.
- 21 David Wilber, R., Milford.
- 22 Warren Miller, R., Ilion.
- 23 Cyrus D. Prescott, R., Rome.
- 24 Joseph Mason, R., Oswego.
- 25 Frank Hiscock,\* R., Syracuse.
- 26 John H. Camp,\* R., Lyons.
- 27 Elbridge G. Lapham,\* R., Canandaigua.
- 28 Jeremiah W. Dwight,\* R., Dryden.
- 29 D. P. Richardson, R., Angel ca.
- 30 John Van Voorhis, R., Rochester.
- 31 Richard Crowley, R., Lockport.
- 32 Ray V. Pierce, R., Buffalo.
- 33 Henry Van Aernam, R., Franklinville.

## NORTH CAROLINA.

- 1 Joseph J. Martin, R., Williamston.
- 2 William H. Kitchin, D., Scotland Neck.
- 3 Daniel L. Russell, G., Wilmington.
- 4 Joseph J. Davis,\* D., Lewisburg.
- 5 Alfred M. Scales,\* D., Greensboro.
- 6 Walter L. Steele,\* D., Rockingham.
- 7 Rob't F. Armfield, D., Statesville.
- 8 Robert B. Vance,\* D., Asheville.

## OHIO.

- 1 Benj. Butterworth, R., Cincinnati.
- 2 Thomas L. Young, R., Cincinnati.
- 3 Mills Gardner,\* R., Washington.
- 4 John A. McMahon,\* D., Dayton.
- 5 Benjamin Lefevre, D., Sydney.
- 6 William D. Hill, D., Defiance.
- 7 Frank Hurd, D., Toledo.

- 8 Ebenezer B. Finley,\* D., Bucyrus.
- 9 George L. Converse,\* D., Columbus.
- 10 Henry L. Dickey, D., Greenfield.
- 11 Henry S. Neal,\* R., Ironton.
- 12 Thomas Ewing,\* D., Lancaster.
- 13 A. J. Warner, D., Marietta.
- 14 Gibson Atherton, D., Newark.
- 15 George W. Geddes, D., Mansfield.
- 16 William McKinley, Jr.,\* R., Canton.
- 17 James Monroe,\* R., Oberlin.
- 18 Jona. T. Updegraff, R., Mt. Pleasant.
- 19 James A. Garfield,\* R., Mentor.
- 20 Amos Townsend,\* R., Cleveland

## OREGON.

John Whiteaker, D., Pleasant Hill.

## PENNSYLVANIA.

- 1 Henry H. Bingham, R., Philadelphia.
- 2 Charles O'Neill,\* R., Philadelphia.
- 3 Samuel J. Randall,\* D., Philadelphia.
- 4 William D. Kelley,\* R., Philadelphia.
- 5 Alfred C. Harmer,\* R., Germantown.
- 6 William Ward,\* R., Chester.
- 7 William Godshalk, R., New Britain.
- 8 Hester Clymer,\* D., Reading.
- 9 A. Herr Smith,\* R., Lancaster.
- 10 Reuben K. Bachman, D., Durham.
- 11 Robert Klotz, D., Mauch Chunk.
- 12 Hendrick B. Wright,\* D., Wilkes-barre.
- 13 John M. Ryan, D., Pottsville.
- 14 John W. Killinger,\* R., Lebanon.
- 15 Edward Overton,\* R., Towanda.
- 16 John H. Mitchell,\* R., Wellsboro.
- 17 Alex. H. Coffroth, D., Somerset.
- 18 Horatio G. Fisher, R., Huntington.
- 19 Frank E. Beltzhoover, D., Carlisle.
- 20 Seth H. Yocum, G., Bellefonte.
- 21 Morgan R. Wise, D., Waynesburg.
- 22 Russell Errett,\* R., Pittsburg.
- 23 Thomas M. Bayne,\* R., Allegheny.
- 24 William S. Shallenberger,\* R., Rochester.
- 25 Harry White,\* R., Indiana.
- 26 Samuel B. Dick, R., Meadville.
- 27 J. H. Osmer, R., Franklin.

## RHODE ISLAND.

- 1 Nelson V. Aldrich, R., Providence.
- 2 Latimer W. Ballou,\* R., Woonsocket.

## SOUTH CAROLINA.

- 1 John S. Richardson, D., Sumter.
- 2 M. P. O'Connor, D., Charleston.
- 3 D. Wyatt Aiken,\* D., Cokesbury.

- 4 John H. Evins,\* D., Spartanburg.
- 5 Geo. D. Tillman, D., Edgefield.

## TENNESSEE.

- 1 Robert L. Taylor, D., Elizabethtown.
- 2 Leonidas C. Houk, R., Knoxville.
- 3 George G. Dibrell,\* D., Sparta.
- 4 Benton McMillan, D., Carthage.
- 5 John M. Bright,\* D., Fayetteville.
- 6 John F. House,\* D., Clarksville.
- 7 Wash. C. Whitthorne,\* D., Columbia.
- 8 John D. C. Atkins,\* D., Paris.
- 9 C. B. Simonton, D., Dresden.
- 10 Casey Young,\* D., Memphis.

## TEXAS.

- 1 John H. Reagan,\* D., Palestine.
- 2 David B. Culberson,\* D., Jefferson.
- 3 Olin Wellborn, D., Sherman.
- 4 Roger Q. Mills,\* D., Corsicana.
- 5 Geo. W. Jones, G., Bastrop.
- 6 [\*] Vacancy.

## VERMONT.

- 1 Charles H. Joyce,\* R., Rutland.
- 2 James M. Tyler, R., Brattleboro.
- 3 Bradley Barlow, R. G., St. Albans.

## VIRGINIA.

- 1 R. L. T. Beale, D., Haguc.
- 2 John Goode, Jr.,\* D., Norfolk.
- 3 Joseph E. Johnston, D., Richmond.
- 4 Joseph Jorgensen,\* R., Petersburg.
- 5 George C. Cabell,\* D., Danville.
- 6 J. Randolph Tucker,\* D., Lexington.
- 7 John T. Harris,\* D., Harrisonburg.
- 8 Eppa Hunton,\* D., Warrenton.
- 9 James B. Richmond, D., Estelville.

## WEST VIRGINIA.

- 1 Benjamin Wilson,\* D., Wilsonburg.
- 2 Benjamin F. Martin,\* D., Pruntytown.
- 3 John E. Kenna,\* D., Kanawha C. H.

## WISCONSIN.

- 1 Charles G. Williams,\* R., Janesville.
- 2 Lucien B. Caswell,\* R., Ft. Atkinson.
- 3 George C. Hazelton,\* R., Boscobel.
- 4 Peter V. Deuster, D., Milwaukee.
- 5 Edward S. Bragg,\* D., Fond du Lac.
- 6 Gabriel Bouck,\* D., Oakkosh.
- 7 Herman L. Humphrey,\* R., Hudson.
- 8 Thaddeus C. Pound,\* R., Chippewa Falls.

Total number of Representatives..... 293

Democrats.....	145
Republicans.....	129
Greenback or National party.....	10
Vacancies.....	6

293

Of the 10 members elected by the Greenback party, five are classed as Republicans, and five as Democrats.

Members of the 45th Congress elected to the 46th, 155.

1 The two representatives-elect whose names are in brackets were chosen by Kansas and Nebraska in addition to their regular quota in the House, contingent upon admission under the claim of those States to increased representation.

2 Alexander Smith, Rep., was elected November 5th, 1878, from the 12th N. Y. District, but died on Election-day. The vacancy will be filled in 1879.

3 Gustave Schleicher, Dem., representative-elect from Texas, died Jan. 10, 1879.

## Delegates from Territories.

ARIZONA.  
John G. Campbell, D., Prescott.  
DAKOTA.  
Granville G. Bennett, R., Yankton.  
IDAHO.  
George Ainslie, R., Idaho City.  
MONTANA.  
Martin Maginnis,\* D., Helena.

NEW MEXICO.  
Mariano A. Otero, R., Bernalillo.  
UTAH.  
George Q. Cannon,\* D., Salt Lake City.  
WASHINGTON.  
Thomas H. Brents, R., Walla Walla.  
WYOMING.  
Stephen W. Downey, R., Laramie City.

## SENATORS-ELECT, 46TH CONGRESS.—March 4, 1879, to March 4, 1881.

Democrats, 42; Republicans, 33; Independent, 1: Total, 76.

<i>Alabama.</i>		<i>Mississippi.</i>	
1883 John T. Morgan, D.	Selma.	1881 Blanche K. Bruce, R.	Floreyville.
1885 George S. Houston, D.	Athens.	1883 Lucius Q. C. Lamar, D.	Oxford.
<i>Arkansas.</i>		<i>Missouri.</i>	
1883 Aug. H. Garland, D.	Little Rock.	1881 Francis M. Cockrell, D.	Warrensburg.
1885 James D. Walker, D.	Fayetteville.	1885 George G. Vest, D.	Sedalia.
<i>California.</i>		<i>Nebraska.</i>	
1881 Newton Booth, R.	Sacramento.	1881 Algernon S. Paddock, R.	Beatrice.
1885 James T. Farley, D.	Jackson.	1883 Alvin Saunders, R.	Omaha.
<i>Colorado.</i>		<i>Nevada.</i>	
1883 Henry M. Teller, R.	Central City.	1881 William Sharon, R.	Virginia City.
1885 Nathaniel P. Hill, R.	Denver.	1885 John P. Jones, R.	Gold Hill.
<i>Connecticut.</i>		<i>New Hampshire.</i>	
1881 William W. Eaton, D.	Hartford.	1883 Edward H. Rollins, R.	Concord.
1885 Orville H. Platt, R.	Meriden.	1885	
<i>Delaware.</i>		<i>New Jersey.</i>	
1881 Thos. F. Bayard, D.	Wilmington.	1881 Theo. F. Randolph, D.	Morristown.
1883 Eli Saulsbury, D.	Kenton.	1883 John R. McPherson, D.	Jersey City.
<i>Florida.</i>		<i>New York.</i>	
1881 Charles W. Jones, D.	Pensacola.	1881 Francis Kernan, D.	Utica.
1883 Wilkinson Call, D.	Jacksonville.	1885 Roscoe Coukling, R.	Utica.
<i>Georgia.</i>		<i>North Carolina.</i>	
1883 Benj. H. Hill, D.	Atlanta.	1883 Matt. W. Ranom, D.	Weldon.
1885 John B. Gordon, D.	Atlanta.	1885 Zebulon B. Vance, D.	Charlotte.
<i>Illinois.</i>		<i>Ohio.</i>	
1883 David Davis, Ind.	Bloomington.	1881 Allen G. Thurman, D.	Columbus.
1885 John A. Logan, R.	Chicago.	1885 George H. Pendleton, D.	Cincinnati.
<i>Indiana.</i>		<i>Oregon.</i>	
1881 Jos. E. McDonald, D.	Indianapolis.	1883 Lafayette Grover, D.	Salem.
1885 Dan. W. Voorhees, D.	Terre Haute.	1885 John H. Slater, D.	La Grande.
<i>Iowa.</i>		<i>Pennsylvania.</i>	
1883 Samuel J. Kirkwood, R.	Iowa City.	1881 William A. Wallace, D.	Clearfield.
1885 William B. Allison, R.	Dubuque.	1885 Jas. Donald Cameron, R.	Harrisburg.
<i>Kansas.</i>		<i>Rhode Island.</i>	
1883 Preston B. Plumb, R.	Emporia.	1881 Ambrose E. Burnside, R.	Providence.
1885 John J. Ingalls, R.	Atchison.	1888 Henry B. Anthony, R.	Providence.
<i>Kentucky.</i>		<i>South Carolina.</i>	
1883 James B. Beck, D.	Lexington.	1883 Manning C. Butler, D.	Edgefield C. H.
1885 John T. Williams, D.	Mt. Sterling.	1885 Wade Hampton, D.	Columbia.
<i>Louisiana.</i>		<i>Tennessee.</i>	
1883 Wm. P. Kellogg, R.	New Orleans.	1881 James E. Bailey, D.	Clarksville.
1885 B. Frank Jones, D.	New Orleans.	1883 Isham G. Harris, D.	Memphis.
<i>Maine.</i>		<i>Texas.</i>	
1881 Hannibal Hamlin, R.	Bangor.	1881 Samuel B. Maxey, D.	Paris.
1883 James G. Blaine, R.	Augusta.	1883 Richard Coke, D.	Waco.
<i>Maryland.</i>		<i>Vermont.</i>	
1881 Wm. Pinkney Whyte, D.	Baltimore.	1881 George F. Edmunds, R.	Burlington.
1885 James B. Groom, D.	Elkton.	1885 Justin S. Morrill, R.	Stratford.
<i>Massachusetts.</i>		<i>Virginia.</i>	
1881 Henry L. Dawes, R.	Pittsfield.	1881 Robert E. Withers, D.	Wytheville.
1883 George F. Hoar, R.	Worcester.	1883 John W. Johnston, D.	Abingdon.
<i>Michigan.</i>		<i>West Virginia.</i>	
1881 Isaac P. Christlancy, R.	Lansing.	1881 Frank Hereford, D.	Union.
1883 Thos. W. Ferry, R.	Grand Haven.	1883 Henry G. Davis, D.	Piedmont.
<i>Minnesota.</i>		<i>Wisconsin.</i>	
1881 Sam. J. R. McMillan, R.	St. Paul.	1881 Angus Cameron, R.	La Crosse.
1883 William Windom, R.	Winona.	1883 Matt. H. Carpenter, R.	Milwaukee.

## COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE—45TH CONGRESS, 1877-79.

The first-named Senator on each Committee is its Chairman.

**Committee on Privileges and Elections.**

B. Wadleigh, of N. H.  
J. H. Mitchell, of Oregon.  
Angus Cameron, of Wis.  
S. J. R. McMillan, of Minn.  
George F. Hoar, of Mass.  
J. J. Ingalls, of Kan.  
Eli Saulsbury, of Del.  
A. S. Merrimon, of N. C.  
Benjamin H. Hill, of Ga.

**Foreign Relations.**

Hannibal Hamlin, of Me.  
Timothy O. Howe, of Wis.  
Roscoe Conkling, of N. Y.  
Stanley Matthews, of Ohio.  
S. J. Kirkwood, of Iowa.  
T. C. McCreery, of Ky.  
W. W. Eaton, of Conn.  
John W. Johnston, of Va.  
J. T. Morgan, of Ala.

**Finance.**

Justin S. Morrill, of Vt.  
Henry L. Dawes, of Mass.  
Thomas W. Ferry, of Mich.  
John P. Jones, of Nev.  
W. B. Allison, of Iowa.  
Thomas F. Bayard, of Del.  
Francis Kernan, of N. Y.  
W. A. Wallace, of Pa.  
D. W. Voorhees, of Ind.

**Appropriations.**

William Windom, of Minn.  
Aaron A. Sargent, of Cal.  
W. B. Allison, of Iowa.  
Stephen W. Dorsey, of Ark.  
James G. Blaine, of Me.  
Henry G. Davis, of W. Va.  
Robert E. Withers, of Va.  
W. A. Wallace, of Pa.  
James B. Beck, of Ky.

**Commerce.**

Roscoe Conkling, of N. Y.  
George E. Spencer, of Ala.  
S. J. R. McMillan, of Minn.  
John J. Patterson, of S. C.  
John P. Jones, of Nev.  
John B. Gordon, of Geo.  
George R. Dennis, of Md.  
Matt W. Ransom, of N. C.  
T. F. Randolph, of N. J.

**District of Columbia.**

S. W. Dorsey, of Ark.  
G. E. Spencer, of Ala.  
John J. Ingalls, of Kan.  
E. H. Rollins, of N. H.  
A. S. Merrimon, of N. C.  
William H. Barnum, of Ct.  
I. G. Harris, of Tenn.

**Manufactures.**

Edward H. Rollins, of N. H.  
A. E. Burnside, of R. I.  
J. D. Cameron, of Pa.  
John W. Johnston, of Va.  
J. R. McPherson, of N. J.

**Agriculture.**

A. S. Paddock, of Neb.  
William Sharon, of Nev.  
George F. Hoar, of Mass.  
Henry G. Davis, of W. Va.  
John B. Gordon, of Ga.

**Military Affairs.**

George E. Spencer, of Ala.  
A. E. Burnside, of R. I.  
B. Wadleigh, of N. H.  
P. B. Plumb, of Kan.  
J. D. Cameron, of Pa.  
T. F. Randolph, of N. J.  
Francis M. Cockrell, of Mo.  
Samuel B. Maxey, of Texas.  
M. C. Butler, of S. C.

**Naval Affairs.**

Aaron A. Sargent, of Cal.  
Henry B. Anthony, of R. I.  
Simon B. Conover, of Fla.  
James G. Blaine, of Me.  
William P. Whyte, of Md.  
J. R. McPherson, of N. J.  
C. W. Jones, of Fla.

**Judiciary.**

George F. Edmunds, of Vt.  
Roscoe Conkling, of N. Y.  
Timothy O. Howe, of Wis.  
I. P. Christy, of Mich.  
David Davis, of Ill.  
Allen G. Thurman, of O.  
J. E. McDonald, of Ind.

**Post-Offices and Post-Roads.**

T. W. Ferry, of Mich.  
Hannibal Hamlin, of Me.  
A. S. Paddock, of Neb.  
Simon B. Conover, of Fla.  
S. J. Kirkwood, of Iowa.  
A. E. Burnside, of R. I.  
Eli Saulsbury, of Del.  
Samuel B. Maxey, of Tex.  
James E. Bailey, of Tenn.

**Territories.**

John J. Patterson, of S. C.  
Jerome B. Chaffee, of Col.  
A. Saunders, of Neb.  
W. P. Kellogg, of La.  
A. H. Garland, of Ark.  
L. F. Grover, of Oregon.  
Frank Hereford, of W. Va.

**Public Lands.**

Richard J. Oglesby, of Ill.  
A. S. Paddock, of Neb.  
Newton Booth, of Cal.  
Jerome B. Chaffee, of Col.  
P. B. Plumb, of Kan.  
J. E. McDonald, of Ind.  
Charles W. Jones, of Fla.  
L. F. Grover, of Oregon.  
A. H. Garland, of Ark.

**Private Land-Claims.**

Allen G. Thurman, of O.  
Thomas F. Bayard, of Del.  
George F. Edmunds, of Vt.  
I. P. Christy, of Mich.  
L. F. Grover, of Oregon.

**Indian Affairs.**

William B. Allison, of Ia.  
Richard J. Oglesby, of Ill.  
John J. Ingalls, of Kan.  
A. Saunders, of Neb.  
T. C. McCreery, of Ky.  
Richard Coke, of Texas.  
James B. Eustis, of La.

**Pensions.**

John J. Ingalls, of Kan.  
Blanche K. Bruce, of Miss.  
S. J. Kirkwood, of Iowa.  
W. P. Kellogg, of La.  
Robert E. Withers, of Va.  
James E. Bailey, of Tenn.  
D. W. Voorhees, of Ind.

**Revolutionary Claims.**

J. W. Johnston, of Va.  
Charles W. Jones, of Fla.  
Benjamin H. Hill, of Ga.  
Henry L. Dawes, of Mass.  
S. J. R. McMillan, of Minn.

**Claims.**

S. J. R. McMillan, of Minn.  
John H. Mitchell, of Or.  
Angus Cameron, of Wis.  
Henry M. Teller, of Col.  
George F. Hoar, of Mass.  
F. M. Cockrell, of Mo.  
Frank Hereford, of W. Va.  
I. G. Harris, of Tenn.  
J. T. Morgan, of Ala.

**Mines and Mining.**

William Sharon, of Nev.  
Jerome B. Chaffee, of Col.  
Newton Booth, of Cal.  
P. B. Plumb, of Kan.  
Frank Hereford, of W. Va.  
Richard Coke, of Tex.  
Benjamin H. Hill, of Ga.

## COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE—(Continued).

**Patents.**

Newton Booth, of Cal.  
B. Wadleigh, of N. H.  
George F. Hoar, of Mass.  
Francis Kernan, of N. Y.  
W. W. Eaton, of Ct.

**Railroads.**

John H. Mitchell, of Or.  
Henry L. Dawes, of Mass.  
S. W. Dorsey, of Ark.  
H. M. Teller, of Col.  
A. Saunders, of Neb.  
Matt W. Ransom, of N. C.  
W. Windom, of Minn.  
S. Matthews, of Ohio.  
W. H. Barnum, of Ct.  
L. Q. C. Lamar, of Miss.  
D. H. Armstrong, of Mo.

**Revision of the Laws of the United States.**

I. P. Christianity, of Mich.  
S. Matthews, of Ohio.  
David Davis, of Ill.  
W. A. Wallace, of Pa.  
Francis Kernan, of N. Y.

**Education and Labor.**

A. E. Burnside, of R. I.  
John J. Patterson, of S. C.  
Justin S. Morrill, of Vt.  
Blanche K. Bruce, of Miss.  
William Sharon, of Nev.  
John B. Gordon, of Ga.  
S. B. Maxey, of Texas.  
James E. Bailey, of Tenn.  
L. Q. C. Lamar, of Miss.

**Civil Service and Retrenchment.**

H. M. Teller, of Col.  
Richard J. Oglesby, of Ill.  
John J. Patterson, of S. C.  
Newton Booth, of Cal.  
T. C. McCreery, of Ky.  
W. P. Whyte, of Md.  
James B. Beck, of Ky.

**Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.**

J. P. Jones, of Nev.  
E. H. Rollins, of N. H.  
George R. Dennis, of Md.

**Engrossed Bills.**

T. F. Bayard, of Del.  
Robert E. Withers, of Va.  
H. B. Anthony, of R. I.

**Rules.**

James G. Blaine, of Me.  
T. W. Ferry, of Mich.  
A. S. Merrimon, of N. C.

**Public Printing.**

H. B. Anthony, of R. I.  
A. A. Sargent, of Cal.  
W. Pinkney Whyte, of Md.

**Enrolled Bills.**

Simon B. Conover, of Fla.  
A. S. Paddock, of Neb.  
D. H. Armstrong, of Mo.

**Joint Committee on the Library.**

Timothy O. Howe, of Wis.  
George F. Edmunds, of Vt.  
Matt W. Ransom, of N. C.

**Public Buildings and Grounds.**

H. L. Dawes, of Mass.  
Justin S. Morrill, of Vt.  
J. D. Cameron, of Pa.  
Eli Sausbury, of Del.  
James B. Eustis, of La.

**SELECT COMMITTEES.****On Mississippi Levees.**

Blanche K. Bruce, of Miss.  
James G. Blaine, of Me.  
W. P. Kellogg, of La.  
Francis M. Cockrell, of Mo.  
I. G. Harris, of Tenn.  
Angus Cameron, of Wis.  
James B. Eustis, of La.

**On Transportation Routes to the Seaboard.**

Angus Cameron, of Wis.  
William Windom, of Minn.  
Simon B. Conover, of Fla.  
J. D. Cameron, of Pa.  
Henry G. Davis, of W. Va.  
L. Q. C. Lamar, of Miss.  
James B. Beck, of Ky.  
M. C. Butler, of S. C.

**On the Civil Service.**

J. B. Chaffee, of Col.  
William Windom, of Minn.  
H. Hamlin, of Me.  
A. S. Merrimon, of N. C.  
William W. Eaton, of Ct.

**On the Law for Ascertaining Result of Presidential Elections.**

Geo. F. Edmunds, of Vt.  
R. Conkling, of N. Y.  
T. O. Howe, of Wis.  
S. J. R. McMillan, of Minn.  
H. M. Teller, of Col.  
David Davis, of Ill.  
T. F. Bayard, of Del.  
A. G. Thurman, of Ohio.  
John T. Morgan, of Ala.

**On the Reorganization of the Army.**

A. E. Burnside, of R. I.  
P. B. Plumb, of Kansas.  
Samuel B. Maxey, of Tex.

**On Accounts of the Treasury Department.**

H. G. Davis, of W. Va.  
James B. Beck, of Ky.  
W. B. Allison, of Iowa.  
J. J. Ingalls, of Kan.  
J. D. Cameron, of Pa.

**On the Relations between the United States and Mexico.**

Roseco Conkling, of N. Y.  
H. Hamlin, of Maine.  
T. O. Howe, of Wis.  
John P. Jones, of Nev.  
J. D. Cameron, of Pa.  
William W. Eaton, of Ct.  
Samuel B. Maxey, of Tex.

**To make Provision for taking the Tenth Census.**

Justin S. Morrill, of Vt.  
Aaron A. Sargent, of Cal.  
Angus Cameron, of Wis.  
Stanley Matthews, of Ohio.  
David Davis, of Ill.  
Francis Kernan, of N. Y.  
John T. Morgan, of Ala.

**To Inquire into the late Presidential Election in Louisiana.**

Geo. F. Edmunds, of Vt.  
W. B. Allison, of Iowa.  
J. J. Ingalls, of Kan.  
Geo. F. Hoar, of Mass.  
David Davis, of Ill.  
W. Pinkney Whyte, of Md.  
Charles W. Jones, of Fla.

**On Violations of Rights of American Citizens at the Elections of 1878.**

H. M. Teller, of Col.  
Angus Cameron, of Wis.  
S. J. Kirkwood, of Iowa.  
Geo. F. Hoar, of Mass.  
S. J. R. McMillan, of Minn.  
T. F. Bayard, of Del.  
W. A. Wallace, of Pa.  
J. E. Bailey, of Tenn.  
A. H. Garland, of Ark.

**On Epidemic Diseases.**

Isham G. Harris, of Tenn.  
Stanley Matthews, of Ohio.  
L. Q. C. Lamar, of Miss.  
A. S. Paddock, of Neb.  
S. B. Conover, of Fla.  
A. H. Garland, of Ark.  
James B. Eustis, of La.

# COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES— 45TH CONGRESS, 1877-79.

The first-named Representative on each Committee is its Chairman.

Elections.	Pacific Railroad.	Post-Offices and Post-Roads.
<p>John T. Harris, of Va. William M. Springer, of Ill. Milton A. Candler, of Ga. Jacob Turney, of Pa. Thomas R. Cobb, of Ind. Jer. N. Williams, of Ala. E. John Ellis, of La. John T. Wait, of Ct. J. M. Thornburgh, of Tenn. Hiram Price, of Iowa. Frank Hiscock, of N. Y.</p>	<p>J. W. Throckmorton, of Texas. Wm. R. Morrison, of Ill. John F. House, of Tenn. John K. Luttrell, of Cal. George M. Landers, of Ct. J. R. Chalmers, of Miss. J. B. Elam, of La. Charles O'Neill, of Pa. Henry W. Blair, of N. H. Lucien B. Caswell, of Wis. W. W. Rice, of Mass. Nathan Cole, of Mo. A. S. Hewitt, of N. Y.</p>	<p>Alfred M. Waddell, of N. C. Wm. F. Slemons, of Ark. W. P. Caldwell, of Tenn. Hernan. D. Money, of Miss. D. C. Giddings, of Tex. William W. Garth, of Ala. Joseph G. Cannon, of Ill. Chapman Freeman, of Pa. Andrew Williams, of N. Y. Amos Townsend, of O. John K. Luttrell, of Cal.</p>
Ways and Means.	Claims.	District of Columbia.
<p>Fernando Wood, of N. Y. J. Randolph Tucker, of Va. Milton Saylor, of O. W. M. Robbins, of N. C. Henry R. Harris, of Ga. Randall L. Gibson, of La. James Phelps, of Ct. William D. Kelley, of Pa. James A. Garfield, of O. Horatio C. Burckard, of Ill. N. P. Banks, of Mass.</p>	<p>John M. Bright, of Tenn. Levi Warner, of Ct. Joseph J. Davis, of N. C. James B. Reilly, of Pa. H. L. Dickey, of O. Daniel M. Henry, of Md. D. N. Lockwood, of N. Y. T. J. Henderson, of Ill. C. C. Ellsworth, of Mich. S. D. Lindsey, of Me. H. J. B. Cummings, of Ia.</p>	<p>Jos. C. S. Blackburn, of Ky. Eppa Hunton, of Va. El. J. Henkle, of Md. Hester Clymer, of Pa. Stephen L. Mayham, of N. Y. Gabriel Bouck, of Wis. George W. Hendee, of Vt. William Claflin, of Mass. Lorenzo Brentano, of Ill. Horace Davis, of Cal. R. W. Townshend, of Ill.</p>
Appropriations.	Commerce.	Judiciary.
<p>J. D. C. Atkins, of Tenn. James H. Blount, of Ga. O. R. Singleton, of Miss. Hester Clymer, of Pa. Abram S. Hewitt, of N. Y. Wm. A. J. Sparks, of Ill. Milton J. Durham, of Ky. Eugene Hale, of Me. Charles Foster, of O. A. Herr Smith, of Pa. John H. Baker, of Ind.</p>	<p>John H. Reagan, of Tex. William H. Felton, of Ga. C. B. Roberts, of Md. A. M. Bliss, of N. Y. Miles Ross, of N. J. David Rea, of Mo. John E. Kenna, of W. Va. Morton C. Hunter, of Ind. Mark H. Dunnell, of Minn. Jay A. Hubbell, of Mich. E. Overton, of Pa.</p>	<p>J. Proctor Knott, of Ky. Wm. Pitt Lynde, of Wis. John T. Harris, of Va. William S. Stenger, of Pa. John A. McMahon, of O. D. B. Culberson, of Tex. William F. Frye, of Maine. Benj. F. Butler, of Mass. Omar D. Conger, of Mich. Elb. G. Lapham, of N. Y. William H. Forney, of Ala.</p>
Banking and Currency.	Public Lands.	War-Claims.
<p>A. H. Buckner, of Mo. Thomas Ewing, of O. A. A. Hardenbergh, of N. J. Jesse J. Yeates, of N. C. William Hartzell, of Ill. Hiram P. Bell, of Ga. E. Kirke Hart, of N. Y. Benj. T. Eames, of R. I. S. B. Chittenden, of N. Y. Greenbury L. Fort, of Ill. Wm. A. Phillips, of Kan.</p>	<p>Wm. R. Morrison, of Ill. Benoni S. Fuller, of Ind. Lucien C. Gause, of Ark. H. B. Wright, of Pa. G. W. Hewitt, of Ala. William E. Smith, of Ga. John H. Ketcham, of N. Y. William F. Sapp, of Ia. Jeff. P. Kidder, of Dak. P. D. Wigginton, of Cal. T. M. Patterson, of Col. Thomas J. Majors, of Neb.</p>	<p>John R. Eden, of Ill. George C. Cabell, of Va. James B. Reilly, of Pa. John W. Caldwell, of Ky. Charles M. Shelley, of Ala. William D. Veeder, of N. Y. Addison Oliver, of Ia. Milton S. Robinson, of Ind. John M. Thompson, of Pa. J. Warren Keifer, of O. B. F. Martin, of West Va.</p>

## COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—(Continued).

**Public Expenditures.**

Robert A. Hatcher, of Mo.  
William Hartzell, of Ill.  
Chas. B. Benedict, of N. Y.  
A. L. Pridemore, of Va.  
Ebenezer B. Finley, of O.  
Van H. Manning, of Miss.  
R. H. M. Davidson, of Fla.  
William H. Baker, of N. Y.  
Ed. W. Keightley, of Mich.  
Theodore W. Burdick, of Ia.  
Thomas M. Bayne, of Pa.

**Private Land-Claims.**

Thomas M. Gunter, of Ark.  
Wm. P. Caldwell, of Tenn.  
James Williams, of Del.  
Gabriel Bouck, of Wis.  
R. W. Townshend, of Ill.  
Thomas Turner, of Ky.  
Dudley C. Denison, of Vt.  
John H. Starin, of N. Y.  
J. H. McGowan, of Mich.  
Richard H. Cain, of S. C.  
Geo. A. Bicknell, of Ind.

**Manufactures.**

Hendrick B. Wright, of Pa.  
George C. Dibrell, of Tenn.  
Levi Warner, of Ct.  
Benjamin Wilson, of W. Va.  
Carter H. Harrison, of Ill.  
R. M. H. Davidson, of Fla.  
Robert F. Ligon, of Ala.  
Thos. B. Peddie, of N. J.  
Anthony Ittner, of Mo.  
Thomas F. Tipton, of Ill.  
William J. Bacon, of N. Y.

**Agriculture.**

Aug. W. Cutler, of N. J.  
John M. Glover, of Mo.  
James W. Covert, of N. Y.  
C. Wyatt Aiken, of S. C.  
A. L. Pridemore, of Va.  
Ebenezer B. Finley, of O.  
Walter L. Steele, of N. C.  
Nathaniel C. Deering, of Ia.  
Phillip C. Hayes, of Ill.  
Lewis F. Watson, of Pa.  
William H. Calkins, of Ind.

**Indian Affairs.**

Alfred M. Scales, of N. C.  
Andrew R. Boone, of Ky.  
Charles E. Hooker, of Miss.  
Charles H. Morgan, of Mo.  
J. W. Throckmorton, of Tex.  
Thomas M. Gunter, of Ark.  
George M. Beebe, of N. Y.  
Horace F. Page, of Cal.  
Nelson H. Van Vorhes, of O.  
M. I. Townsend, of N. Y.  
J. H. Stewart, of Minn.  
S. S. Fenn, of Idaho.

**Military Affairs.**

Henry B. Banning, of O.  
Levi Maish, of Pa.  
James Williams, of Del.

George G. Dibrell, of Tenn.  
A. A. Clark, of N. J.  
John H. Evins, of S. C.  
Edward S. Bragg, of Wis.  
Horace B. Strait, of Minn.  
Harry White, of Pa.  
Anson G. McCook, of N. Y.  
Benjamin F. Marsh, of Ill.

**Militia.**

Miles Ross, of N. J.  
Alfred M. Scales, of N. C.  
Eli J. Henkle, of Md.  
Frank Jones, of N. H.  
David B. Culberson, of Tex.  
Thomas Turner, of Ky.  
William H. Calkins, of Ind.  
Solomon Bandy, of N. Y.  
I. Newton Evans, of Pa.  
Roberts Smalls, of S. C.  
John S. Young, of La.

**Naval Affairs.**

W. C. Whitthorne, of Tenn.  
John Goode, of Va.  
Benjamin A. Willis, of N. Y.  
Frank Jones, of N. H.  
Leopold Morse, of Mass.  
William Kimmell, of Md.  
Benj. W. Harris, of Mass.  
Lorenzo Danford, of O.  
Alfred C. Harmer, of Pa.  
John Hanna, of Ind.  
T. T. Crittenden, of Mo.

**Foreign Affairs.**

Thomas Swann, of Md.  
Samuel S. Cox, of N. Y.  
And. H. Hamilton, of Ind.  
William H. Forney, of Ala.  
Samuel A. Bridges, of Pa.  
Benj. Wilson, of W. Va.  
James Monroe, of O.  
Chas. G. Williams, of Wis.  
William W. Crapo, of Mass.  
John W. Killinger, of Pa.  
Jos. H. Acklen, of La.

**Territories.**

Benj. J. Franklin, of Mo.  
Hay. Y. Riddle, of Tenn.  
Jacob Turney, of Pa.  
Jas. Taylor Jones, of Ala.  
H. L. Muldrow, of Miss.  
Leopold Morse, of Mass.  
George A. Bagley, of N. Y.  
William Aldrich, of Ill.  
Thomas B. Reed, of Maine.  
Henry S. Neal, of O.  
M. Maginnis, of Montana.  
J. E. Cravens, of Ark.

**Revolutionary Pen-sions.**

L. A. Mackey, of Pa.  
Richard P. Bland, of Mo.  
E. John Ellis, of La.  
Chas. B. Benedict, of N. Y.  
Walter L. Steele, of N. C.  
B. F. Martin, of W. Va.  
William Kimmell, of Md.

Geo. W. Patterson, of N. Y.  
Mills Gardner, of O.  
I. Newton Evans, of Pa.  
Amasa Norcross, of Mass.

**Invalid Pensions.**

Americus V. Rice, of O.  
Gold. W. Hewitt, of Ala.  
Hay. Y. Riddle, of Tenn.  
William Walsh, of Md.  
Levi A. Mackey, of Pa.  
James W. Covert, of N. Y.  
C. H. Sinnickson, of N. J.  
Joseph H. Rainey, of S. C.  
Charles H. Joyce, of Vt.  
Llewellyn Powers, of Maine.  
L. S. Metcalfe, of Mo.

**Railway and Canals.**

George C. Cabell, of Va.  
Thos. T. Crittenden, of Mo.  
Charles M. Shelley, of Ala.  
James A. McKenzie, of Ky.  
Nicholas Muller, of N. Y.  
A. A. Clark, of N. J.  
James L. Evans, of Ind.  
John I. Mitchell, of Pa.  
John H. Camp, of N. Y.  
George C. Hazleton, of Wis.  
Walter L. Steele, of N. C.

**Mines and Mining.**

George M. Beebe, of N. Y.  
Joseph J. Davis, of N. C.  
William H. Felton, of Ga.  
Francis D. Collins, of Pa.  
Andrew R. Boone, of Ky.  
David Rea, of Mo.  
Jas. Taylor Jones, of Ala.  
Thomas Wren, of Nevada.  
Jas. H. Randolph, of Tenn.  
W. S. Shallenberger, of Pa.  
John W. Stone, of Mich.  
Hiram S. Stevens, of Arizo.

**Education and Labor.**

John Goode, Jr., of Va.  
Benoni S. Fuller, of Ind.  
Milton I. Southard, of O.  
A. S. Willis, of Ky.  
John M. Bright, of Tenn.  
Hiram F. Bell, of Ga.  
Van H. Manning, of Miss.  
George B. Loring, of Mass.  
Jacob M. Campbell, of Pa.  
J. N. Hungerford, of N. Y.  
Dudley C. Haskell, of Kan.

**Revision of the Laws of the United States.**

William Walsh, of Md.  
Gilbert C. Walker, of Va.  
Richard P. Bland, of Mo.  
George A. Bicknell, of Ind.  
Hilary A. Herbert, of Ala.  
A. S. Willis, of Ky.  
Rush Clark, of Ia.  
Wm. McKinley, Jr., of O.  
E. K. Hart, of N. Y.  
Jos. H. Acklen, of La.  
Thomas Ryan, of Kan.



## COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—(Continued).

**Coinage, Weights, and Measures.**

Alex. H. Stephens, of Ga.  
Levi Maish, of Pa.  
Robert B. Vance, of N. C.  
John B. Clark, Jr., of Mo.  
R. M. Knapp, of Ill.  
H. L. Muldrow, of Miss.  
John B. Clarke, of Ky.  
Mark S. Brewer, of Mich.  
Thomas Ryan, of Kan.  
J. W. Dwight, of N. Y.

**Patents.**

Robert B. Vance, of N. C.  
John B. Clarke, of Ky.  
William E. Smith, of Ga.  
D. Wyatt Aiken, of S. C.  
R. W. Townshend, of Ill.  
Aug. W. Cutler, of N. J.  
William Ward, of Pa.  
H. M. Pollard, of Mo.  
James F. Briggs, of N. H.  
Edwin Willits, of Mich.  
Benjamin Dean, of Mass.

**Public Buildings and Grounds.**

Philip Cook, of Ga.  
Casey Young, of Tenn.  
Benj. J. Franklin, of Mo.  
Archibald M. Bliss, of N. Y.  
Francis D. Collins, of Pa.  
R. F. Ligon, of Ala.  
James A. McKenzie, of Ky.  
Joseph C. Stone, of Ia.  
H. L. Humphrey, of Wis.  
John S. Jones, of O.  
William Lathrop, of Ill.

**Accounts.**

Charles B. Roberts, of Md.  
John A. McMahon, of O.  
J. R. Chalmers, of Miss.  
Henry W. Blair, of N. H.  
Thomas A. Boyd, of Ill.

**Mileage.**

Thomas R. Cobb, of Ind.  
Anthony Eickhoff, of N. Y.  
Samuel A. Bridges, of Pa.  
Lorenzo Danford, of O.  
Milton S. Robinson, of Ind.

**Expenditures in the State Department.**

Wm. M. Springer, of Ill.  
S. L. Mayham, of N. Y.  
Mark H. Dunnell, of Minn.  
Thomas M. Bayne, of Pa.  
Benjamin Dean, of Mass.  
Thos. Turner, of Ky.  
Solomon Bundy, of N. Y.

**Expenditures in the Treasury Department.**

John M. Glover, of Mo.  
Henry R. Harris, of Ga.

Wm. H. Forney, of Ala.  
Lucien C. Gause, of Ark.  
Wm. D. Veeder, of N. Y.  
H. L. Dickey, of O.  
George A. Bagley, of N. Y.  
Michael D. White, of Ind.  
Joseph Jorgensen, of Va.

**Expenditures in the War Department.**

Jos. C. S. Blackburn, of Ky.  
Milton A. Candler, of Ga.  
Americus V. Rice, of O.  
Benj. T. Eads, of R. I.  
H. L. Dickey, of O.  
Thos. B. Reed, of Mo.  
John M. Bailey, of N. Y.

**Expenditures in the Navy Department.**

Benj. A. Willis, of N. Y.  
W. C. Whitthorne, of Tenn.  
John S. Carlisle, of Ky.  
Horace F. Page, of Cal.  
Jay A. Hubbell, of Mich.  
A. L. Pridemore, of Va.  
R. Williams, of Oregon.

**Expenditures in the Post-Office Department.**

Jer. N. Williams, of Ala.  
John W. Caldwell, of Ky.  
Lewis F. Watson, of Pa.  
Curtis H. Brogden, of N. C.  
J. B. Clark, Jr., of Mo.  
W. McKinley, of O.

**Expenditures in the Interior Department.**

Wm. A. J. Sparks, of Ill.  
Wm. M. Robbins, of N. C.  
D. L. Lockwood, of N. Y.  
Addison Oliver, of Ia.  
Edwin Willits, of Mich.  
T. M. Patterson, of Col.  
T. C. Pound, of Wis.

**Expenditures on Public Buildings.**

William P. Lynde, of Wis.  
Jesse J. Yeates, of N. C.  
Wm. F. Slemmons, of Ark.  
William S. Stenger, of Pa.  
Amasa Norcross, of Mass.  
Rich. Williams, of Oregon.  
John M. Bailey, of N. Y.

**Expenditures in the Department of Justice.**

Edward S. Bragg, of Wis.  
Milton J. Durham, of Ky.  
John R. Eden, of Ill.  
A. A. Hardenberg, of N. J.  
John H. Evans, of S. C.  
Nicholas Muller, of N. Y.  
Omar D. Conger, of Mich.  
John T. Walt, of Ct.

Mills Gardner, of O.  
Geo. D. Robinson, of Mass.  
John S. Young, of La.

**On Rules.**

The Speaker.  
Alex. H. Stephens, of Ga.  
Milton Saylor, of O.  
Nath. P. Banks, of Mass.  
James A. Garfield, of O.

**Printing.**

Otho R. Singleton, of Miss.  
Anthony Eickhoff, of N. Y.  
Latimer W. Ballou, of R. I.

**Enrolled Bills.**

And. H. Hamilton, of Ind.  
J. B. Elam, of La.  
John E. Kenna, of W. Va.  
Nelson H. Van Vorhes, of O.  
Joseph H. Rainey, of S. C.

**Library.**

Samuel S. Cox, of N. Y.  
Chas. E. Hooker, of Miss.  
Eugene Hale, of Maine.

**SELECT COMMITTEES.****Reform in the Civil Service.**

Carter H. Harrison, of Ill.  
Philip Cook, of Ga.  
William W. Garth, of Ala.  
Jordan E. Cravens, of Ark.  
Daniel M. Henry, of Md.  
Charles H. Morgan, of Mo.  
J. D. Cox, of Ohio.  
Amaziah B. James, of N. Y.  
J. Howard Pugh, of N. J.  
Leonidas Sexton, of Ind.  
C. N. Potter, of N. Y.

**Mississippi Levees.**

E. W. Robertson, of La.  
Robert A. Hatcher, of Mo.  
Hernan D. Money, of Miss.  
H. Casey Young, of Tenn.  
R. M. Knapp, of Ill.  
George M. Landers, of Ct.  
Benj. F. Martin, of W. Va.  
Russell Errett, of Pa.  
Thaddeus C. Pound, of Wis.  
Geo. D. Robinson, of Mass.  
Horatio Blabee, Jr., of Fla.

**On the Revision of the Laws Regulating the Counting of the Electoral Votes for President and Vice-President.**

Milton I. Southard, of O.  
Eppa Hunton, of Va.  
C. N. Potter, of N. Y.  
John F. House, of Tenn.  
George A. Bicknell, of Ind.  
Hilary A. Herbert, of Ala.  
John G. Carlisle, of Ky.

## COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—(Continued).

Benj. F. Butler, of Mass.  
Thomas M. Browne, of Ind.  
Curtis H. Brogden, of N.C.  
Ezekiel S. Sampson, of Ia.

**On Alleged Frauds in  
the Late Presidential  
Election.**

C. N. Potter, of N. Y.  
Wm. R. Morrison, of Ill.  
Eppa Hunton, of Va.  
Wm. S. Stenger, of Pa.  
John A. McMahon, of O.  
W. M. Springer, of Ill.  
J. S. C. Blackburn, of Ky.  
Jacob D. Cox, of O.  
Benj. F. Butler, of Mass.  
Thos. B. Reed, of Me.  
Frank Hancock, of N. Y.

**To Inquire into the  
Causes of the Pres-  
ent Depression of  
Labor.**

Abram S. Hewitt, of N.Y.  
H. Y. Riddle, of Tenn.  
Henry L. Dickey, of O.

John R. Tucker, of Va.  
J. M. Thompson, of Pa.  
Wm. W. Rice, of Mass.  
Thomas A. Boyd, of Ill.

**On the Census.**

Samuel S. Cox, of N. Y.  
R. Q. Mills, of Texas.  
Robert F. Ligon, of Ala.  
William E. Smith, of Ga.  
John G. Carlisle, of Ky.  
Robert A. Hatcher, of Mo.  
Latimer W. Ballou, of R.I.  
Joseph Jorgensen, of Va.  
Thomas Ryan, of Kan.  
Richard Williams, of Or.  
Alvah A. Clark, of N. J.

**On Reorganization of  
the Army.**

Henry B. Banning, of O.  
Geo. G. Dibrell, of Tenn.  
Edward S. Bragg, of Wis.  
Horace B. Strait, of Minn.  
Harry White, of Pa.

**On Transfer of Indian  
Bureau.**

Alfred M. Seales, of N. C.  
Andrew R. Boone, of Ky.  
Chas. E. Hooker, of Miss.  
N. H. Van Vorhes, of O.  
Jacob H. Stewart, of Minn.

**On the Ventilation of  
the Hall.**

Casey Young, of Tenn.  
James M. Covert, of N. Y.  
Chas. M. Shelley, of Ala.  
John G. Carlisle, of Ky.  
Benj. F. Butler, of Mass.  
Addison Oliver, of Ia.  
John W. Stone, of Mich.

**On Epidemic Diseases  
in the United States.**

Casey Young, of Tenn.  
Randall L. Gibson, of La.  
Chas. E. Hooker, of Miss.  
John Goode, of Va.  
Leopold Morse, of Mass.  
James A. Garfield, of O.  
Alfred C. Harner, of Pa.  
S. B. Chittenden, of N. Y.

**Table of Representatives in Congress re-elected to the next suc-  
ceeding Congress, 1789-1879.**

[Compiled from the full lists of members of each Congress in the Political Register and Con-  
gressional Directory, by B. P. Poore, Boston, 1878.]

CONGRESSES.	Re- elected.	Not re- elected.	CONGRESSES.	Re- elected.	Not re- elected.
1st Congress, 1789-91	87	28	24th Congress, 1835-37	125	115
2d " 1791-93	45	25	" 1837-39	115	125
3d " 1793-95	65	48	26th " 1839-41	128	112
4th " 1795-97	60	54	27th " 1841-43	61	179
5th " 1797-99	72	54	28th " 1843-45	105	126
6th " 1799-1801	58	55	29th " 1845-47	108	135
7th " 1801-3	72	36	30th " 1847-49	99	136
8th " 1803-5	95	54	31st " 1849-51	98	131
9th " 1805-7	95	52	32d " 1851-53	86	148
10th " 1807-9	92	57	33d " 1853-55	93	141
11th " 1809-11	88	69	34th " 1855-57	116	123
12th " 1811-13	82	65	35th " 1857-59	115	120
13th " 1813-15	97	96	36th " 1859-61	75	165
14th " 1815-17	64	133	37th " 1861-63	66	129
15th " 1817-19	103	92	38th " 1863-65	94	98
16th " 1819-21	89	111	39th " 1865-67	111	87
17th " 1821-23	108	91	40th " 1867-69	122	121
18th " 1823-25	129	91	41st " 1869-71	117	126
19th " 1825-27	129	94	42d " 1871-73	124	120
20th " 1827-29	115	104	43d " 1873-75	112	181
21st " 1829-31	125	93	44th " 1875-77	153	139
22d " 1831-33	108	108	45th " 1877-79	155	138
23d " 1833-35	139	119			

## EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF THE UNITED STATES.

## EXECUTIVE MANSION.

OFFICE.	NAME.	Whence Appointed.	Date of Commission.	Salary.
President of the U. S. ....	Rutherford B. Hayes	Ohio.....	March 4, 1877	\$50,000
Private Secretary.....	W. K. Rogers	Minnesota ...	March 4, 1877	3,500

## DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Secretary of State.....	William M. Evarts.	New York....	March 12, 1877	8,000
Assistant Secretary.....	Fred'k W. Seward.	New York....	March 16, 1877	3,500
Second Assist. Secretary..	William Hunter....	Rhode Island	July 27, 1866	3,500
Third Assistant Secretary	Charles Payson....	Mass.....	June 11, 1878	3,500
Chief Clerk.....	Sevellon A. Brown..	New York....	Aug. 7, 1873	2,500
Examiner of Claims.....	Henry O'Conner....	Iowa.....	Feb. 9, 1872	3,500

## TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Secretary of the Treasury..	John Sherman.....	Ohio.....	March 8, 1877	8,000
Assistant Secretary.....	John B. Hawley....	Illinois.....	Dec. 6, 1877	4,500
Assistant Secretary.....	Henry F. French....	Massachus'ts.	Aug. 12, 1876	4,500
Chief Clerk.....	J. K. Upton.....	N. Hampshire	May 1, 1877	2,700
Solicitor of the Treasury..	Kenneth Rayner....	N. Carolina..	June 30, 1877	4,500
Supervising Architect....	James G. Hill.....	Massachus'ts.	Aug. 11, 1876	4,500
Chief of Bureau of Engraving and Printing.	Orsamus H. Irish....	Nebraska....	Oct. 1, 1878	4,500
Chf. of Bureau of Statistics	Joseph Nimmo, Jr..	New York....	Sept. 1, 1878	2,400
Chief of Warrant Division	Joseph T. Power....	Pennsylvania	July 1, 1875	2,750
Chf. of Appointment Div'n	Wilson J. Vance....	Ohio.....	May 6, 1878	2,500
Director of the Mint.....	R. E. Preston, Act'g	Tennessee....	.....	4,500
First Comptroller.....	Albert G. Porter....	Ind.....	Mar. 8, 1878	5,000
Second Comptroller.....	William W. Upton..	Oregon.....	Sept. 20, 1877	5,000
Commissioner of Customs	Henry C. Johnson..	Pennsylvania	April 8, 1874	4,000
Register of the Treasury..	Glenni W. Scofield.	Pennsylvania	April 1, 1878	4,000
First Auditor.....	Robert M. Reynolds.	Alabama.....	April 18, 1878	3,600
Second Auditor.....	Ezra B. French.....	Maine.....	Aug. 3, 1861	3,600
Third Auditor.....	Horace Austin.....	Minnesota....	Jan. 7, 1876	3,600
Fourth Auditor.....	Stephen J. W. Tabor	Iowa.....	May 19, 1868	3,600
Fifth Auditor.....	Jacob H. Ela.....	N. Hampshire	Dec. 19, 1871	3,600
Sixth Auditor.....	Jacob M. McGrew..	Ohio.....	July 1, 1875	3,600
Treasurer of the U. S. ....	James G. Gillan....	Connecticut..	June 6, 1877	6,000
Assistant Treasurer.....	Albert U. Wyman..	Nebraska....	June 6, 1877	3,600
Compt'r of the Currency..	John Jay Knox.....	New York....	April 24, 1875	5,000
Com. of Internal Revenue	Green B. Baum.....	Illinois.....	Aug. 2, 1876	6,000
Solic'r of Internal Revenue	Charles Chesley....	N. Hampshire	Oct. 13, 1871	4,500
Chairman of Light-House Board.....	John Rodgers.....	Dist. of Col..	June 23, 1878	.....
Supt. of U. S. Coast Survey	Carille F. Patterson	California....	Feb. 17, 1874	4,000
Assist. in Charge of Office	Julius E. Hilgard..	Illinois.....	April 1, 1873	4,200
Supervising Surgeon-Gen.	John M. Woodworth	Illinois.....	March 13, 1875	4,000

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

Secretary of the Interior..	Carl Schurz.....	Missouri.....	March 12, 1877	8,000
Assistant Secretary.....	Alonzo Bell.....	New York....	April 9, 1877	3,500
Chief Clerk.....	Geo. M. Lockwood..	New York....	April 10, 1877	2,500
Asst. Attorney-General...	Edgar M. Marble....	Michigan.....	March 30, 1877	5,000

## General Land Office.

Commissioner.....	Jas. A. Williamson.	Iowa.....	June 26, 1876	4,000
Chief Clerk.....	Uri J. Baxter.....	Michigan.....	April 1, 1867	2,000

## Penion Office.

Commissioner.....	John A. Bentley....	Wisconsin..	March 28, 1876	3,600
Chief Clerk.....	O. P. G. Clarke....	Rhode Island.	July 16, 1876	2,000

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—(Continued).  
Patent Office.

OFFICE.	NAME.	Whence Appointed.	Date of Commission.	Salary.
Commissioner	Halbert E. Paine...	Wisconsin...	Oct. 31, 1873	\$4,500
Assistant Commissioner	W. H. Deolittle...	Minnesota...	July 16, 1873	3,000
Chief Clerk	F. A. Seeley...	Pennsylvania...	April 10, 1877	2,250
Examiners-in-chief.....	R. L. B. Clarke...	Iowa...	April 13, 1869	3,000
	V. D. Stockbridge...	Maine...	April 13, 1869	3,000
	H. H. Bates...	New York...	April 28, 1877	3,000
EXAMINERS.				
Chemistry, Class B.....	Thomas Antisell...	Dist. of Col.	May 10, 1877	2,500
Sewing Machines and Textile Machinery	Wm. H. Appleton...	N. Hampshire	July 10, 1872	2,500
Official Gazette of the Patent Office	John W. Babson...	Maine...	.....1877	1,800
Fine Arts.....	William Burke...	Pennsylvania...	Dec. 1, 1868	2,500
Calorifics—Stoves and Lamps	B. B. Catlin.....	New York...	May 2, 1871	2,500
Leather-working Machinery and Products	J. P. Chapman.....	Ohio.....	June 1, 1872	2,500
Metal Working, Class A	J. B. Church.....	Dist. of Col.	July 10, 1877	2,500
Metal Working, Class B	S. W. Stocking.....	New York...	July 9, 1863	2,500
Hydraulics and Pneumatics	J. B. Durnall.....	Colorado.....	Oct. 1, 1873	2,500
Chemistry, Class A.....	R. G. Dyrenforth...	Illinois.....	May 1, 1871	2,500
Agriculture.....	Oscar C. Fox.....	Ohio.....	May 23, 1870	2,500
Printing and Stationery	Frank L. Freeman...	Mass.....	Oct. 1, 1872	2,500
Steam Engineering	Frank Fowler.....	Dist. of Col.	July 1, 1869	2,500
Plastics, Ceramics, etc.	B. S. Hedrick.....	N. Carolina...	April 10, 1861	2,500
Agricultural Products	J. W. Jayne.....	Pennsylvania...	May 21, 1861	2,500
Civil Engineering	B. W. Pond.....	Maine.....	Aug. 7, 1877	2,500
Harvesters and Mills	Jos. G. Parkinson...	Main .....	June 1, 1869	2,500
Carriages, Wagons and Cars	Henry P. Sanders...	New York...	May 15, 1867	2,500
Mechanical Engineering	Albin Schoepf.....	Maryland.....	March 14, 1866	2,500
Household.....	.....	.....	.....	2,500
Fire Arms, Navigation, Wood-working, etc.	W. A. Bartlett.....	New York...	Dec. 1, 1875	2,500
Philosophical.....	H. C. Townsend.....	Maine.....	May 9, 1877	2,500
Builders' Hardware, Locks, etc.	A. G. Wilkinson.....	Connecticut...	July 1, 1864	2,500
Examiner of Interferences	Zenas F. Wilber...	Ohio.....	May 1, 1877	2,500
Trade-Marks and Labels	James E. M. Bowen...	Dist. of Col.	May 1, 1875	2,250
Indian Office.				
Commissioner	E. A. Hayt.....	New York...	Sept. 1877	3,000
Chief Clerk	Edwin J. Brooks...	N. Hampshire...	Feb. 4, 1879	2,000

## Bureau of Education.

Commissioner of Education.	John Eaton.....	Tennessee....	March 16, 1870	3,000
Chief Clerk.....	Charles Warren...	Illinois.....	Oct. 1, 1870	1,500

## POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Postmaster-General.....	David M. Key.....	Tennessee....	March 12, 1877	8,000
Chief Clerk.....	W. A. Knapp.....	Ohio.....	Aug. 22, 1876	2,200
First Assistant Postmaster-General	James N. Tyner....	Indiana.....	March 16, 1877	3,500
Second Assistant Postmaster-General	Thomas J. Brady...	Indiana.....	July 24, 1876	3,500
Third Assistant Postmaster-General	Abraham D. Hazen...	Pennsylvania...	June 7, 1877	3,500
Superintendent of Foreign Mails.....	Jos. H. Blackfan...	New Jersey...	July 28, 1868	3,000
Assistant Attorney-General for Post-Office Department	Alfred A. Freeman...	Tennessee....	May 1, 1877	4,000
Superintendent of Money-Order System.	Chas. F. Macdonald...	Mass.....	July 1, 1865	3,000

## WAR DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE.	NAME.	Whence Appointed.	Date of Commission.	Salary.
Secretary of War.....	Geo. W. McCrary..	Iowa.....	Mar. 12, 1877	\$8,000
Chief Clerk.....	H. T. Crosby.....	Pennsylvania.	July 25, 1872	2,500
Adjutant-General.....	Brig. Gen. E. D. Townsend.....	Mil. Academy	Feb. 22, 1869	5,500
Asst. Adjutant-General.....	Col. R. C. Drum.....	Pennsylvania.	Feb. 22, 1869	3,500
Chief Clerk.....	R. P. Thian.....	New York....	July 1, 1871	2,000
Inspector-General.....	Brig. Gen. R. B. Marcy.....	Mil. Academy	Dec. 12, 1878	5,500
Quartermaster-General.....	Brig. Gen. M. C. Meigs.....	Mil. Academy	May 15, 1861	5,500
Chief Clerk.....	George K. Finckel.	Dist. Col....	July 1, 1871	2,000
Paymaster-General.....	Brig. Gen. B. Alvord	Mil. Academy	July 22, 1878	5,500
Chief Clerk.....	G. D. Hanson.....	Dist. Col....	Sept. 16, 1877	2,000
Commissary-General....	Brig. Gen. R. McFeeley.....	Mil. Academy	April 14, 1875	5,500
Chief Clerk.....	Richard M. Hanson	Dist. Col....	July 1, 1871	2,000
Surgeon-General.....	Brig. Gen. J. K. Barnes.....	Pennsylvania.	Aug. 22, 1864	5,500
	Col. Chas. H. Crane	Massachusetts	July 28, 1866	3,500
Assistants.....	Maj. J. J. Woodward	Pennsylvania.	June 26, 1876	2,500
	Maj. Jno. S. Billings	Ohio.....	Dec. 2, 1876	2,500
	Capt. Geo. A. Otis..	Massachusetts	Feb. 28, 1866	2,000
Chief Clerk.....	Samuel Ramsey....	Virginia.....	July 1, 1871	2,000
Judge-Advocate General	Brig. Gen. Wm. McKee Dunn...	Indiana.....	Dec. 1, 1875	5,500
Chief Clerk.....	Thomas Duke.....	Army.....	Oct. 11, 1876	1,800
Chief of Engineers.....	Brig. Gen. A. A. Humphreys....	Mil. Academy	Aug. 8, 1866	5,500
Assistant in charge of Public Buildings and Grounds.....	Lt. Col. T. L. Casey.....	Mil. Academy	Sept. 2, 1874	3,000
Chief Clerk.....	Wm. J. Warren....	New York....	July 1, 1871	2,000
Chief Signal Officer.....	Col. Albert J. Myer	New York....	July 28, 1866	2,500
Chief Clerk.....	Alexander Ashley..	Pennsylvania.	July 1, 1874	1,800
Chief of Ordnance.....	Brig. Gen. S. V. Benét.....	Mil. Academy	June 23, 1874	5,500
Chief Clerk.....	Valentine McNally..	Massachusetts	Dec. 11, 1871	2,000

## Brief History of the Standard Silver Dollar.

Authorized to be coined, Act of April 2, 1792. Weight, 416 grains, standard silver; fineness, 892.4: equivalent to  $371\frac{1}{4}$  grains of fine silver, with  $44\frac{1}{4}$  grains alloy of pure copper.

Weight changed, Act of January 18, 1837, to 412 $\frac{1}{2}$  grains, and fineness changed to 900, preserving the same amount of pure silver =  $371\frac{1}{4}$  grains, with  $\frac{1}{4}$  alloy.

Coinage discontinued, Act of February 12, 1873.

Total amount coined, from 1792 to 1873, \$8,045,838.

Coinage revived, two million dollars per month required to be coined, and issue made legal-tender for all debts, public and private, Act of February 28, 1878.

Total amount coined, February 28, 1878, to December 31, 1878, \$32,495,550.

## NAVY DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE.	NAME.	Whence Appointed.	Date of Commission.	Salary.
Secretary of the Navy...	R. W. Thompson...	Indiana.....	March 12, 1877	\$8,000
Chief Clerk.....	John W. Hogg.....	Tennessee.....	Jan. 1, 1854	2,500
Acting Judge-Advocate..	Capt. W. B. Reney....	Iowa.....	July 1, 1878	2,500
Chief of Bureau of Yards and Docks....	Com. R. L. Law.....	Indiana.....	July 1, 1878	5,000
Chief of Bureau of Navigation.....	Com. W.D. Whiting	Mass'chusetts	June 11, 1878	4,000
Chief of Bureau of Ordnance.....	Com. W.N. Jeffers {	District of Columbia... {	April 10, '73	3,500
Chief of Bureau of Provisions and Clothing..	P. G. Geo. F. Cutter	Mass'chusetts	Nov. 18, 1878	4,400
Chief of Bureau of Medicine and Surgery...	Sur. Gen. J. W. Taylor.....	New Jersey	Oct. 21, 1878	3,500
Chief of Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting..	Capt. Earl English..	New Jersey..	Nov. 20, 1878	4,000
Chief of Bureau of Construction and Repair..	Chief Constructor { J. W. Easby... {	District of Columbia... {	Apr. 28, 1877	3,500
Chief of Bureau of Steam-Engineering...	Engineer-in-Chief William H. Shock	Maryland....	Feb. 26, 1877	4,000
Commandant of Navy Yard, Washington...	Commodore John C. Febiger.....	Ohio.....	Oct. 10, 1876	4,000

*Navy Pay Office.*

Paymaster.....	J. A. Smith.....	Maine.....	Nov. 7, 1878	4,400
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*Marine Corps.*

Commandant Marine Corps	Colonel Charles G. McCawley.....	Louisiana....	Nov. 1, 1876	3,500
In charge Marine Barracks	Major Charles Heywood.....	New York....	Nov. 1, 1876	2,500

*Naval Observatory.*

Superintendent.....	Rear-Admiral John Rodgers.....	District of Columbia	May 1, 1877	5,000
	Mordecai Yarnall...	Kentucky....	Aug. 14, 1848	3,500
	Asaph Hall.....	Mass'chusetts	May 2, 1863	3,000
Professors.....	William Harkness..	New York....	Aug. 24, 1863	3,000
	Joseph E. Nourse..	Dist. of Col..	May 21, 1864	2,000
	John R. Eastman...	N. Hampshire	Feb. 17, 1865	3,000
	Edward S. Holden..	Army.....	March 21, 1878	2,400

*Nautical Almanac.*

Superintendent.....	Professor Simon Newcomb.....	Mass'chusetts	Sept. 21, 1861	3,500
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*Signal Office.*

In charge.....	Commodore John C. Beaumont.....	Pennsylvania.	June 14, 1874	4,000
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*Hydrographic Office.*

Hydrographer.....	Capt. S.R. Franklin	Penn.....	May 16, 1878	4,000
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## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Attorney-General.....	Charles Devens....	Mass'chusetts	March 12, 1877	8,000
Solicitor-General.....	Samuel F. Phillips..	N. Carolina...	Nov. 15, 1872	7,000
Assistant Attorney-Gen'l.	Edwin B. Smith....	Maine.....	Aug. 28, 1875	5,000
Assistant Attorney-Gen'l.	Thomas Simons....	New York....	May 28, 1875	5,000
Chief Clerk.....	George C. Wing.....	Ohio.....	July 1, 1878	2,200
Law Clerk.....	Alexander J. Bentley	".....	June 10, 1867	2,700

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Commissioner.....	William G. Le Duc..	Minnesota....	June 30, 1877	3,000
Chief Clerk.....	E. A. Carman.....	".....	July, 1877	1,900

## JUDICIARY OF THE UNITED STATES.

## Supreme Court of the United States.

	Appointed from	Date of Commission.	Salary.
Mr. Chief Justice Waite.....	Ohio.....	Jan. 21, 1874.....	\$10,500
Mr. Justice Clifford.....	Maine.....	Jan. 12, 1857.....	10,000
Mr. Justice Swayne.....	Ohio.....	Jan. 24, 1862.....	10,000
Mr. Justice Miller.....	Iowa.....	July 16, 1862.....	10,000
Mr. Justice Field.....	California.....	Mar. 10, 1868.....	10,000
Mr. Justice Strong.....	Pennsylvania.....	Feb. 18, 1870.....	10,000
Mr. Justice Bradley.....	New Jersey.....	Mar. 21, 1870.....	10,000
Mr. Justice Hunt.....	New York.....	Dec. 11, 1872.....	10,000
Mr. Justice Harlan.....	Kentucky.....	Nov. 20, 1877.....	10,000

## OFFICERS OF THE SUPREME COURT.

<i>Clerk.</i> —D. W. Middleton .....	District of Columbia.....	1853.....	Fees.
<i>Marshal.</i> —John G. Nicolay.....	Illinois.....	1872.....	\$3,000
<i>Reporter.</i> —William T. Otto.....	Indiana.....	1875.....	2,500

## Circuit Courts of the United States.

**First Judicial Circuit.**—Mr. Justice Clifford, of Portland, Maine. Districts of—

Maine,	Massachusetts,
New Hampshire,	Rhode Island.
Circuit Judge.—John Lowell, Boston, Mass., Dec. 18, 1878.....	\$6,000

**Second Judicial Circuit.**—Mr. Justice Hunt, of Utica, New York. Districts of—

Vermont,	Southern New York,
Connecticut,	Eastern New York.
Northern New York,	
Circuit Judge.—Samuel Blatchford, New York City, Mar. 4, 1878.....	\$6,000

**Third Judicial Circuit.**—Mr. Justice Strong, of Philadelphia, Pa. Districts of—

New Jersey,	Western Pennsylvania,
Eastern Pennsylvania,	Delaware.
Circuit Judge.—Wm. McKennan, Washington, Pa., Dec. 22, 1869.....	\$6,000

**Fourth Judicial Circuit.**—Mr. Chief Justice Waite. Districts of—

Maryland,	North Carolina (Eastern and Western).
West Virginia,	South Carolina.
Virginia (Eastern and Western Districts),	
Circuit Judge.—Hugh L. Bond, Baltimore.....	July 18, 1870..... \$6,000

## JUDICIARY OF THE UNITED STATES.

**Fifth Judicial Circuit.**—Mr. Justice Bradley, of Newark, N. J. Districts of—

Georgia (Northern and Southern),	Mississippi (Northern & South'n),
Northern Florida,	Louisiana,
Southern Florida,	Eastern Texas.
Northern, Middle, and Southern Alabama,	Western Texas.

Circuit Judge.—William B. Woods, Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 22, 1865..... \$6,000

**Sixth Judicial Circuit.**—Mr. Justice Swayne, of Columbus, Ohio. Districts of—

Northern Ohio,	Kentucky,
Southern Ohio,	Eastern, Middle, and Western
Eastern Michigan,	Tennessee.
Western Michigan,	

Circuit Judge.—John Baxter, Knoxville, Tenn., Dec. 13, 1877..... \$6,000

**Seventh Judicial Circuit.**—Mr. Justice Harlan, of Louisville, Ky. Districts of—

Indiana,	Eastern Wisconsin,
Northern Illinois,	Western Wisconsin,
Southern Illinois,	

Circuit Judge.—Thomas Drummond, Winfield, Ill., Dec. 22, 1860..... \$3,000

**Eighth Judicial Circuit.**—Mr. Justice Miller, of Keokuk, Iowa. Districts of—

Minnesota,	Kansas,
Iowa,	Eastern Arkansas,
Eastern Missouri,	Western Arkansas,
Western Missouri,	Nebraska.

Circuit Judge.—John F. Dillon, Davenport, Iowa, Dec. 22, 1869..... \$6,000

**Ninth Judicial Circuit.**—Mr. Justice Field, of San Francisco, Cal. Districts of—

California,	Nevada.
Oregon,	

Circuit Judge.—Lorenzo Sawyer, San Francisco, Jan. 10, 1870..... \$6,000

## United States Court of Claims.

	Appointed from	Date of Commission.	Salary.
Charles D. Drake, Chief Justice.....	Missouri.....	Dec. 12, 1870.....	\$4,500
Charles C. Nott.....	New York.....	Feb. 22, 1865.....	4,500
William A. Richardson.....	Massachusetts.....	June 2, 1874.....	4,500
J. C. Bancroft Davis.....	New York.....	Jan. 1, 1878.....	4,500
William H. Hunt.....	Louisiana.....	May 15, 1878.....	4,500

## Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

	Date of Commission.	Salary.
CHIEF-JUSTICE.—David K. Cartter, Ohio.....	March 11, 1863.....	\$4,500
JUSTICES.—Andrew Wylie, D. C.....	March 18, 1863.....	4,000
David C. Humphries, Ala.....	May 13, 1870.....	4,000
Arthur MacArthur, Wis.....	July 15, 1870.....	4,000
Alexander B. Hagner, Md.....	Jan. 21, 1878.....	4,000



## JUDGES OF THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS.

DISTRICTS.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	DATE OF COMMISSION.	SALARY.
ALABAMA: (Three Districts)..	John Bruce.....	Montgomery....	Feb. 27, 1875	\$3,500
ARKANSAS: Eastern District..	Henry C. Caldwell.....	Little Rock.....	June 30, 1864	3,500
Western ".....	Isaac C. Parker.....	Fort Smith.....	Mar. 24, 1875	3,500
CALIFORNIA.....	Ogden Hoffman.....	San Francisco....	Feb. 27, 1861	5,000
COLORADO.....	Moses Hallett.....	Denver.....	Jan. 20, 1877	3,500
CONNECTICUT.....	Nathaniel Shipman.....	Hartford.....	April 17, 1873	3,500
DELAWARE.....	Edward G. Bradford.....	Wilmington.....	Dec. 12, 1871	3,500
FLORIDA: Northern District	Thomas Settle.....	Jacksonville....	Jan. 30, 1877	3,500
Southern ".....	James W. Locke.....	Key West.....	Feb. 1, 1872	3,500
GEORGIA: (Two Districts)..	John Erskine.....	Atlanta.....	Jan. 22, 1866	3,500
ILLINOIS: Northern District	Henry W. Blodgett.....	Chicago.....	Jan. 11, 1870	4,000
Southern ".....	Samuel H. Treat.....	Springfield.....	Mar. 3, 1855	3,500
INDIANA.....	Walter G. Gresham.....	Indianapolis.....	Dec. 21, 1869	3,500
IOWA.....	James M. Love.....	Keokuk.....	Feb. 21, 1866	3,500
KANSAS.....	Cassius G. Foster.....	Atchison.....	Mar. 10, 1874	3,500
KENTUCKY.....	Bland Ballard.....	Louisville.....	Jan. 22, 1862	3,500
LOUISIANA.....	Edward C. Billings.....	New Orleans.....	Feb. 10, 1876	4,500
MAINE.....	Edward Fox.....	Portland.....	May 31, 1866	3,500
MARYLAND.....	William F. Giles.....	Baltimore.....	Jan. 11, 1854	4,000
MASSACHUSETTS.....	Thomas L. Nelson.....	Worcester.....	Jan. 10, 1879	4,000
MICHIGAN: Eastern District..	Henry B. Brown.....	Detroit.....	Mar. 13, 1875	3,500
Western ".....	Solomon L. Withey.....	Grand Rapids....	Mar. 11, 1863	3,500
MINNESOTA: Rensselaer R. Nelson.....		St. Paul.....	June 1, 1858	3,500
MISSISSIPPI.....				
(Two Districts)..	Robert A. Hill.....	Oxford.....	May 1, 1866	3,500
MISSOURI: Eastern District..	Samuel Treat.....	St. Louis.....	Mar. 3, 1857	3,500
Western ".....	Arnold Krekel.....	Jefferson City....	Mar. 31, 1865	3,500
NEBRASKA.....	Elmer S. Dundy.....	Falls City.....	April 9, 1868	3,500
NEVADA.....	Edgar W. Hillyer.....	Carson City.....	Dec. 21, 1869	3,500
NEW HAMPSHIRE.....	Daniel Clark.....	Manchester.....	July 27, 1866	3,500
NEW JERSEY.....	John T. Nixon.....	Trenton.....	April 28, 1871	4,000
NEW YORK: Northern District	William J. Wallace.....	Syracuse.....	April 7, 1874	4,000
Southern ".....	William G. Choate.....	New York City....	Mar. 25, 1878	4,000
Eastern ".....	Charles L. Benedict.....	Brooklyn.....	Mar. 9, 1865	4,000
NORTH CAROLINA: Eastern District..	George W. Brooks.....	Elizabeth City....	Jan. 22, 1866	3,500
Western ".....	Robert P. Dick.....	Greensboro.....	June 7, 1872	3,500
OHIO: Northern District	Martin Welker.....	Wooster.....	Nov. 25, 1873	3,500
Southern ".....	Philip B. Swing.....	Batavia.....	Mar. 30, 1871	4,000
OREGON.....	Matthew P. Deady.....	Portland.....	Mar. 9, 1859	3,500
PENNSYLVANIA: Eastern District..				4,000
Western ".....	Winthrop W. Ketcham.....	Pittsburgh.....	June 26, 1876	4,000
RHODE ISLAND.....	John P. Knowles.....	Providence.....	Jan. 24, 1872	3,500
SOUTH CAROLINA.....	George S. Bryan.....	Charleston.....	Mar. 12, 1866	3,500
TENNESSEE: East & Mid. Dist.	Connally F. Trigg.....	Bristol.....	July 17, 1862	3,500
Western District..	Eli S. Hammond.....	Memphis.....	June 17, 1878	3,500
TEXAS: Eastern District..	Amos Morrill.....	Galveston.....	Feb. 5, 1872	3,500
Western ".....	Thomas H. Duval.....	Austin.....	Mar. 3, 1857	3,500
VERMONT.....	Hoyt H. Wheeler.....	Jamaica.....	Mar. 10, 1877	3,500
VIRGINIA: Eastern District..	Robert W. Hughes.....	Norfolk.....	Jan. 14, 1874	3,500
Western ".....	Alexander Rives.....	Charlottesville....	Feb. 6, 1871	3,500
WEST VIRGINIA.....	John J. Jackson, Jr.....	Parkersburg.....	Aug. 3, 1861	3,500
WISCONSIN: Eastern District..	Charles E. Dyer.....	Racine.....	Feb. 10, 1875	3,500
Western ".....	Romanzo E. Bunn.....	Madison.....	Oct. 30, 1877	3,500

## DIPLOMATIC SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES.

[From the Register of the Department of State, December, 1878.]

COUNTRY.	Name and Rank.	Residence.	Whence Appointed.	Date of Commission.	Salary.
Argentine Rep.	Thomas O. Osborn, Min. Res.	Buenos A.	Ill...	Feb. 10, '74	\$7,500
Aust'ia-Hungary	John A. Kasson, * E.E. & M.P.	Vienna...	Iowa...	June 11, '77	12,000
	John F. Delaplaine, Sec. Leg.	Vienna...	N. Y.	June 1, '69	1,800
Belgium.....	Wm. C. Goodloe, Min. Res.	Brussels.	Ky...	Mar. 4, '78	7,500
Bolivia.....	S. Newton Pettis, M.R. & C.G.	La Paz.	Pa...	Sept. 4, '78	5,000
Brazil.....	H. W. Hilliard, E. E. & M.P.	Rio de J.	Ga...	July 31, '77	12,000
	John C. White, Sec. Leg.	Rio de J.	Ill...	June 28, '78	1,800
Central American States:					
Costa Rica,	George Williamson, Min. Res.	Guatemala	La...	May 17, '73	10,000
Guatemala,					
Honduras,					
Nicaragua,					
Salvador					
Chili.....	Thos. O. Osborn, E.E. & M.P.	Santiago.	Kans.	May 31, '77	10,000
China.....	Geo. F. Seward, E.E. & M.P.	Peking...	Cal...	Jan. 7, '76	12,000
	Chest. Holcombe, Sec. & Int.	Peking...		Aug. 15, '76	5,000
Colombia.....	Ernest Dichman, Min. Res.	Bogota...	Wis...	June 15, '78	7,500
Denmark.....	Mich. J. Cramer, Chargé d'Aff.	Copenh'n	Ky...	Aug. 15, '78	5,000
France.....	Edw. F. Noyes, E.E. & M.P.	Paris....	Ohio...	July 1, '77	17,500
	Robert R. Hitt, Sec. of Leg.	Paris....	Ill...	Dec. 15, '74	2,625
	Henri Vignaud, 2d Sec. of Leg.	Paris....	La...	Dec. 14, '75	2,000
Germany.....					17,500
	H. Sidney Everett, Sec. of Leg.	Berlin...	Mass.	Aug. 1, '77	2,000
	Chapman Coleman, 2d S. Leg.	Berlin...	Md...	May 8, '74	2,625
Great Britain...	John Welsh, E.E. & M.P.	London...	Pa...	Nov. 9, '77	17,500
	Wm. J. Hopkin, Sec. of Leg.	London...	N. Y.	June 22, '76	2,625
	E. S. Nadal, 2d Sec. of Leg.	London...	N. Y.	June 8, '77	2,000
Greece.....	John Meredith Read, Ch. d'Aff.	Athens...	N. Y.	Aug. 15, '76	5,000
Hawaiian Is'ls	James M. Comly, Min. Res.	Honolulu.	Ohio...	July 1, '77	7,500
Haiti.....	John M. Langston, M.R. & C.G.	Port au P.	D. C.	Sept. 28, '77	7,500
Italy.....	Geo. P. Marsh, E.E. & M.P.	Rome....	Vt...	Mar. 20, '61	12,000
	Geo. W. Wurts, Sec. of Leg.	Rome....	Pa...	April 16, '69	1,800
Japan.....	John A. Bingham, E.E. & M.P.	Yedo....	Ohio...	May 31, '73	12,000
	Durham W. Stevens, Sec. Leg.	Yedo....	D. C.	Aug. 6, '78	2,500
	David Thompson, Interpreter	Yedo....	Ohio...	Nov. 18, '74	2,500
Liberia.....	John H. Smyth, M.R. & C.G.	Monrovia	N. C.	July 12, '78	4,000
Mexico.....	John W. Foster, E.E. & M.P.	Mexico...	Ind...	Mar. 17, '73	12,000
	Daniel S. Richardson, Sec. Leg.	Mexico...	Cal...	July 25, '75	1,800
Netherlands...	James Birney, Min. Res.	The Hague	Mich.	Jan. 10, '70	7,500
Paraguay and Uruguay.....	John C. Caldwell, Ch. d'Aff.	Montevid.	Me...	Aug. 15, '70	5,000
Peru.....	Richard Gibbs, E.E. & M.P.	Lima....	N. Y.	April 9, '75	10,000
Portugal.....	Benj. Moran, Chargé d'Aff.	Lisbon...	Pa...	Aug. 16, '76	5,000
Russia.....	E. W. Stoughton, E.E. & M.P.	St. Peters.	N. Y.	Oct. 30, '77	17,500
	Wickham Hoffman, Sec. Leg.	St. Peters.	N. Y.	May 31, '77	2,625
Spain.....	James R. Lowell, E.E. & M.P.	Madrid...	Mass.	June 11, '77	13,000
	Dwight T. Reed, Sec. of Leg.	Madrid...	N. Y.	July 9, '77	1,800
Sweden, Norway	John L. Stevens, Min. Res.	Stockhol.	Me...	Aug. 25, '77	7,500
Switzerland...	Nichola. Fish, Chargé d'Aff.	Berne...	N. Y.	June 20, '77	5,000
Turkey.....	Horace Maynard, Min. Res.	Constanti	Tenn.	Mar. 9, '75	7,500
	G. H. Heap, Sec. of Leg. and Consul-General.	Constanti	Pa...	July 12, '78	8,000
Venezuela.....	A. A. Gargiulo, Interpreter.	Constanti		July 1, '73	8,000
	Jehu Baker, Min. Res.	Caracas...	Ill...	Mar. 4, '78	7,500

\* Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

## FOREIGN LEGATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

[From the Register of the Department of State, December, 1873.]

COUNTRY, AND DATE OF PRESENTATION.	NAME.	RANK.
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC. March 16, 1869.	Señor Don Manuel R. García...	* E. E. and M. P.
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY. October 26, 1873.	Count Ladislas Hoyos.....	E. E. and M. P.
BELOIUM. May 21, 1873.	Mr. Maurice Delfosse.....	E. E. and M. P.
BRAZIL. October 9, 1871.	Councillor A. P. de Carvalho Borges.	E. E. and M. P.
CHINA. September 23, 1873.	Chen Lan Pin.....	E. E. and M. P.
COSTA RICA. March 21, 1876.	Yung Wing.....	Asst. E. E. and M. P.
DENMARK. December 3, 1873.	Señor Don Manuel M. Peralta	Minister Resident.
FRANCE. February 23, 1877.	Mr. J. H. de Hegermann-Lin- deneone.	Minister Resident.
GERMANY. August 1, 1871.	Mr. Max Outrey.....	E. E. and M. P.
GREAT BRITAIN. February 7, 1868.	Mr. Kurd Von Schlözer.....	E. E. and M. P.
GUATEMALA. October 25, 1873.	The Right Honorable Sir Ed- ward Thornton, K. C. B.	E. E. and M. P.
HAWAII. January 14, 1870.	Señor Don Vicente Dardon...	E. E. and M. P.
HAYTI. February 18, 1873.	Mr. Elisha H. Allen.....	E. E. and M. P.
ITALY. November 12, 1875.	Mr. Stephen Preston.....	E. E. and M. P.
JAPAN. December 18, 1874.	Baron Albert Blanc.....	E. E. and M. P.
MEXICO. May 7, 1873.	Jushio Yoshida Kiyonari.....	E. E. and M. P.
NETHERLANDS. April 27, 1875.	Señor Don Manuel M. de Zama- cona.	E. E. and M. P.
PARAGUAY. December 7, 1877.	Mr. de Pestel.....	Minister Resident.
PORTUGAL. October 8, 1873.	Dr. Don Benjamin Aceval.....	E. E. and M. P.
RUSSIA. October 29, 1875.	Viscount das Nogueiras.....	E. E. and M. P.
SALVADOR. February 13, 1874.	Mr. Nicholas Shishkin.....	E. E. and M. P.
SPAIN. February 8, 1879.	Señor Don V. cente Dardon.....	M. P.
SWEDEN AND NORWAY. May 8, 1876.	Señor Don Felipe Mendez Vigo.	E. E. and M. P.
TURKEY. October 14, 1873.	Count Carl Lewenhaupt.....	E. E. and M. P.
VENEZUELA. June 5, 1874.	Gregoire Aristarchi Bey.....	E. E. and M. P.
	Señor Don Juan B. Dalla Costa.	E. E. and M. P.

\* Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

# AMERICAN ALMANAC FOR 1879.

## UNITED STATES CONSULAR SERVICE.

wing table includes all consuls, consuls-general, and commercial agents  
1 States, the amount of whose compensation reaches \$1000, or upwards,  
by the act of June 1st, 1874, the salaried consulates are divided into  
s, besides other subdivisions, with specific fixed salaries for each, as

ates at.....	\$5,000	Twenty-one consulates at.....	\$1,000
at.....	5,000	Sixteen " at.....	2,500
late at.....	4,500	Thirty-seven " at.....	2,000
ates at.....	4,000	Forty-seven " at.....	1,500
at.....	3,500	Eighteen " at.....	1,000

all consuls receiving a fixed salary are required to pay into the Treasury,  
luction, all fees received by virtue of their offices. At other consulates  
lar agencies the fees collected form the sole compensation of the incum-  
h, however, is limited in the case of consular agents to a maximum of  
such agents are usually allowed to transact business. Consuls whose  
not exceed \$1500, and from whose consulates without the agencies fees  
to the Treasury to the amount of \$3000 a year, are compensated at \$3000  
he compensation of the feed consuls is limited to \$2500. If the fees ex-  
sum, such consuls can pay clerk-hire from the fees received at the consu-  
specially authorized, but not otherwise. The column of fees shows the  
f fees received at each consulate and agency from which returns have been  
the year ending December 31st, 1876.

From the Register of the Department of State, December, 1877.

### CONSULS OF THE UNITED STATES.

means Commercial Agent; C.G., Consul-General; C.C., Consular Clerk.

PLACE.	NAME.	STATE.	Date Appointed.	Salary.	Fees in 1877.
entime public.					
Ayres.....	Edward L. Baker....	Ill.....	Jan. 8, '74	\$3,000	\$3,395 19
ria-Hungary.					
.....	Charles A. Phelps....	Mass.....	Feb. 22, '77	2,000	3,010 59
.....	Alex. W. Thayer....	N. Y....	Nov. 1, '64	2,000	2,072 46
.....	P. Sidney Post, C. G.	Ill.....	June 17, '74	3,000	5,615 50
ry States.					
r.....	Felix A. Mathews....	Cal.....	July 9, '70	3,000	13 00
.....	George W. Fish.....	Mich....	July 13, '78	3,000	15 00
elgium.					
rp.....	James Riley Weaver.	W. Va.	Mar. 17, '70	2,500	2,842 10
ls.....	John Wilson.....	Pa.....	Jan. 18, '72	2,500	2,075 00
rs.....	George C. Taunr....	S. C....	Mar. 12, '78	1,500	656 50
Brazil.					
.....	Richard A. Edes....	D. C....	June 12, '65	1,500	994 63
.....	Asa C. Prindle.....	N. Y....	Aug. 6, '78	1,000	1,671 60
nbuco.	Andrew Cone.....	Pa.....	July 24, '78	2,000	1,135 07
ande.....	John L. Frisbie....	Mich....	July 8, '78	1,000	547 63
Janeiro.	Thomas Adamson....	Pa.....	April 10, '78	6,000	7,211 65
Chili.					
nano.....	William Crosby....	Ohio...	Mar. 11, '73	1,000	553 63
also.....				3,000	1,513 61

Pl  
Ch  
Amoy...  
Canton  
Chin-Ki  
Foo-Cho  
Hankow  
Ningpo.  
Shanghai  
Tien-Tu  
Colom  
Aspinw  
Panam  
Sabani  
Den  
Copen  
St. Th  
E  
Guaya  
Fran  
n  
Algier  
Borde  
Calal  
Cogn  
Guad  
Havi  
Lyon  
Mari  
Mari  
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## UNITED STATES CONSULAR SERVICE—(Continued).

PLACE.	NAME.	STATE.	Date Appointed.	Salary.	Fees in 1877.
<b>China.</b>					
Amoy.....	Joseph J. Henderson	Oregon.	April 15, '73	\$3,500	\$3,059 61
Canton.....	Charles P. Lincoln...	Miss....	May 28, '73	3,500	525 82
Chin-Kiang.....				3,500	586 18
Foo-Chow.....	M. M. De Lano.....	Col.....	April 20, '69	3,500	788 61
".....	K.B. Lee, Interpreter		June 8, '75	1,500	
Hankow.....	Isaac F. Shepard.....	Mo.....	Nov. 3, '70	3,500	1,186 20
Ningpo.....	Edward C. Lord.....	N. Y....	Mar. 18, '67	3,500	179 59
Shanghai.....	C. G.			5,000	9,299 77
".....	O. B. Bradford, C. C.	Pa.....	May 27, '67	1,300	
".....	D. B. McCartee, Int.	Ohio....	Aug. 9, '77	2,000	
Tien-Tsin.....	Owen N. Denny.....	Oregon.	May 1, '77	3,500	218 89
".....	Wm. N. Pethick, Int.		June 8, '75	2,000	
<b>Colombia, U.S. of</b>					
Aspinwall.....	James Thorington....	Iowa....	May 27, '73	3,000	3,877 20
Panama.....	Owen M. Long.....	Ill.....	April 7, '69	3,000	1,967 50
Sabanilla.....	Elias P. Pellet.....	N. Y....	June 17, '74	1,000	2,504 45
<b>Denmark, &amp;c.</b>					
Copenhagen.....	Henry B. Ryder.....		April 7, '74	1,500	197 39
St. Thomas.....	Volney V. Smith....	Ark.....	April 12, '73	2,500	1,425 22
<b>Ecuador.</b>					
Guayaquil.....	Phanor M. Eder.....	Nevada	Aug. 15, '73	1,000	974 00
<b>Franco and Dominions.</b>					
Algiers.....	C. F. Thirion.....	C. C.	Jan. 8, '70	Fees.	
Bordeaux.....	Benj. Gerrish, Jr....	N. H....	Oct. 24, '73	2,500	6,126 78
Calais.....	J. P. Vendroux, Agt.		Mar. 21, '63		1,255 85
Cognac.....	Thos. P. Smith, Agt.		Aug. 23, '73		1,539 50
Guadaloupe.....	Chas. Bartlett.....	Me.....	Mar. 12, '78	Fees.	1,197 55
Havre.....	John A. Bridgland....	Ind.....	Oct. 7, '73	3,000	6,593 47
Lyons.....	Benj. F. Peixotto, C.	Cal.....	Feb. 14, '78	2,500	8,317 00
Marseilles.....	John B. Gould.....	Me.....	June 11, '78	2,500	2,902 47
Martinique.....	Walter H. Garfield....	Mass....	Nov. 13, '77	1,500	1,815 26
Nantes.....	Geo. Gifford.....	Me.....	May 31, '78	1,000	
Nice.....	William H. Verey.....	D. C....	Oct. 1, '70	1,500	480 50
Paris.....	Lucius Fairchild.....	Wis....	May 22, '78	6,000	40,778 50
Rhems.....	A. Gouverneur Gill....	N. Y....	Mar. 1, '67	Fees.	1,392 50
St. Etienne.....	Wm. F. Grinnell.....	Mass....	Nov. 13, '77	Fees.	1,528 50
<b>Friendly Isl'ds.</b>					
Apla.....	Thomas M. Dawson....	Cal.....	April 10, '78	1,000	152 02
<b>Germany.</b>					
Aix la Chapelle	James T. Du Bois....	Pa.....	Nov. 2, '77	Fees.	1,331 50
Barmen.....	Edgar Stanton.....	Ill.....	Jan. 13, '75	2,000	7,576 00
Berlin.....	H. Kreismann, C. G.	Ill.....	June 17, '74	4,000	6,164 00
".....	Ed. P. McLean, C. C.	N. Y....	Nov. 18, '70	1,300	
Bremen.....	Wilson King.....	Pa.....	Feb. 25, '70	2,500	2,690 50
Brunswick.....	Williams C. Fox.....	Mo.....	Mar. 28, '76	Fees.	2,085 50
Chemnitz.....	Nathan K. Griggs....	Neb....	Aug. 5, '76	2,000	9,195 00
Cologne.....	Geo. E. Bullock.....	Ind.....		2,000	1,452 50
Crefeld.....	Bret Harie.....	C. A....	May 6, '78	Fees.	8,507 50
Dresden.....	Joseph T. Mason.....	Va.....	Mar. 8, '76	2,500	8,844 00
Frankfort.....	Alfred E. Lee, C. G.	Ohio....	April 5, '77	3,000	3,158 50
Geestmunde.....	Wolfgang Schoenic....	Ohio....	Mar. 5, '78	Fees.	2,086 99
Hamburg.....	John M. Wilson.....	Ohio....	Feb. 25, '76	2,500	5,393 88
Kehl.....	L. Schwartzmann.....		April 30, '72		1,115 50
Leipzig.....	John H. Steuart.....	Pa.....	Sept. 9, '70	2,000	5,266 50
Mannheim.....	Edward M. Smith....	N. Y....	Jan. 17, '76	\$1,500	\$1,733 50
Mayence.....	August Heidelberger		July 24, '77		2,352 00
Munich.....	G. Henry Horstmann	Pa.....	April 19, '69	1,500	1,038 50
Nuremberg.....	James M. Wilson.....	Mo.....	Mar. 31, '71	2,000	4,161 50
Sonneberg.....	Henry J. Winser.....	N. J....	April 16, '69	2,000	3,925 50
Stettin.....	Leop. Burckhardt....	Ohio....	Mar. 26, '78	1,000	247 95
Stuttgart.....	Joseph S. Potter.....	Mass....	Mar. 11, '75	1,500	1,741 50

## UNITED STATES CONSULAR SERVICE—(Continued).

PLACE.	NAME.	STATE.	Date Appointed.	Salary.	Fees in 1877.
<b>Great Britain and Dominions.</b>					
Auckland	Geo. W. Roosevelt.	Pa.	Mar. 23, '73.	\$1,500	\$642 03
Barbadoes	Woodbry H. Polleys	N. Y.	June 19, '78	1,500	3,210 01
Belfast	James M. Donnan.	Va.	May 12, '73	2,500	9,047 93
Belleville, Canada.	William D. Fuller.		Dec. 4, '78		1,225 00
Bermuda.	Chas. M. Allen.	N. Y.	Aug. 7, '61	1,500	1,736 73
Birmingham.	Eugene Schuyler.	N. Y.	July 10, '73	2,500	4,652 50
Bradford.	Charles O. Shepard.	N. Y.	June 6, '77	3,000	11,435 00
Bristol	Theodore Canisius.	Ill.	Jan. 13, '75	1,500	1,275 35
Brockville.	E. A. Buckman, Agt.		May 4, '75		1,112 50
Calcutta	A. C. Litchfield, C.G.	Mich.	May 23, '71	5,000	5,933 75
Cape Town.	W. W. Edgecomb.	Me.	April 19, '71	1,500	669 32
Cardiff.	William Wirt Sikes.	N. Y.	June 8, '76	2,000	2,171 75
Ceylon	William Morey.	Me.	Aug. 9, '77	1,000	
Charlottetown, P. E. I.	David M. Dunn.	Ind.	Mar. 15, '71	1,500	1,065 11
Chatham, Canada.	W. McCutchen, Agt.		Sept. 11, '76		976 50
Clifton	Robert S. Chilton.	D. C.	Feb. 2, '71	1,500	446 50
Coaticook.	Edwin Vaughan.	N. H.	April 16, '69	2,000	5,607 50
Cork.	Lewis Richmond.	R. I.	May 17, '75	2,000	911 03
Demerara.	Phillip Fygelmesy.	D. C.	Jan. 30, '65	3,000	2,067 80
Dublin	Ben. H. Barrows.	Nebr.	Feb. 25, '76	2,000	1,531 26
Dundee	M. McDougall.	N. Y.	Aug. 2, '71	2,000	6,479 41
Dunfermline.	Henry R. Myers.	Ala.	July 2, '78	Fees.	
Fort Erie.	Andrew C. Phillips.	Me.	April 16, '69	1,500	755 50
Gaspé Basin.	George H. Holt.	N. Y.	April 17, '71	1,000	No Fees.
Gibraltar.	Horatio J. Sprague.	Mass.	May 12, '48	1,500	1,060 67
Glasgow.	Samuel F. Cooper.	Iowa.	Aug. 5, '76	3,000	8,817 77
Greenock.	Emanuel Newell, Agt.		May 15, '73	1,500	965 14
Guelph, Canada.	Warren A. Worden, A.	N. Y.	Nov. 21, '77		1,833 00
Halifax.	Mortimer M. Jackson.	Wis.	Aug. 1, '61	2,000	2,301 70
Hamilton, Canada.	Frank Leland.	Wis.	Feb. 7, '78	2,000	1,235 75
Hong-Kong.	John S. Mosby.	Va.	Aug. 28, '78	4,000	13,426 92
Huddersfield.	C. W. Whitman, Agt.		Feb. 7, '77		1,832 50
Hull.	Joseph Atkinson.		Dec. 23, '73		1,841 77
Kingston, Canada.	M. H. Twitchell.	La.	April 1, '78	1,500	526 50
Kingston, Jamaica.	George E. Hoskinson.	Wis.	Dec. 20, '75	2,000	3,211 99
Lauhala, F. I.	G. W. Griffin.	C. A. Ky.	Mar. 6, '78	1,000	69 83
Leeds.	Alfred V. Dockery.	N. C.	Feb. 18, '73	2,000	1,232 00
Leicester.	J. Barber Haxby, Agt.		Nov. 16, '69		1,465 00
Leith.	John T. Robeson.	Tenn.	July 9, '70	2,000	1,766 08
Liverpool.	Stephen B. Packard.	La.	May 22, '78	6,000	40,244 84
London.	Adam Badeau, C.G.	N. Y.	April 28, '70	6,000	33,159 93
London, Canada.	Wm. F. Blake, Agt.		April 18, '72		1,554 25
Mahé (Seychelles).	Thomas T. Prentiss.	Vt.	Dec. 19, '71	1,500	189 30
Manchester.	Albert D. Shaw.	N. Y.	April 24, '78	3,000	14,305 00
Melbourne.	Oliver M. Spencer.	Iowa.	June 4, '78	4,500	2,190 00
Montreal.	John Q. Smith, C.G.	Ohio.	Feb. 18, '78	4,000	3,600 03
Napawee, Canada.	W. V. Dettlor.				1,174 50
Nassau.	T. J. McLain, Jr.	Ohio.	Dec. 14, '77	2,000	1,409 72
Newcastle.	Evan R. Jones.	Wis.	April 16, '69	1,500	945 00
Newcastle, N. S. W.	George Mitchell.		July 23, '67		1,433 25
Nottingham.	Jasper Smith, C. A.	D. C.	May 23, '77	Fees.	6,144 50
Ottawa, Canada.	A. Cummings, C. A.	D. C.	Mar. 7, '78	Fees.	1,907 00
Paris, Canada.	E. M. Sharp, Agt.		July 8, '78		1,182 00
Pictou, N. S.	Oscar Malmros.	Minn.	May 4, '70	1,500	250 60
Port Elizabeth.	Alphonso Taylor.		Nov. 27, '71		1,055 67
Port Hope, Canada.	La Rue Peck.		April 12, '78		1,155 50
Port Louis.	Harry C. Marston.	Ill.	Aug. 27, '78	2,000	623 20
Port Sarnia, Canada.	Samuel D. Pace.	Mich.	April 19, '69	1,500	1,196 50
Port Stanley, F. I.	George Gerard.	Pa.	June 17, '74	1,500	5 87
Pt. St. Y & St. Thos.	G. C. Baker, C. A.	Me.	June 20, '78	Fees.	1,049 50
Prescott.	Sanford S. Blodgett.	N. Y.	May 7, '78	1,500	640 00
Quebec.	John N. Wasson.	Ill.	April 24, '78	1,500	840 36
Redditch.	H. C. Browning, Agt.		June 22, '71		1,172 50
Sheffield.	Claudius B. Webster.	Conn.	July 11, '70	2,500	4,117 52
Singapore.	Adolph G. Studer.	Iowa.	May 23, '71	1,500	2,183 65
Southampton.	Wm. Thomson.	D. C.	Aug. 6, '78	1,000	408 88
St. Georges, Berm.	C. F. Williams, C. A.	N. Y.	Oct. 2, '78	Fees.	1,543 78
St. Helena.	James W. Ellis.	Ark.	Feb. 16, '77	1,500	841 13
St. Helen's.	John Hamill.		Oct. 19, '65		2,369 49
St. John, N. B.	Darius B. Warner.	Ohio.	May 4, '66	2,000	3,457 92

## UNITED STATES CONSULAR SERVICE—(Continued).

PLACE.	NAME.	STATE.	Date Appointed.	Salary.	Fees in 1877.
St. John's, N. F.	Thos. N. Molloy....	N. Y.	Mar. 18, '67	Fees.	\$1,054 47
St. John's, Quebec.	Robert J. Saxe....	Vt.	Dec. 17, '74	\$1,500	1,087 70
Sydney.....	James H. Williams..	Me.	Feb. 1, '76	Fees.	1,735 12
Toronto.....	Wm. C. Howells....	Ohio	April 24, '78	2,000	2,699 50
Trinidad.....	Fulton Paul.....	N. Y.	May 27, '74	Fees.	2,255 01
Tunstall.....	Josiah M. Lucas....	Ill.	June 16, '71	2,500	6,375 00
Victoria.....	Allen Francis.....	Oregon.	June 13, '77	Fees.	1,884 09
Windsor, Canada..	John H. Jenks, C. A.	Ill.	Sept. 15, '77	1,500	1,178 50
Windsor, N. S.	Dan. K. Hobart.....	Me.	May 28, '72	1,000	1,016 45
Winnipeg.....	James W. Taylor....	Minn.	Sept. 14, '70	1,500	640 40
<b>Hawaii.</b>					
Honolulu.....	James Scott.....	Ohio	Aug. 23, '74	4,000	5,432 86
"	F. P. Hastings..C. C.		June 11, '77	1,000	
<b>Hayti.</b>					
Anx Cayes.....	Thomas Dutton....		Feb. 27, '77		971 15
Cape Haytien.....	Stanislas Goutier...	Pa.	July 9, '70	1,000	511 55
Port au Prince....	J. M. Langston, C.G.	D. C.	Sept. 28, '77	7,500	1,504 74
<b>Honduras.</b>					
Omoa and Truxillo.	Frank E. Frye.....	Me.	April 24, '74	1,000	271 33
<b>Italy.</b>					
Florence.....	J. Schuyler Crosby..	N. Y.	Aug. 15, '76	1,500	1,689 00
Genoa.....	John F. Hazleton...	N. Y.	June 3, '78	1,500	1,888 20
Leghorn.....	Manuel Govin.....	Fla.	Nov. 20, '77	1,500	1,809 02
Messina.....	George H. Owen....	Vt.	July 12, '75	1,500	2,962 94
Naples.....	B. Odell Duncan....	S. C.	June 1, '69	1,500	1,479 25
Palermo.....	Sampson P. Bayly..	Va.	Aug. 31, '76	1,500	4,000 84
Rome.....	Chas. McMillan, C.G.	N. Y.	April 10, '76	3,000	574 50
"	Chas. M. Wood, C.C.	Vt.	Mar. 21, '73	1,000	
Venice.....				1,000	414 93
<b>Japan.</b>					
Yanagawa.....	T. B. Van Buren, C.G.	N. J.	June 17, '74	4,000	6,998 60
"	George E. Rice, Int. and V. C. G.		Nov. 5, '73	2,000	
"	Edward H. Mudgett, Marshal.		Nov. 12, '73	1,000 and fees.	
Yokohama.....	Willie P. Mangum..	N. C.	Mar. 18, '65	8,000	443 07
"	Rodney H. Powers..		Sept. 22, '73	1,000 and fees.	
Yokohama and Higo..	Julius Stahel.....	N. Y.	Feb. 6, '78	3,000	2,460 20
<b>Liberia.</b>					
Monrovia.....	James H. Smyth, C.G.	N. C.	May 23, '78	4,000	45 32
<b>Madagascar.</b>					
Antananarivo.....	Wm. W. Robinson..	Wis.	Mar. 16, '75	2,000	64 95
<b>Mexico.</b>					
Capulco.....	John A. Sutter, Jr..	Cal.	July 13, '70	2,000	1,162 57
Matamoros.....	Alexander Willard..	Cal.	Sept. 16, '67	1,000	604 55
Matamoros.....	Warner P. Sutton...	Mich.	Mar. 18, '78	2,000	656 50
Matamoros.....	Edward G. Kelton..		Mar. 11, '75	Fees.	1,297 90
Matamoros.....	A. G. Lespinasse....	N. Y.	Oct. 27, '74		1,021 15
Matamoros.....				2,000	125 95
Matamoros.....	Aug. J. Cascard....	La.	Dec. '78	1,700	551 19
Matamoros.....	S. T. Trowbridge....	Ill.	April 19, '69	3,000	1,841 43
<b>Muscat.</b>					
Muscat.....	William H. Hathorne	Mass.	Aug. 2, '76	1,000	426 08
<b>Netherlands, &amp;c.</b>					
Amsterdam.....	David Eckstein.....	Ohio	April 24, '78	1,500	1,068 01
Amsterdam.....	Pliny M. Nickerson..	Mass.	April 19, '71	1,000	827 27
Amsterdam.....	Wm. H. Faxon.....	Conn.	April 28, '70	Fees.	1,554 06
Amsterdam.....	John F. Winter.....	Ill.	Aug. 3, '77	2,000	2,251 34
Amsterdam.....	W. H. C. Tansen, Agt.		April 22, '70		1,459 00
<b>Nicaragua.</b>					
San Juan del Norte and Punta Arenas	Henry S. Lasee, C.	Mo.	Oct. 17, '78	1,000	703 37

## UNITED STATES CONSULAR SERVICE—(Continued).

PLACE.	NAME.	STATE.	Date Appointed.	Salary.	Fees in 1877.
<b>Peru.</b>					
Callao.....	Robert T. Clayton..	Ga.....	June 12, '77	\$3,500	\$3,333 23
<b>Portugal, &amp;c.</b>					
Fayal.....	Samuel W. Dabney..	Mass....	July 23, '72	1,500	812 78
Funchal.....	Thomas B. Reid.....	Me.....	July 5, '77	1,500	205 68
Lisbon.....	Henry W. Diman.....	R. I.....	July 12, '70	2,000	681 11
Santiago, Cp. Verde	Thomas M. Terry.....	Mich....	Aug. 15, '76	1,000	167 71
St. Paul de Loanda	Wm. H. Thomas.....	S. C.....	June 26, '78	1,000	19 42
<b>Russia.</b>					
Odessa.....	Leander E. Dyer.....	Tenn....	April 13, '75	2,000	83 50
St. Petersburg.....	Wm. H. Edwards.....	D. C.....	June 18, '78	2,000	545 50
<b>San Domingo.</b>					
San Domingo.....	Paul Jones.....	Ohio....	June 17, '74	1,500	933 55
<b>Siam.</b>					
Bangkok.....	David B. Sickles.....	Ark.....	Aug. 13, '76	3,000	473 73
<b>Society Islands.</b>					
Tahiti.....	Dorence Atwater.....	Conn....	July 11, '75	1,000	471 37
<b>Spain and Dominions.</b>					
Barcelona.....	Fred'k H. Scheuch....	Ind.....	Mar. 24, '74	1,500	231 01
Cadiz.....	Alfred N. Duflé.....	R. I.....	April 21, '69	1,500	1,390 61
Cardenas.....	J. H. Washington, Agt		Feb. 10, '75		3,567 84
Cienfuegos.....	De Witte Stearns.....	Miss....	Aug. 15, '76	2,500	2,002 83
Havana.....	Henry C. Hall, C. G.		Nov. 7, '73	6,000	18,313 70
".....	Jos. A. Springer, C. C.	Cuba....	Jan. 8, '70	1,200	
".....	Jos. A. Raphael, C. C.	Id.....	Feb. 14, '72	1,200	
Malaga.....	John F. Quarles.....	Ga.....	June 13, '77	1,500	1,539 10
Manila.....	Frederick G. Heron....	N. Y.....	Feb. 22, '77	Fees.	1,453 84
Mataanzas.....	James W. Steele.....	Kan.....	Mar. 19, '74	3,000	3,572 69
Mayaguez.....	G. E. Hubbard, Agt....		March 2, '75		1,023 28
Ponce.....	Ed. E. White.....	Va.....	Dec. 4, '78	Fees.	1,340 87
Sagua la Grande....	Jos. S. Swords.....	D. C.....	Dec. 4, '78	Fees.	2,503 01
San Juan, P. R....	Edward Conroy.....	Pa.....	April 21, '69	2,000	605 83
Santiago de Cuba..	John C. Landreau....	La.....	Dec. 12, '76	2,500	1,472 98
<b>Sweden and Norway.</b>					
Gottenburg.....	E. L. Oppenheim.....	N. Y....	April 1, '75	Fees.	1,103 87
<b>Switzerland.</b>					
Basle.....	John A. Campbell.....	Wyom....	Dec. 3, 1877	2,000	1,939 50
Geneva.....	J. E. Montgomery.....	N. Y.....	June 25, '77	1,500	541 00
St. Gall.....	Albert J. De Zeyk....	Iowa....	Mar. 5, '78	Fees.	3,808 50
Zurich.....	Samuel H. M. Byers....	Iowa....	Mar. 23, '69	2,000	3,963 85
<b>Turkey and Dominions.</b>					
Beirut.....	John T. Edgar.....	Neb.....	Mar. 11, '73	2,000	119 92
Cairo.....	E. E. Farman, Agt. and C. G.	{ N. Y. Mar. 27, '76	4,000	381 27	
".....	E. A. Van Dyck, C. C.	Mich....	May 12, '73	1,000	
Constantinople.....	G. Harris Heap.....	Pa.....	July 12, '78	3,000	406 50
".....	James Maynard, Marshal.	{ Tenn. Jan 19, '76 }	1,000		
Jernsalem.....	Joseph G. Willson....	Iowa....	Aug. 1, '77	1,500	63 50
Smyrna.....	E. J. Smithers.....	D. C.....	Mar. 11, '67	2,000	1,572 11
Tripoli.....	Cuthbert B. Jones....	La.....	Aug. 15, '78	3,000	2 00
<b>Uruguay.</b>					
Montevideo.....	Frederick Crocker....		Aug. 15, '76	2,000	2,069 59
<b>Venezuela.</b>					
Laguayra.....	James C. Eckert, C. A.	N. Y....	May 22, '78	1,500	1,623 26
Maracaibo.....	K. H. Plumaker.....	Tenn....	June 24, '78	Fees.	2,168 52
Puerto Cabello....	A. Lacombe.....		July 20, '67	Fees.	3,047 62



## THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES.

[Summarized from the Annual Report of the General of the Army, Dec. 1878.]

The Army of the United States on the 15th of October, 1878, consisted of the following forces in officers and men :

	Officers.	Enlisted men.
Ten cavalry regiments.....	430	7,829
Five artillery regiments.....	231	2,630
Twenty-five infantry regiments.....	868	11,205
Engineer battalion, recruiting parties, ordnance department, hospital service, Indian scouts, West Point, and general service.....	574	3,007
Total.....	2,153	24,761

For convenience and to fix responsibility, the country is divided into three military divisions, each with several departments, as follows :

1. Military division of the Missouri, commanded by Lieut.-Gen. P. H. Sheridan, head-quarters Chicago ; comprehends the departments of the Missouri (Gen. Pope) ; Dakota (Gen. Terry) ; Texas, (Gen. Ord) ; and the Platte (Gen. Crook). There are 8 regiments of cavalry and 18 of infantry in this division.

2. Military division of the Pacific, commanded by Major-General Irvin McDowell, head-quarters San Francisco. Includes departments of California (Gen. McDowell) ; the Columbia (Gen. O. O. Howard) ; Arizona (Gen. O. B. Willcox) : comprises one regiment of artillery, two of cavalry, and four of infantry.

3. Military division of the Atlantic, commanded by Major-General W. S. Hancock, head-quarters New York. Includes department of the East (Gen. Hancock) ; department of the South (Gen. C. C. Angur, Newport Barracks, Ky ). There is also the department of West Point, commanded by Major-General Schofield. This division includes four regiments of artillery and three of infantry.

The maximum military force allowed under existing laws is 2,153 commissioned officers and 25,000 enlisted men. The report of the General of the Army exhibits the actual number in service as 2,153 officers and 24,761 enlisted men, Oct. 15, 1878. The following table exhibits the number in each rank of the army :

Colonels, 69 ; lieutenant-colonels, 85 ; majors, 244 ; captains, 535 ; adjutants, 38 ; regimental quarter-masters, 38 ; first lieutenants, 583 ; second lieutenants, 437 ; chaplains, 34 ; store-keepers, 21 ; total, 2,153. The enlisted men embrace 40 sergeant-majors, 39 quarter-master sergeants, 632 musicians, 296 trumpeters, 9 saddler sergeants, 104 ordnance sergeants, 185 hospital stewards, 143 commissary sergeants, 427 first sergeants, 1,851 sergeants, 1,451 corporals, 221 farriers, 74 artificers, 115 saddlers, 46 wagoners, and 17,604 privates : total, 23,242. Besides these, there are employed in the Signal Corps, 411 ; Military Academy, 9 professors, 45 officers, 232 cadets, 280 enlisted men : total, 616.

The number of retired army officers is 311 ; number of privates discharged during the fiscal year 1878, 3,607 ; number died, during same period, 273 ; number deserted, 1,678 ; number enlisted and re-enlisted, 6,630.

	Entered the Army.
General of the Army. ....	William T. Sherman..... 1840
Lieutenant-General.....	Philip H. Sheridan..... 1853
Major Generals (limited by law to three).....	Winfield S. Hancock..... 1844
	John M. Schofield..... 1863
	Irvin McDowell..... 1848
Brigadier-Generals (limited by law to six).....	John Pope..... 1842
	Oliver O. Howard..... 1854
	Alfred H. Terry..... 1865
	Edward O. C. Ord..... 1859
	Christopher C. Angur..... 1846
	George Crook..... 1852

## PAY OF THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES.

[From the Official Army Register, 1878.]

GRADE.	Pay of Officers in Active Service.					Pay of Retired Officers.				
	Yearly Pay.					Yearly Pay.				
	First 5 years' ser- vice.	After 5 yrs' ser- vice.	After 10 yrs' ser- vice.	After 15 yrs' ser- vice.	After 20 yrs' ser- vice.	First 5 yrs' ser- vice.	After 5 yrs' ser- vice.	After 10 yrs' ser- vice.	After 15 yrs' ser- vice.	After 20 yrs' ser- vice.
General.....	\$13,500	10p.c.	20p.c.	30 p. c.	40p.c.					
Lieutenant-General.....	11,000									
Major-General.....	7,500					\$5,025				
Brigadier-General.....	5,500					4,125				
Colonel.....	3,500	\$3,850	\$4,200	\$4,500	\$4,800	2,625	\$2,887	\$3,150	\$3,375	\$3,575
Lieutenant-Colonel.....	3,000	3,300	3,600	3,900	\$4,000	2,250	2,475	2,700	2,925	3,000
Major.....	2,500	2,750	3,000	3,250	3,500	1,875	2,062	2,250	2,437	2,625
Captain, mounted.....	2,000	2,200	2,400	2,600	2,800	1,500	1,650	1,800	1,950	2,100
Captain, not mounted....	1,500	1,980	2,160	2,340	2,520	1,350	1,485	1,620	1,755	1,890
Regimental Adjutant.....	1,800	1,980	2,160	2,340	2,520					
Regimental Quartermast'r	1,800	1,980	2,160	2,340	2,520					
1st Lieutenant, mounted.,	1,600	1,760	1,920	2,080	2,240	1,200	1,320	1,440	1,560	1,680
1st Lieutenant, not m't'd.	1,500	1,650	1,800	1,950	2,100	1,125	1,237	1,350	1,462	1,575
2d Lieutenant, mounted.,	1,600	1,650	1,800	1,950	2,100	1,125	1,237	1,350	1,462	1,575
2d Lieutenant, not m't'd.	1,400	1,540	1,680	1,820	1,960	1,050	1,155	1,260	1,365	1,470
Chaplain.....	1,500	1,650	1,800	1,950	2,100	1,350	1,485	1,620	1,755	1,890

\* The maximum pay of colonels is limited to \$4,500, and of lieutenant-colonels to \$4,000.

## QUARTERS, FUEL, AND FORAGE ALLOWED TO ARMY OFFICERS.

By act of June 18, 1878, all allowance or commutation for fuel was prohibited, but wood is furnished at \$3 per cord, out of the pay of officers. Forage is furnished only in kind, and only to officers actually in the field or west of the Mississippi, on the basis of five horses for the General of the Army, four for the Lieutenant-General, three each for a major- or brigadier-general, and two each for a colonel, lieutenant-colonel, major, mounted captain or lieutenant, adjutant, and regimental quartermaster. Quarters are furnished on the following basis: General (commutation for quarters), \$125 per month; Lieutenant-General, \$70 per month; major-general, six rooms; brigadier-general or colonel, five rooms; lieutenant-colonel or major, four rooms; captain or chaplain, three rooms; and first or second lieutenant, two rooms—all of which may be commuted at \$10 per room per month.

NOTE.—The law provides that no allowances shall be made to officers in addition to their pay, except quarters and forage furnished in kind.

Mileage at the rate of eight cents per mile is allowed for travel under orders.

The pay of cadets at the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, was placed at \$540 per annum, by Act of Aug. 7th, 1876, instead of \$500 and one ration *per diem* (equivalent to \$809.50), by former laws.

The pay of privates runs from \$156 (\$13 a month and rations) for first two years, to \$21 a month after twenty years' service.

The following is a list of generals who have commanded the army since 1775, with the dates of command as far as can be ascertained from the official records:

Major-General George Washington, June 15, 1775, to December 23, 1783.  
 Major-General Henry Knox, December 23, 1783, to June 20, 1784.  
 Lieutenant-Colonel Josiah Harmer, general-in-chief by brevet, September, 1788, to March, 1791.  
 Major-General Arthur St. Clair, March 4, 1791, to March, 1792.  
 Major-General Anthony Wayne, April 11, 1792, to December 15, 1796.  
 Major-General James Wilkinson, December 15, 1796, to July, 1798.  
 Lieutenant-General George Washington, July 3, 1793, to his death, Dec. 14, 1793.  
 Major-General James Wilkinson, June, 1803, to January, 1812.  
 Major-General Henry Dearborn, January 27, 1812, to June, 1815.  
 Major-General Jacob Brown, June, 1815, to February 21, 1828.  
 Major-General Alexander Macomb, May 21, 1823, to June, 1841.  
 Major-General Winfield Scott (brevet lieutenant-general), June, 1841, to November 1, 1861.  
 Major-General George B. McClellan, November 1, 1861, to March 11, 1862.  
 Major-General Henry W. Halleck, July 11, 1862, to March 12, 1864.  
 Lieutenant-General Ulysses S. Grant, March 12, 1864, to July 25, 1866, and as General to March 4, 1869.  
 General William T. Sherman since March 4, 1869.

At one period, between 1784 and 1789, while the entire army as organized, consisted of a small corps of artillery, the corps was commanded by a captain.

### Statistics of the United States Army, 1789-1879.

The following table exhibits the strength of the regular army of the United States, from 1789 to 1879, as fixed by acts of Congress. The figures are for the aggregate of officers and men:

Year.	Strength of Army.	Year.	Strength of Army.
1789. 1 Reg't. Infantry, 1 Bat. Art.	840	1847. Mexican War.....	17,813
1792. Indian Border Wars.....	5,190	1848. " ".....	30,890
1794. Peace establishment.....	2,622	1849-1855. Peace establishment..	10,320
1801. " ".....	5,144	1856-1861. " ".....	12,381
1807. " ".....	3,278	1862. Civil War.....	89,273
1810. " ".....	7,154	1863-1866. " ".....	43,333
1812. War with Great Britain.....	11,831	1867. Peace establishment..	54,641
1815. " ".....	9,418	1868-1869. " ".....	52,332
1817-1821. Peace establishment..	9,980	1870. " ".....	37,313
1822-1832. " ".....	6,184	1871. " ".....	35,353
1833-1837. " ".....	7,198	1872-1874. " ".....	32,234
1838-1842. Florida War.....	12,539	1875-1879. " ".....	27,489
1843-1846. Peace establishment..	8,613		

### UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY.

The United States Military Academy at West Point was founded by act of March 16, 1802, constituting the corps of engineers of the army a military academy with fifty students or cadets, who were to receive instruction under the senior engineer officer as superintendent. Later acts established professorships of mathematics, engineering, philosophy, etc., and made the academy a military body, subject to the rules and articles of war. In 1815, a permanent superintendent was appointed, and a year later an annual board of visitors was provided for, to be named by the President, the Speaker of the House, and the President of the Senate. In 1843 the present system of the appointment of cadets was instituted, which assigns one cadet to each Congressional district and Territory in the Union, to be named by the Representative in Congress for the time being, and ten appointments at large, specially conferred by the President of the United States. The number of students is thus limited to 313. A large proportion of those appointed fail to pass the examination, and many others to complete the course, the proportion being stated at fully one-half hitherto. The course of instruction requires four years, and is largely mathematical and professional. The discipline is very strict, even more so than in the army, and the enforcement of penalties for offences is inflexible rather than severe. The whole number of graduates from 1802 to 1877 was about 2,700, of whom 1,200 are deceased and about 1,500 living. Of those surviving, 800 are still in the army, and about 700 out of service.

Appointees to the Military Academy must be between 17 and 29 years of age, at least five feet in height, and free from infirmity, and able to pass a careful examination in various branches of knowledge. Each cadet admitted must bind himself to serve the United States eight years from the time of admission to the academy. The pay of cadets, formerly fifty dollars per month and rations, was fixed at \$340 per year, with no allowance for rations, by the act of 1876. The aggregate amount of money appropriated by the United States for the Military Academy from 1802 to 1877 inclusive, was \$11,396,128, being an average of about \$149,049 annually. The number of actual members of the academy, by the official register of June, 1873, was 363.

Ninety-six cadets were admitted in 1877.

### THE CITIZEN MILITIA.

The militia system in the United States has no common or uniform standard of organization. Each State regulates its own militia, and while at some times and in certain States much attention and considerable means have been expended in organizing and keeping up an efficient organization of citizen soldiers, there has been nowhere any continuity of system, and in many States an entire neglect. The Constitution recognizes "a well-regulated militia" as "necessary to the security of the State," and distinctly confers upon Congress among its enumerated powers the following:

"To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia, according to the discipline prescribed by Congress." Article I, Section 8.

This power has not been exercised by Congress in a manner to preserve any regular, uniform, or permanently organized militia system. The first act on the subject, May 8th, 1792, requires that "every able-bodied male citizen of the respective States, between the ages of 18 and 45, shall be enrolled in the militia." The same act prescribes details for army equipments and officers; makes a few special exemptions from service, and divides the organization of infantry, artillery, and cavalry into battalions and regiments. It also requires the appointment in each State of an adjutant-general, and reports from the officers of the militia, with an annual report from the adjutant-general in each State to the President of the United States. It prescribes the system of discipline and field exercise in the regular army to be observed in the corresponding corps of the militia.\*

This act, which is still unrepealed, appears to have fallen into utter neglect in a majority of the States, although Congress goes on year after year appropriating the sum of two hundred thousand dollars to provide arms and equipments for the whole body of the militia, and munitions of war to the value of fourteen million dollars have actually been distributed under this act, passed April 23, 1808. The returns on another page show that little systematic use is made of a militia organization. At the last session of Congress special attention was directed to the subject of the militia. A Senate resolution of December 13, 1877, called for a report from the Secretary of War, embodying recommendations looking to a thorough organization of the militia. Adjutant-General Townsend replied, furnishing certain statistics, and adding that, "the difficulty is not so much want of getting information as in finding material in the States to report." That officer also expressed the belief that an enrolled militia cannot successfully be established in this country on account of the expense required, and the annoyance to citizens in the interruption of their private pursuits. A volunteer militia might, he thought, be possibly encouraged to a greater extent by the general government affording additional facilities, and the States making more liberal allowance for pay to those who would devote their time to militia organization. One good regiment of militia might be raised in each congressional district, with tolerably efficient control and discipline, with proper pecuniary aid; but without undue interference in the affairs of the States, as well as heavy expenditures of money, the general government could not (even if the law should sanction it) control the organization of citizens into military bodies.

The Chief of Ordnance, General S. V. Benét, reported the amount of arms and ordnance which had been supplied to the several States, and recommended, with a view to greater efficiency, that the appropriation to supply the State militia with arms should be increased from \$200,000 to \$1,000,000 per annum.

The Quartermaster-General of the Army, M. C. Meigs, replied that the number of citizens of the proper age for militia service being about 7,500,000, and allowing that not more than 50 per cent of these are non-exempt, there would be enrolled as militia, to be provided with arms and equipments, 3,750,000 men. If it were determined to enforce existing laws in regard to the militia, provision must be made for camp equipage and tents, to place three million and three quarters of men in camp for a certain time during each year. The cost of clothing (which would be an annual expense) would be \$183,891,048; transportation, \$66,000,000; camp and garrison equipage, \$23,000,000; rent of ground and other expenses, \$22,205,324; the total cost being reckoned at \$245,006,372, more than three-fourths of which, it was estimated, would be an annual expense. General Meigs added, as an expression of his own views:

"The training of all the militia now ordered by law to be enrolled and trained will, if executed, cost this amount to the people who pay the taxes.

"As I am invited to offer suggestions for the improvement of the laws upon this subject, I must say that with a population of 45,000,000 of people actively engaged in the business of earning a living for themselves and families and in improving their condition in life, and imbued with the ideas of personal liberty and freedom from compulsory service which prevail in the United States, I believe that all attempts in time of peace to enforce general organization and training of the militia will prove fruitless.

"The true militia of the United States is the volunteer force, and that will not respond to calls for mere training, but will always respond to the call of their country when threatened by foreign or domestic enemies.

\* The several statutes in force in regard to the militia will be found in sections 1525-1661 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

# THE MILITIA FORCE OF THE UNITED STATES. 325

I may call attention to the cost under which Europe groans, of the loss of work and waste of wages involved in the training of large bodies of soldiers; 3,750,000 men in the prime of life called from their trades and business for 40 days would lose to themselves and the country at least \$1 each for each day thus employed. This amounts to \$150,000,000 more of annual cost."

The Paymaster-General, Benj. Alvord, replied:

"It is my opinion that it is a matter of great importance that the militia system should be encouraged and maintained, and that all proper steps should be taken to keep up a martial spirit in our people, and military knowledge, which could be encouraged and expanded in time of war."

The number of actually enrolled militia, in the years named, was as follows, as reported to the War Department and summarized for all the States:

1820.....	809,541	1830.....	1,190,853	1840.....	1,887,015
1850.....	1,900,265	1860.....	3,070,987	1870.....	(no returns.)
		1878.....	3,734,693		

## THE MILITIA FORCE OF THE UNITED STATES,

Organized and unorganized, according to the latest returns received at the Office of the Adjutant-General.

[From the Army Register for 1873.]

STATES.	ORGANIZED STRENGTH.							Number of men available for military duty (unorganized).
	Year.	General officers.	General staff officers.	Regimental, field, and staff officers.	Company officers.	Total commissioned.	Total non-commissioned officers, musicians, privates, etc.	
1 Alabama <sup>1</sup> .....	1875	14	33	91	535	673	11,027	11,700
2 Arkansas.....	1876	7	81	34	113	235	2,330	2,625
3 California <sup>1</sup> .....	1876	1	22	40	100	172	2,409	2,551
4 Colorado <sup>1</sup> .....	1876	6	30	7	17	60		60
5 Connecticut.....	1876	2	19	55	165	211	4,742	4,938
6 Delaware <sup>1</sup> .....	1876	1	2			3		3
7 Florida.....	1876	1	10	34	195	241	2,510	2,751
8 Georgia <sup>1</sup> .....	1876	6	7	7	103	123	2,125	2,248
9 Illinois <sup>2</sup> .....	1876	1	2		42	43	814	879
10 Indiana.....	1876	3	10	2	13	28	449	477
11 Iowa.....	1876	1	18	9	39	67	803	870
12 Kansas <sup>2</sup> .....	1876	1	10	16	64	91	1,900	1,291
13 Kentucky.....	1876	3	32	59	211	345	3,529	3,874
14 Louisiana.....	1876	1	9	20	72	102	1,792	1,894
15 Maine.....	1876				43	43	1,183	1,226
16 Maryland.....	1875							
17 Massachusetts.....	1875	1	6		35	42	719	731
18 Michigan <sup>2</sup> .....	1875	17			57	74	732	836
19 Minnesota <sup>2</sup> .....	1875	4	26		36	63	695	761
20 Mississippi.....	1876	1	17	17	78	113	1,231	1,347
21 Missouri <sup>1</sup> .....	1876	3	41	67	178	289	3,663	3,952
22 Nebraska <sup>2</sup> .....	1875	27	302	324	855	1,508	17,971	19,479
23 Nevada.....	1875							
24 New Hampshire.....	1875		6	15	241	262	4,368	4,630
25 New Jersey.....	1875	5	27		17	49		49
26 New York.....	1876	14	185	142	505	846	8,996	9,842
27 North Carolina <sup>1</sup> .....	1876	3	35	88	96	222	1,856	2,078
28 Ohio.....	1875	15	89	143	340	537	6,412	6,949
29 Oregon.....	1876	1	6		72	79	1,205	1,284
30 Pennsylvania.....	1876	1	1	15	109	126	1,727	1,853
31 Rhode Island.....	1876	1	11	9	39	60	617	677
32 South Carolina.....	1876							
33 Tennessee.....	1876							
34 Texas.....	1876							
35 Vermont.....	1876							
36 Virginia <sup>1</sup> .....	1875							
37 West Virginia <sup>1</sup> .....	1875							
38 Wisconsin <sup>2</sup> .....	1875	3	13	6	80	102	1,635	1,737
Grand aggregate.....	127	1,017	1,240	4,460	6,844	86,853	93,697	3,734,693

1. Returns not received.

2. Unorganized strength estimated.

3. No enrollment.

4. Enrollment incomplete.

## THE ARMIES OF THE WORLD.

[Compiled from Official Documents.]

COUNTRIES.	Population.	Regular Army.	War Footing.	Annual Cost of Army.	Cost per Head.	Per cent of total Expenditure.
				\$	\$	
Austria-Hung'y	37,350,000	206,218	1,031,602	50,680,000	1 35	86.12
Argentine Rep..	1,812,490	8,288	.....	Army and Navy,	2 49	21.64
Belgium.....	5,336,185	46,277	103,683	4,514,018	1 64	17.91
Bolivia.....	2,000,000	4,022	.....	1,126,918	56	25 01
Brazil.....	11,108,291	16,500	82,000	10,862,496	97	16.02
Canada.....	3,672,116	8,000	655,000	1,013,944	27	4.20
Chili.....	2,333,568	3,516	28,274	.....	.....	.....
China.....	433,500,000	700,000	1,260,000	.....	.....	.....
Colombia.....	2,774,000	2,600	30,000	288,000	10	10.36
Denmark.....	1,903,000	35,703	50,000	2,400,109	1 26	18.40
Egypt.....	17,100,000	62,920	128,000	Army and Navy,	26	8.13
France.....	36,905,788	470,600	1,750,000	4,459,423	2 70	19.25
Germany.....	42,727,360	419,650	1,084,524	92,573,408	2 16	68.57
Great Britain.....	34,242,966	183,720	370,561	65,161,015	1 90	16.68
Greece.....	1,457,894	12,397	30,000	1,494,860	1 02	19.08
India, British.....	191,108,412	58,170	144,700	76,875,960	40	28.21
Italy.....	27,793,475	109,577	867,509	87,982,755	1 36	13.65
Japan.....	34,538,404	35,890	50,240	7,506,000	21	11.91
Luxembourg.....	205,198	513	.....	100,480	48	7.12
Mexico.....	9,276,070	22,387	.....	Army and Navy,	1 13	42.40
Netherlands.....	3,865,456	61,803	160,000	10,366,990	2 65	21 04
Norway.....	1,807,555	12,750	18,000	1,430,780	61	13 80
Persia.....	6,000,000	28,400	108,500	3,400,000	56	37.71
Peru.....	3,000,000	13,200	.....	.....	.....	.....
Portugal.....	4,057,538	35,736	75,000	4,342,928	1 07	14.61
Roumania.....	5,073,000	180,156	144,668	3,610,198	65	16.90
Russia.....	72,392,927	787,900	1,071,874	144,818,616	1 99	85.12
Servia.....	1,366,923	14,150	150,000	869,138	63	29.71
Spain.....	16,526,511	390,000	400,000	49,146,491	2 97	37.28
Sweden.....	4,429,713	36,496	156,970	3,579,940	80	16.86
Switzerland.....	2,739,854	106,102	208,262	2,419,218	87	26.87
Turkey.....	9,573,000	157,667	618,100	24,768,086	2 59	17.68
United States.....	38,925,598	26,914	*3,759,698	37,082,726	95	15.53
Uruguay.....	445,000	4,060	21,000	Army and Navy,	5 31	34.76
Venezuela.....	1,784,197	5,494	.....	2,364,100	.....	.....

NOTE.—The last column shows the ratio which the military expenditure bears to the total annual expenditure of each nation.

\* Militia force plus the regular army.

## THE NAVIES OF THE WORLD.

[Compiled from Official Documents.]

COUNTRIES.	No. of Vessels.	No. of Men.	Cost of Navy.	COUNTRIES.	No. of Vessels.	No. of Men.	Cost of Navy.
			Dollars.				Dollars.
Argentine Republic.....	23	8,125	842,362	Japan.....	21	3,944	2,700,000
Austria-Hungary.....	66	6,319	4,705,095	Mexico.....	4	.....	Army and Navy.
Belgium.....	10	172	.....	Netherlands.....	108	4,996	10,554,745
Bolivia.....	37	.....	.....	Norway.....	118	4,342	5,790,216
Brazil.....	63	6,184	9,934,147	Peru.....	18	.....	632,340
Canada (Dominion).....	7	.....	.....	Portugal.....	37	3,853	1,565,494
Chili.....	15	840	.....	Roumania.....	37	266	.....
China.....	38	.....	.....	Russia.....	223	30,039	20,090,704
Denmark.....	33	1,125	1,200,000	Spain.....	138	14,648	6,586,315
Egypt.....	14	.....	.....	Sweden.....	141	6,141	1,352,793
France.....	226	50,517	33,178,699	Turkey.....	170	6,000	.....
Germany.....	60	8,051	1,192,825	United States.....	146	8,684	14,077,974
Gr Britain & Ireland.....	531	81,447	56,445,000				
Greece.....	21	652	231,978				
Italy.....	66	11,890	7,543,388				

## THE NAVY OF THE UNITED STATES.

[Condensed from the Navy Register, July, 1878, and the Annual Report of the Secretary of the Navy, Dec., 1878.]

THERE were in active service Dec. 1, 1878, 29 steam cruising vessels, 5 sailing vessels, 15 iron-clad monitors, and 2 torpedo boats. There were also 19 vessels, temporarily out of repair, which added, make the effective fighting force of the United States Navy 51 cruising ships, 15 monitors, and 2 torpedo boats, or 68 vessels in all. Besides these, there are 32 steam and sailing vessels unfit for use, with 4 iron-clads, and 11 unfinished steam vessels of war. The whole number of naval steam vessels of all grades, including tugs, is 121, and of sailing vessels 22. The number of guns is 1,125.

The active list of the navy is composed of 1 admiral, 1 vice-admiral, 11 rear-admirals, 25 commodores, 50 captains, 89 commanders, 81 lieutenant-commanders, 230 lieutenants, 100 masters, 85 ensigns, 44 midshipmen, 79 cadet-midshipmen, and 237 cadet-midshipmen on probation at the Naval Academy, all of whom are officers of the line.

Of the staff, there are 1 surgeon-general, 14 medical directors, 15 medical inspectors, 50 surgeons, 69 passed assistant-surgeons, 39 assistant-surgeons, 1 paymaster-general, 13 pay-directors, 13 pay-inspectors, 50 paymasters, 30 passed assistant-paymasters, 18 assistant-paymasters; 1 engineer-in-chief, 69 chief-engineers, 96 passed assistant-engineers, 38 assistant-engineers, 23 cadet-engineers, and 73 cadet-engineers on probation at the Naval Academy; 24 chaplains, 12 professors of mathematics, 1 secretary for the admiral, and 1 for the vice-admiral; 1 chief-constructor, 10 naval constructors, 5 assistant-constructors, and 9 civil engineers.

The warrant-officers consist of 58 boatswains, 59 gunners, 50 carpenters, 40 sail-makers, and 43 mates.

There were, July, 1878, in the service, provided for by the Navy Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1878-79, 7,500 enlisted men and boys.

The retired list is composed of 45 rear-admirals, 25 commodores, 16 captains, 13 commanders, 14 lieutenant-commanders, 6 lieutenants, 13 masters, 6 ensigns, 2 midshipmen, 3 surgeons-general, 17 medical directors, 1 medical inspector, 2 surgeons, 2 passed assistant-surgeons, 5 assistant-surgeons, 3 paymasters-general, 4 pay-directors, 3 paymasters, 2 passed assistant-paymasters, 2 assistant-paymasters, 4 chief-engineers, 16 passed assistant-engineers, 24 assistant-engineers, 1 chief-constructor, 4 naval constructors, 7 chaplains, 6 professors of mathematics, 8 boatswains, 5 gunners, 13 carpenters, and 13 sailmakers.

The active list is therefore composed of 1,061 officers of the line, 670 officers of the staff, and 245 warrant-officers—total, 1,986 officers of all grades.

The retired list is composed of 140 officers of the line, 100 officers of the staff, 89 warrant-officers, and 6 professors of mathematics.

## THE UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY AT ANNAPOLIS.

THE United States Naval Academy was opened October 10, 1845, and the credit of its foundation is attributed to Hon. George Bancroft, then Secretary of the Navy under President Polk. The course of instruction, designed to train midshipmen for the navy, at first occupied five years, of which three were passed at sea. Various changes have been made in the course of instruction, which was made seven years in 1850, four years in 1851 and six years (the two last of which are spent at sea) March 3, 1878, where it now remains. The Naval Academy, first located at Annapolis, Maryland, was removed to Newport, R. I., in May, 1861, but reestablished at Annapolis in September, 1885, where it now is, occupying lands formerly known as Fort Severn. The academy is under the direct care and supervision of the Navy Department. There are to be allowed in the academy one cadet-midshipman for every member or delegate in the House of Representatives appointed at his nomination, one for the District of Columbia, and ten appointed at large by the President. The number of appointments which can be made is limited by law to twenty-five each year, named by the Secretary of the Navy after competitive examinations, the cadets being from sixteen to twenty years of age. The successful candidates become students of the academy, and receive the pay of cadet-midshipmen, \$500 per annum. All cadets actually graduated are commissioned cadet engineers in the navy, as vacancies occur, the pay being \$1,000 at sea and \$800 on shore duty. The course of instruction is thorough, involving a close pursuit of mathematics, steam engineering, physics, mechanics, seamanship, ordnance, history, law, etc. The whole number of students, according to the Annual Register of 1877-78, was cadet-midshipmen 271, cadet-engineers, 89; total, 360. The graduating class of 1877 numbered 45 members.

## NAVY OFFICERS.

[From the Navy Register of the U. S., July, 1878, with additions.]

## ADMIRAL.

NAME.	Present Duty, Station or Residence.	Whence appointed.	Original Entry into the Service.	Date of Present Commission.	Total Sea Ser's. Years
David D. Porter..	Special Duty, Washington	Penn.....	1829. ....	Aug. 15, 1870	23

## VICE-ADMIRAL.

Stephen C. Rowan	Port Admiral, New York.	Ohio.....	1826.....	Aug. 15, 1870	25
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## REAR-ADMIRALS—ACTIVE LIST (11).

John Rodgers.....	Sup't Naval Observatory.....	D. C.	1825	May 1, 1877	26	
John L. Worden.....	Member Board Examiners.....	N. Y.	1834	Nov. 20, 1872	21	
William E. Le Roy.....	Waiting Orders.....	N. J.	1832	April 5, 1874	27	
J. R. Madison Mullaney	Gov. Naval Asylum, Philadelphia	Conn.	1832	June 5, 1874	25	
C. R. P. Rodgers.....	Commanding Pacific Station....	Ohio.	1833	June 14, 1874	26	
Stephen D. Trenchard	Waiting Orders.....	N. Y.	1834	Aug. 10, 1875	26	
Thomas H. Patterson.	Commanding Asiatic Station.....	La.....	1836	Mar. 28, 1877	20	
John C. Howell.....	Ord'd to command European St'n	Penn.	1836	.....	1877	21
Edward T. Nichols...	Com'dg South Atlantic Station..	Ga.....	1836	Feb. 26, 1878	22	
Robert H. Wyman...	Com'dg North Atlantic Station..	N. H.	1837	April 26, 1878	20	
George B. Balch.....	Member Board Examiners.....	Ala.....	1837	June 5, 1878	20	

## COMMODORES—ACTIVE LIST (25).

Thomas H. Stevens.	Special Duty, Norfolk Harbor...	Conn.	1836	Nov. 20, 1872	19
Foxhall A. Parker...	Superintendent Naval Academy.	Va....	1837	Nov. 25, 1872	18
John M. B. Chitt...	Light-House Inspector.....	Mich.	1837	Dec. 28, 1872	22
Andrew Bryson.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....	N. Y.	1837	Feb. 14, 1873	23
Donald McN. Fairfax.	Waiting Orders.....	N. C.	1837	Aug. 24, 1873	20
James H. Spots.....	Special Duty, San Francisco....	Ky....	1837	Sept. 25, 1873	21
J. W. A. Nicholson.	Com'dt Navy Yard, New York....	N. Y.	1838	Nov. 8, 1873	22
George H. Cooper...	Pres't Board of Inspection.....	N. Y.	1837	June 5, 1874	22
John C. Beaumont...	Chief Signal Officer.....	Penn.	1838	June 14, 1874	23
John C. Febiger...	Com'dt Navy Yard, Washington	Ohio.	1838	Aug. 9, 1874	25
Peirce Crosby.....	Com'dt Navy Yard, League Isl'd	Penn.	1838	Oct. 3, 1874	22
J. Blakeley Creighton	Com'dt Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.	R. I.	1838	Nov. 9, 1874	23
Aaron K. Hughes...	Greenwich, N. Y.....	N. Y.	1838	Feb. 4, 1875	18
Edmund R. Colhoun.	Com'dt Navy Yard, Mare Is., Cal.	Mo....	1839	April 26, 1876	17
Charles H. Baldwin.	New York.....	N. Y.	1839	Aug. 8, 1876	14
Robert W. Shufeldt.	Special Service on <i>Ticonderoga</i> ..	N. Y.	1839	Sept. 21, 1876	16
Alexander C. Rhind.	Waiting Orders.....	Ala...	1838	Sept. 30, 1876	19
George M. Hanson...	Commanding Navy Yard, Boston	Ohio.	1839	Mar. 28, 1877	23
William E. Hopkins.	Winchester, Va.....	Va....	1839	Dec. 1, 1877	19
Thomas Pattison...	Com'dt N. Station, Ft. Royal, S.C.	N. Y.	1839	Dec. 11, 1877	19
William N. Jeffers...	Chief Bureau Ordnance.....	N. J.	1840	Feb. 26, 1878	21
Edward Simpson...	Com'dt N. Station, New London..	N. Y.	1840	April 26, 1878	21
William G. Temple...	Washington, D. C.....	Vt....	1840	June 5, 1878	23
Samuel P. Carter...	Member Lighthouse Board.....	Tenn.	1840	Nov. 20, 1878	18

## Navy Yards of the United States.

1. Brooklyn Navy Yard, Brooklyn, N. Y.
2. Charlestown Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.
3. Gosport Navy Yard, near Norfolk, Va.
4. Kittery Navy Yard, opposite Portsmouth, N. H.
5. League Island Navy Yard, 7 miles below Philadelphia.
6. Mare Island Navy Yard, near San Francisco, Cal.
7. New London Naval Station (unfinished), New London, Conn.
8. Pensacola Navy Yard, Pensacola, Florida.
9. Washington City Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.



## PAY TABLE OF THE NAVY.

	At Sea.	On Shore Duty.	On Leave or Waiting Orders.
Admiral.....	\$13,000	\$13,000	\$13,000
Vice-Admiral.....	9,000	8,000	6,000
Rear-Admirals.....	6,000	5,000	4,000
Commodores.....	5,000	4,000	3,000
Captains.....	4,500	3,500	2,800
Commanders.....	3,500	3,000	2,300
Lieutenant-Commanders—			
First four years after date of commission...	2,800	2,400	2,000
After four years from date of commission...	3,000	2,600	2,200
Lieutenants—			
First five years.....	2,400	2,000	1,600
After five years.....	2,600	2,200	1,800
Masters—			
First five years.....	1,800	1,500	1,200
After five years.....	2,000	1,700	1,400
Ensigns—			
First five years.....	1,200	1,000	800
After five years.....	1,400	1,200	1,000
Midshipmen.....	1,000	800	600
Cadet Midshipmen.....	500	500	500
Mates.....	900	700	600
Medical and Pay Directors and Medical and Pay In- spectors and Chief Engineers, having the same rank at sea.....	4,400		
Fleet Surgeons, Fleet Paymasters, and Fleet En- gineers.....	4,400		
Surgeons, Paymasters, and Chief Engineers—			
First five years after date of commission....	2,800	2,400	2,000
Second five years.....	3,200	2,800	2,400
Third five years.....	3,500	3,200	2,600
Fourth five years.....	3,700	3,600	2,800
After twenty years.....	4,200	4,000	3,000
Passed Assistant Surgeons, Passed Assistant Pay- masters, and Passed Assistant Engineers.....			
First five years after date of appointment...	2,000	1,800	1,500
After five years.....	2,200	2,000	1,700
Assistant Surgeons, Assistant Paymasters, and As- sistant Engineers—			
First five years after date of appointment...	1,700	1,400	1,000
After five years.....	1,900	1,600	1,200
Chaplains—			
First five years.....	2,500	2,000	1,600
After five years.....	2,800	2,300	1,900
Boatswains, Gunners, Carpenters and Sail-makers—			
First three years.....	1,200	900	700
Second three years.....	1,300	1,000	800
Third three years.....	1,400	1,300	900
Fourth three years.....	1,600	1,300	1,000
After twelve years.....	1,800	1,600	1,200
Cadet Engineers (after examination).....	1,000	800	600
On shore duty. On leave or waiting orders.			
Naval Constructors—			
First 5 years.... \$3,300	\$3,300		
Second 5 years... 3,400	2,400		
Third 5 years... 3,700	2,700		
Fourth 5 years... 4,000	3,000		
After 20 years... 4,200	3,200		
Ass't Naval Constructors—			
First 4 years.... 2,000	1,500		
Second 4 years... 2,200	1,700		
After 8 years... 2,600	1,900		
Secretary to Admiral and Vice Ad- miral.....	\$2,500		
Secretaries to Commanders of Squadrons.....	2,000		
Secretary to Naval Academy.....	1,800		
Clerks to Commanders of Squad- rons and Vessels.....			\$750
First Clerks to Commandants of Navy Yards.....			1,500
Second Clerks to Commandants of Navy Yards.....			1,200
Clerk, Mare Island Navy Yard.....			1,800
Clerk to Commandants Naval Sta- tions.....			1,500
Clerks to Paymasters at Navy Yards— Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Washington.....			1,600
Mare Island.....			1,800
Kittery, Norfolk and Pensacola.....			1,400
At other Stations.....			1,300
The pay of Seamen is \$258, and of ordi- nary seamen \$210 per annum.			

NOTE.—The navy spirit ration was totally abolished July 1, 1870, and in lieu thereof the navy ration is 30 cents per day.

## OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF THE STATES.

NOTE.—For State capitals and Governors, see p. 408. For meeting of Legislatures and time of elections, p. 409. For State valuations and taxes, p. 410. For population, areas, and admission to the Union, pp. 24, 84, and 411.

## STATE OF ALABAMA.

STATE OFFICERS.	NAME.	Term Began.	Term Ends.	Salary.
Governor .....	Rufus W. Cobb..	Nov. 23, 1878	Nov. 27, 1880	\$3,000
Lieutenant-Governor.....	None .....			
Secretary of State.....	W. W. Screws....	"	"	1,800
Treasurer.....	I. H. Vincent....	"	"	2,100
Auditor.....	Willis Brewer....	"	"	1,800
Adjutant-General.....	Thos. Macartney..	"	"	
Supt. of Pub. Instruction.....	Leroy F. Box....	"	"	2,150
Attorney-General.....	H. C. Tompkins..	"	"	1,500
Commissioner of Lands.....	Thos. Price.....	"	"	1,200
State Librarian.....	Junius Riggs....	"	"	1,000

JUDICIARY, SUPREME COURT.—Robert C. Brickell, *Chief Justice*; Geo. W. Stone, Amos R. Manning, *Associate Justices*. Term, 6 years. Elected by people. Salary, \$4,000 each.

Amount of State Debt, Sept. 30th, 1878, \$9,453,669; interest, 5 per cent.

State Receipts for last year, ending Sept. 30th, 1878, \$718,228.36.

State Expenditures for last year, \$648,067.23.

Amount raised by Taxation last year, \$827,896.90.

Amount of Taxable Property, as assessed, real and personal, \$117,486,580.97.

Rate of State Tax, 70 cents on \$100.

## STATE OF ARKANSAS.

STATE OFFICERS.	NAME.	Term began.	Term ends.	Salary.
Governor.....	William R. Miller..	Jan. 7, 1872	Jan. 4, 1881	\$3,500
Lieut.-Governor.....	None.			
Secretary of State.....	Jacob Frolich....	"	"	2,000
Treasurer.....	Thos. J. Churchill..	"	"	2,500
Auditor.....	John Crawford....	"	"	2,500
Attorney-General.....	Wm. F. Henderson..	"	"	2,000
Supt. of Pub. Instruct'n.....	J. L. Denton.....	"	"	1,800
Land Commissioner.....	D. W. Lear.....	"	"	2,000

JUDICIARY, SUPREME COURT.—John R. Eakin, *Chief Justice*, 8 years. W. M. Harrison, 6 years; Jesse Turner, 4 years, *Associate Justices*. Elected by the people. Salary, \$3,500 each.

Amount of State Debt, Sept. 30, 1877: Funded, \$4,153,035; unfunded, \$13,967,012.

General Statement of State Bonds issued: \$23,000 thirty year State Bank, 5 per cent; \$106,000 thirty year State Bank, 6 per cent; \$538,000 thirty year Real Estate Bank, 6 per cent; \$45,000 thirty year Real Estate Bank, 6 per cent; \$227,000 thirty year Funding, 1869, 6 per cent; \$2,231,000 thirty year Funding, 1870, 6 per cent; \$260,000 thirty year bonds, 1876, 6 per cent; \$662,300 ten year bonds, 1874 and 1875, 10 per cent; \$1,963,773 thirty year Levee bonds, 7 per cent; \$5,350,000 thirty year Railroad Aid Bonds, 7 per cent.

NOTE.—\$1,258,000 of the Funding Bonds of 1870 are of doubtful validity. The Supreme Court of Arkansas in 1878 decided that all the Levee bonds are unconstitutional and invalid. All of the Railroad Aid bonds have been declared by the Supreme Court to have been illegally issued.

State Receipts for year ending Sept. 30, 1877, \$639,383.

State Expenditures for year, \$528,423.

Amount raised by Taxation, \$457,450.

Amount of Taxable Property, as assessed: Real, \$61,960,452; personal, \$32,692,423.

Rate of State Tax, 10 mills on the dollar.

## STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

STATE OFFICERS.	NAME.	Term of Office.	Term Began.	Term Ends.	Salary.
Governor .....	William Irwin.....	4 yrs.	Dec. 6, 1873.	Dec. 1, 1879.	\$7,000
*Lieutenant-Governor.....	Jas. A. Johnson.....	"	"	"	.....
Secretary of State.....	Thomas Beck .....	"	"	"	4,000
Treasurer.....	José G. Estudillo.....	"	"	"	4,000
Comptroller.....	W. B. C. Brown.....	"	"	"	4,000
Adjutant-General.....	P. F. Walsh.....	"	"	"	3,000
Supt. Pub. Instruction.....	Ezra S. Carr .....	"	"	"	3,000
Attorney-General.....	Jos. Hamilton.....	"	"	"	4,000
Sec'y Bd. Agriculture.....	Robert Beck.....	"	"	"	1,800
Surveyor-General.....	William Minis.....	"	"	"	4,000
State Librarian.....	R. O. Crayens.....	"	Mar. 13, 1878.	Mar. 12, 1882.	3,000

\* The Lieutenant-Governor receives \$12 per day during sessions of the Legislature as President of the Senate. He is Warden of State Prison, and receives for that a salary of \$10 per day.

JUDICIARY, SUPREME COURT.—Wm. T. Wallace, *Chief Justice*; A. L. Rhodes, A. C. Niles, E. W. McKinstry, J. B. Crockett, *Associate Justices*. Term, 10 years. Elected by the people. Salary, \$6,000 each.

Amount of State Debt, Oct. 31st, 1878: Funded, \$3,403,000; Unfunded, none.  
General Statement of State Bonds issued: Civil Bonds of 1873, 6 per cent interest, \$2,801,000; State Capital Bonds of 1870, 7 per cent interest, \$250,000; ditto, of 1872, 7 per cent interest, \$250,000; Soldier Relief Bonds, 7 per cent interest, \$95,500; Civil Bonds of 1857, 7 per cent interest, \$5,000; ditto of 1860, 7 per cent interest, \$1,500. Total, \$3,403,000.

State Receipts for year ending June 30th, 1878, \$3,013,494.43.

State Expenditures for last year, \$3,797,864.68.

Amount of Taxable Property, as assessed, real and personal, \$584,583,651.

Rate of State Tax, year ending June 30th, 1879, 53 cents on \$100.

## STATE OF COLORADO.

STATE OFFICERS.	NAME.	Term began.	Term ends.	Salary.
Governor.....	Fredk. W. Pitkin....	Jan. 14, 1879	Jan. 10, 1881	\$3,000
Lieutenant-Governor.....	H. A. W. Tabor....	"	"	1,000
Secretary of State.....	N. H. Meldrum....	"	"	2,200
Treasurer.....	Nathan S. Culver....	"	"	2,000
Auditor.....	Eugene K. Stimpson....	"	"	2,000
Adjutant-General.....	Robert S. Roe.....	At pleasure of Governor.		500
Supt. of Pub. Instruct'n.....	Joseph C. Shattuck....	Jan. 14, 1879	Jan. 10, 1881	2,000
Attorney-General.....	Charles W. Wright....	"	"	2,000
State Librarian.....	Joseph C. Shattuck....	"	"	500

JUDICIARY, SUPREME COURT.—Henry C. Thatcher, *Chief Justice*; term, 9 years; elected by the people; salary \$3,250. Samuel H. Elbert, Wilbur F. Stone, *Associate Justices*; salary of each, \$3,250. After short terms expire, Thatcher, 3 years; Elbert, 6 years; Stone, 9 years.

Amount of State Debt on Nov. 30th, 1878, \$123,808.10; consisting only of State warrants issued in anticipation of taxes accruing.

Colorado has no bonded debt, the State Constitution expressly prohibiting the Legislature from creating any debt beyond the amount actually provided for by taxation, in advance of appropriations.

State Receipts for two years, ending Nov. 30th, 1878, \$307,893.53.

State Expenditures for two years, \$385,688.29.

Amount raised by taxation last year, \$165,506.15.

Amount of taxable property as assessed: Real, \$25,804,345; personal, \$17,308,303. Rate of State tax, 3½ mills on \$1, besides 50 cents *per capita* for military purposes.

## STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

STATE OFFICERS.	NAME.	Term Began.	Term Ends.	Salary.
Governor.....	Charles B. Andrews.	Jan. 9, 1879.	Jan. 13, 1881.	\$2,000
Lieut.-Governor.....	David Gallup.	.....	.....	500
Secretary of State.....	David Torrance.	.....	.....	1,500
Treasurer.....	Talmadge Baker.	.....	.....	1,500
Comptroller.....	Chauncey Howard.	.....	.....	1,500
Sec. State Board of Education.....	B. G. Northrop.	.....	.....	2,500
Adjutant-General.....	Wm. B. Franklin.	.....	.....	
Sec. B'd of Agriculture.....	T. S. Gold.	.....	.....	
State Librarian.....	Charles J. Hoadly.	.....	.....	1,800

JUDICIARY, SUPREME COURT.—John D. Park, *Chief Justice*, 8 years; Elisha Carpenter, Dwight W. Pardee, Dwight Loomis, Miles T. Granger, Edward I. Sanford, Roland Hitchcock, Earl Martin, Sidney B. Beardsley, Moses Culver, James A. Hovey, *Associate Justices*; term of all, 8 years. Elected by the General Assembly. Salary of each, \$1,000.

Amount of State Debt Dec. 1, 1877, \$4,967,600, viz.: Bonds of 1863, redeemable 1883, 6 per cent., \$877,000; bonds of 1864, redeemable 1884, 6 per cent., \$1,318,500; bonds of 1865, redeemable 1885, 6 per cent., \$1,741,100; bonds of 1877, redeemable 1887, 5 per cent., \$1,081,000. Total, \$4,967,600.

State Receipts for year ending Dec. 1, 1878, \$1,632,570.31.

State Expenditures for last year, \$1,542,612.53.

Amount raised by taxation last year, \$2,246,490.

Amount of taxable property as assessed: Real, \$238,027,032; personal, \$106,379,903. Rate of State Tax, 1½ mills on the dollar.

The State Tax on property produced \$602,465, while no less than \$1,644,025 was derived from taxes on railroad companies, savings banks, insurance companies, telegraph and express companies, and non-resident stockholders.

A State law requires the Comptroller to collect and publish annually a statement of the total indebtedness, rate of tax, receipts from taxation, and actual expenditures of every town, city and county in Connecticut. This return, Oct. 1, 1877, exhibited the following interesting statistics:

Total debts of towns, cities and counties, \$17,151,327; total amount raised by taxation during the year, \$4,628,164; total expenditure for interest during the year, \$1,069,979; total expenditure for schools during the year, \$1,017,237; total expenditure for roads during the year, \$832,453; total expenditure for paupers during the year, \$351,728; total expenditure for police during the year, \$215,146; total expenditure for salaries during the year, \$190,202; total expenditure for Fire Department during the year, \$184,441.

## STATE OF DELAWARE.

STATE OFFICERS.	NAME.	Term of Office.	Term Began.	Term Ends.	Salary.
Governor.....	John W. Hall...	4 yrs.	Jan. 21, 1879.	Jan. 21, 1883.	\$2,000
Lieutenant-Governor.....	None.				
Secretary of State.....	Ignatius C. Grubb	4 yrs.	.....	.....	.....
Treasurer.....	Thomas B. Giles.	2 yrs.	.....	.....	.....
Auditor.....	Nathan Pratt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Adjutant-General.....	W. S. McCaulley.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Supt. Pub. Instruction.....	James H. Graves.	1 yr.	.....	.....	.....
Attorney-General.....	J. B. Fennington.	5 yrs.	.....	Oct., 1879.	.....
State Librarian.....	G. H. Shakespeare.	2 yrs.	.....	.....	.....

JUDICIARY, SUPREME COURT.—Jos. P. Comegys, *Chief Justice*; L. E. Wales, John W. Houston, Edw. Wootton, *Associate Justices*; Willard Saulsbury, *Chancellor*. Term, for life. Appointed by Governor. Salary, Chief Justice and Chancellor, \$2,500 each; Associate Justices, \$2,000.

Amount of State Debt, Dec. 12, 1878, \$953,000, all funded.

The State holds interest-paying securities (railroad, etc.) to the amount of \$1,120,790, and is virtually out of debt. The annual receipts were about \$195,000, and the annual expenditures \$165,000, at the date of the last Governor's message. Of the tax receipts, no less than \$49,590 was from licenses, \$33,812 from tax on railroads and passengers, and only \$30,956 from taxes on real and personal property, in the whole State.

## STATE OF FLORIDA.

STATE OFFICERS.	NAME.	Term began.	Term ends.	Salary.
Governor .....	Geo. F. Drew .....	Jan. 1, 1877	Jan. 1, 1881	\$3,500
Lieutenant-Governor...	Noble A. Hull .....	"	"	500
Secretary of State.....	W. D. Bloxham .....	"	"	2,000
Treasurer.....	Walter Gwynn .....	"	"	2,000
Comptroller.....	Columbus Drew .....	"	"	2,000
Attorney-General .....	Geo. P. Raney.....	"	"	2,000
Supt. of Pub. Instruct'n	W. P. Halsley.....	"	"	2,000
Adjutant-General.....	J. J. Dickison.....	"	"	"
Commissioner of Lands and Immigration.....	Hugh A. Corley.....	Jan. 1, 1877	Jan. 1, 1881	2,000
State Librarian.....	Chas. H. Foster....	Clerk Supreme Ct., <i>ex-officio</i>		300

JUDICIARY, SUPREME COURT.—Edwin M. Randall, *Chief Justice*; term of office for life; appointed by Governor, with consent of Senate; salary, \$3,000. James D. Westcott, Jr., R. B. Van Valkenburgh, *Associates*; term, for life; appointed by Governor, with consent of Senate; salary of each, \$3,000.

Amount of State Debt, Jan. 1st, 1878: Funded, \$1,284,700; unfunded, \$65,572.81. General Statement of State Bonds issued, \$1,500 Convention Bonds of 1868, 8 per cent.; \$6,800 bonds of 1867, 7 per cent.; \$350,000 bonds of 1871, 7 per cent.; \$225,000 bonds of 1873, 6 per cent., gold.

Amount in Sinking Fund, \$143,900.

State Receipts for year ending Jan. 1st, 1878, \$315,488.

State Expenditures for year, \$133,970.36.

Amount raised by taxation, \$225,000.

Amount of taxable property as assessed: Real, \$19,713,462; personal, \$10,197,991. Rate of State tax, 90 cents on every \$100, of which 35 cents were remitted in 1878, owing to reduced expenditure.

## STATE OF GEORGIA.

STATE OFFICERS.	NAME.	Term began.	Term ends.	Salary.
Governor.....	Alfred H. Colquitt..	Jan. 1, 1877	Jan. 1, 1881	\$4,000
Lieut.-Governor .....	None.	"	"	"
Secretary of State.....	N. C. Barrett.....	"	"	2,000
Treasurer.....	John W. Renfro.....	"	"	2,000
Comptroller-General....	W. L. Goldsmith....	"	"	2,000
Attorney-General .....	Robert N. Ely.....	"	"	2,000
Supt. of Pub. Instruct'n	G. J. Orr.....	"	"	"

JUDICIARY, SUPREME COURT.—Hiram Warner, *Chief Justice*; Logan E. Bleckley, James Jackson, *Associate Justices*. Term, 8 years. Elected by the Legislature. Salary, \$3,500 each.

N. B.—Future judges of the Supreme Court are to receive \$3,000 per annum.

Amount of State Debt, Jan. 1, 1878, \$10,644,500, funded at 6 per cent., 7 per cent., and 8 per cent. interest. Railroad bonds indorsed by the State, \$3,688,000. The new State Constitution, adopted 1877, declared void sundry bonds and State indorsements issued in aid of railroads.

State Receipts for year 1878, \$1,998,346.84.

State Expenditures for year, \$1,738,910.

Amount raised by Taxation, \$1,139,990.51.

Amount of Taxable Property, as assessed: Real, \$140,153,250; personal, \$93,506,230.

Rate of State Tax, 5 mills on the dollar.

## STATE OF ILLINOIS.

STATE OFFICERS.	NAME.	Term began.	Term ends.	Salary.
Governor.....	Shelby M. Cullom...	Jan. 8, 1877	Jan. 10, 1881	\$6,000
Lieutenant-Governor.....	Andrew Shuman...	"	"	1,000
Secretary of State.....	Geo. H. Harlow.....	"	"	8,500
Treasurer.....	John C. Smith.....	Jan. 13, 1879	"	8,500
Auditor.....	Thos. B. Needles.....	Jan. 8, 1877	"	8,500
Adjutant-General.....	H. Hilliard.....	July 2, 1877	"	2,000
Supt. of Pub. Instruct'n.....	James P. Slade.....	Jan. 13, 1879	Jan. 10, 1881	8,500
Attorney-General.....	Jas. K. Edsall.....	Jan. 8, 1877	"	8,500
Sec. Bd. of Agriculture.....	S. D. Fisher.....	Jan. 12, 1875	Jan. —, 1879	2,000
State Librarian.....	Sec. of Stat., <i>ex-off.</i>			

JUDICIARY, SUPREME COURT.—Alfred M. Craig, *Chief Justice*; John Schofield, T. Lyle Dickey, John M. Scott, Pinkney H. Walker, David J. Baker, *Associate Justices*. Term, 9 years each. Elected by the people. Salary, \$5,000 each.

Amount of State Debt, Oct. 1, 1878, \$552,743.06.

State Receipts for two years ending Oct. 1, 1878, \$6,659,771.36.

State Expenditures for two years, \$6,538,628.18.

Amount raised by Taxation, \$2,640,025.

Amount of Taxable Property, as assessed, real and personal, \$361,712,532.

Rate of State Tax, 36 cents on \$100.

The Report of the State Auditor exhibits the amount of municipal debts in Illinois in 1878 as aggregating \$31,811,691, about 30 per cent. of which was incurred in aid of railroads. The State constitution now prohibits cities or counties from subscribing to railroad or other corporations, and limits municipal debts to 5 per cent on aggregate taxable property.

## STATE OF INDIANA.

STATE OFFICERS.	NAME.	Term began.	Term ends.	Salary.
Governor.....	James D. Williams.	Jan. 8, 1877	Jan. 3, 1881	\$6,000
Lieutenant-Governor.....	Isaac P. Gray.....	"	"	2,000
Secretary of State.....	John G. Shanklin.....	Jan. 16, 1879	"	2,000
Treasurer.....	William Fleming.....	Feb. 10, 1879	Feb. 10, 1881	2,000
Auditor.....	M. D. Manson.....	Jan. 25, 1879	Jan. 25, 1881	2,500
Attorney-General.....	Thomas Woolen.....	Nov. —, 1878	Nov. —, 1880	2,000
Supt. of Pub. Instruct'n.....	James H. Smart.....	Mar. 15, 1877	Mar. 15, 1881	2,500
State Librarian.....	Richard J. Connor.....	April 1, 1877	April 1, 1879	1,300

JUDICIARY, SUPREME COURT.—James L. Worden, Samuel E. Perkins, Horace P. Biddle, George V. Howk, William E. Niblack; term of office, 6 years; elected by the people; salary, \$4,000.

Amount of State Debt, Nov. 1st, 1878, \$1,998,178.34, all at 6 per cent. interest.

State Receipts for year ending Nov. 1st, 1878, \$1,860,777.61.

State Expenditures for year, \$1,497,356.20.

Amount raised by taxation, \$1,211,600.

Amount of taxable property as assessed: Real, \$639,963,037; personal, \$215,829,988. Rate of State tax, 12 cents on each \$100.

## STATE OF IOWA.

STATE OFFICERS.	NAME.	Term of Office.	Term Began.	Term Ends.	Salary.
Governor.....	John H. Gear.....	2 yrs.	Jan., 1878.	Jan., 1880.	\$8,000
Lieutenant-Governor.....	F. T. Campbell.....	"	"	"	850
Secretary of State.....	J. A. T. Hull.....	"	Jan. 6, 1879.	Jan. 2, 1881.	2,300
Treasurer.....	Geo. W. Bemis.....	"	"	"	2,300
Auditor.....	Buren R. Sherman.....	"	"	"	2,300
Adjutant-General.....	W. L. Alexander.....	At pleasure of	Governor.	Governor.	1,000
Supt. Pub. Instruction.....	C. W. Von Coelln.....	"	Jan. 7, 1878.	Jan. 4, 1880.	2,300
Attorney-General.....	J. F. McJunkin.....	"	Jan. 6, 1879.	Jan. 2, 1881.	1,500
Sec'y State Ag. Society.....	Jno. R. Shaffer.....	"	"	"	.....
Register State L'd Office.....	James K. Powers.....	"	"	"	2,000
State Librarian.....	Mrs. S. B. Maxwell.....	At pleasure of	Governor.	Governor.	1,000

## STATE OF IOWA (Continued).

JUDICIARY, SUPREME COURT.—Joseph M. Beck, *Chief Justice*; Austin Adams, Wm. H. Seever, James G. Day, James H. Rothrock, *Associate Justices*. Term, 6 years. Elected by the people. Salary, \$4,000 each.

Amount of State Debt, Sept. 30th, 1877: \$300,000, of War and Defence Fund.

The Revenue Fund is responsible to the School Fund for \$245,435.19 at 8 per cent.

Total State Debt, \$545,435.19.

State Receipts for two years between Nov. 1st, 1875, and Sept. 30th, 1877, \$2,137,632.40.

State Expenditures, same period, \$2,122,470.78.

Amount raised by Taxation, same period, \$1,990,123.98.

## STATE OF KANSAS.

STATE OFFICERS.	NAME.	Term Began.	Term Ends.	Salary.
Governor .....	John P. St. John...	Jan. 13, 1879.	Jan. 10, 1881.	\$3,000
Lieutenant-Governor .....	L. U. Humphrey .....	"	"	"
Secretary of State .....	James Smith .....	"	"	2,000
Treasurer .....	John Francis .....	"	"	2,000
Auditor .....	P. J. Bonebrake .....	"	"	2,000
Adjutant-General .....	P. S. Noble .....	At pleasure of the Governor.		1,800
Supt. Pub. Instruction .....	A. B. Lemon .....	Jan. 13, 1879.	Jan. 10, 1881.	2,000
Attorney-General .....	Willard Davis .....	"	"	1,500
Sec'y Bd. of Agriculture .....	Alfred Gray .....	"	"	2,000
State Librarian .....	D. Dickinson .....	"	"	1,500
Commissioner of Lands .....	Auditor, <i>ex officio</i> .....	"	"	"

JUDICIARY, SUPREME COURT.—Albert H. Horton, *Chief Justice*; D. J. Brewer, D. M. Valentine, *Associate Justices*. Chief Justice, 6 years; Associate Justices, 4 years. Elected by the people. Salary, \$3,000 each.

Amount of State Debt, July 1st, 1878, \$1,181,975.

General Statement of State Bonds Issued: \$101,475 at 6 per cent; \$1,080,500 at 7 per cent. Total, \$1,181,975.

Amount in Sinking Fund, \$94,275.

Amount in Permanent School Fund, \$407,925.

State Receipts for year ending July 1st, 1878, \$1,206,073.

State Expenditures for year, \$1,272,910.

Amount raised by taxation for year, \$705,000.

Value of taxable property, as assessed: Real, \$96,605,457; Personal, \$41,131,188.

Rate of Taxation, 1878, 55 cents on each \$100.

## STATE OF KENTUCKY.

STATE OFFICERS.	NAME.	Term of office.	Term began	Term ends.	Salary.
Governor .....	Jas. B. McCreary .....	4 yrs.	Aug. 31, '75	Sept. 3, '79	\$5,000
Lieutenant-Governor .....	J. C. Underwood .....	"	"	"	\$10 per day during session of Senate.
Secretary of State .....	J. S. Johnston .....	"	"	"	\$1,500
Treasurer .....	James W. Tate .....	2 yrs.	Jan. 7, '78	Jan. 1, '80	2,400
Auditor .....	D. H. Smith .....	4 yrs.	Jan. 3, '78	Jan. 5, '80	2,500
Quartermaster-General .....	Jos. P. Nuckols .....	"	Aug. 31, '75	Sept. 3, '79	2,400
Adjutant-General .....	J. M. Wright .....	"	"	"	1,200
Supt. of Pub. Instruct'n .....	H. A. M. Henderson .....	"	"	"	3,000
Attorney-General .....	Thos. E. Moss .....	"	"	"	500 and fees.
Register of Land Office .....	Thos. D. Marcum .....	"	"	"	\$2,000
Com'r of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Statistics .....	W. J. Davie .....	"	"	"	2,000
State Librarian .....	Mrs. C. Bush .....	2 yrs.	Feb. 17, '78	Feb. 17, '80	1,000
Insurance Com'r .....	Bedford Leslie .....	4 yrs.	Jan. 4, '76	Jan. 1, '80	4,000

## STATE OF KENTUCKY—(Continued).

JUDICIARY, SUPREME COURT.—William S. Pryor, *Chief Justice*; term expires, 1st Mon., Sept. 1880. M. H. Cofer, *Associate Justice*; term expires, 1st Mon., Sept. 1882. John L. Elliott, *Associate Justice*; term expires, 1st Mon., Sept., 1884. Thomas H. Hines, *Associate Justice*; term expires, 1st Mon., Sept., 1886. State divided into four appellate districts. Term of office, 8 years. One judge elected every 2 years; the judge having shortest time to serve being Chief Justice. Salary, \$5,000 each. Amount of State Debt, Oct. 10th, 1878: \$190,394, 6 per cent; School Fund, \$1,327,000, 6 per cent, redeemable at pleasure of Legislature; ditto, \$845,447.30, not redeemable. Total Debt, \$1,832,841.30.

Amount in Sinking Fund, \$230,000, 5-20 gold-bearing bonds.

State Receipts, year ending Oct. 10th, 1878: Revenue, \$1,120,223.37; White School Fund, \$818,401.01; Sinking Fund, \$196,030.77; Negro School Fund, \$28,060.79; En. Militia, \$2,665.44; Ins. Bureau, \$9,709.76; Military Fund, \$3.

State Expenditures, year ending Oct. 10th, 1878: Revenue, \$1,538,245.94; White School Fund, \$319,887.25; Sinking Fund, \$196,030.77; Negro School Fund, \$31,969.23; En. Militia, \$1,822.21; Ins. Bureau, \$10,474.95; Military Fund, none.

Amount raised by Taxation, 1878: White, \$1,416,078.70; Negro, \$14,878.70.

Amount of Taxable Property, as assessed, real and personal: White, \$351,019,676; Negro, \$3,306,337.

Rate of State Tax, per cent: White, 40 c. per \$100; Negro, 45 c.

## STATE OF LOUISIANA.

STATE OFFICERS.	NAME.	Term began.	Term ends.	Salary.
Governor.....	Francis T. Nicholls	Jan. 8, 1877	Jan. —, 1881	\$8,000
Lieutenant-Governor.....	Louis A. Wiltz.....	"	"	2,000
Secretary of State.....	Will. A. Strong.....	"	"	3,000
Treasurer.....	E. A. Burke.....	Jan. 1, 1879	Jan. 1, 1883	5,000
Auditor.....	Allen Jumel.....	Jan. 8, 1877	Jan. 1, 1881	5,000
Attorney-General.....	Horatio N. Ogden.....	"	Jan. —, 1881	5,000
Supt. of Pub. Instruct'n.....	Robt. M. Lusher.....	"	"	5,000
Asst. Attorney-General.....	James C. Egan.....	"	"	3,000
Commissioner of Lands.....	James Graham.....	"	"	1,500
State Librarian.....	Lavilla A. McDonald.....	"	"	900

JUDICIARY, SUPREME COURT.—Thomas C. Manning, *Chief Justice*; term of office, 8 years; salary \$7,500. William B. Egan, Robert H. Marr, Alcibiade De Blanc, William B. Spencer, *Associates*; term of office, 8 years; all appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate; salary of each, \$7,000.

Amount of State Debt, Jan. 1st, 1879, \$11,724,800, funded.

All bonds issued now bear date of Jan. 1st, 1874, and bear a uniform interest of 7 per cent. These bonds have been made by reducing or funding the indebtedness at sixty (60) cents on the dollar.

The unpaid interest on consolidated bonds from 1874 to 1878, inclusive, amounts to \$579,732, to which should be added amount to be paid on bonds to be funded, \$266,256.

The State Auditor estimates the unfunded bonds yet to be converted into consols at \$653,800, and miscellaneous indebtedness \$932,780, which, at 60 cents on the dollar, make \$950,918 to be added to the State debt, as given above.

State Receipts for year ending Jan. 1st, 1878, \$2,606,351.52.

State Expenditures for year, \$2,719,412.24.

Amount raised by taxation, \$2,432,183.

Amount of taxable property as assessed: Real, \$138,164,847; personal, \$36,468,886. Rate of State Tax, 13 mills on \$1.

## STATE OF MAINE.

STATE OFFICERS.	NAME.	Term of office.	Term began.	Term ends.	Salary.
Governor.....	Alonzo Garcelon..	1 yr.	Jan. 3, 1879.	Jan. 1, 1880.	\$2,500
Lieut.-Governor....	None.	"	"	"	
Secretary of State..	Edward H. Gove..	"	"	"	1,500
Treasurer.....	Charles A. White..	"	"	"	2,000
Adjutant General..	Samuel D. Leavitt.	"	"	"	1,500
Supt. of Pub. Inst'n	W. J. Corthell....	3 yrs.	Oct. 14, 1876.	Oct. 14, 1879.	1,500
Attorney-General..	Wm. C. McClellan.	1 yr.	Jan. 3, 1879.	Jan. 1, 1880.	1,000
Sec. Bd. of Agricul.	S. L. Boardman....	"	"	"	800
Commis'r of Lands	E. C. Burleigh....	3 yrs.	April 5, 1876.	April 15, 1879.	1,500
State Librarian.....	J. D. Myrick.....	"	Oct. 16, 1878.	Oct. 16, 1881.	1,000



## STATE OF MAINE—(Continued).

NOTE.—At the State election September 9th, 1878, there was no choice of Governor by the people. The Legislature, at its January, 1879, session, elected a Governor as well as other State officers whose terms had then expired.

JUDICIARY, SUPREME COURT.—John Appleton, *Chief-Justice*; Charles W. Walton, William G. Barrows, Charles Danforth, William W. Virgin, John A. Peters, Artemas Libby, Joseph W. Symonds, *Associate Judges*. Appointed by the Governor for seven years. Salary, \$3,000 each.

Amount of State Debt Jan. 1st, 1878 : Funded, \$5,873,900 ; unfunded, none.

General Statement of State Bonds issued : Feb. 5th, 1861, \$25,000 ; Jan. 31, 1863, \$385,000 ; March 26th, 1863, \$307,000 ; March 19th, 1864, \$2,530,000 ; March 7th, 1866, \$2,336,000—all bearing 6 per cent interest.

Amount in Sinking Fund Jan. 1st, 1878, \$911,436.

State Receipts for year ending Dec. 31st, 1878, \$1,307,738.27.

State Expenditures for last year, \$1,871,627.64.

Amount raised by Taxation last year, \$675,173.53.

Amount of taxable property as assessed : Real and personal, \$24,579,566.

In the State valuation the real and personal is all put together.

Rate of State Tax, 1878, 40 cents on \$100.

## STATE OF MARYLAND.

STATE OFFICERS.	NAME.	Term began.	Term ends.	Salary.
Governor .....	John Lee Carroll....	Jan. 1, 1876	Jan. 1, 1880	\$4,500
Lieutenant-Governor....	None.			
Secretary of State.....	Richd. C. Hollyday.	"	"	2,500
Treasurer.....	Barnes Compton....	Jan. 1, 1877	"	2,500
Comptroller.....	Thos. T. Keating....	"	"	2,500
Adjutant-General.....	Frank A. Bond.....	Jan. 1, 1876	"	2,000
Supt. of Pub. Instruct'n.	M. A. Newell.....	"	"	2,000
Attorney-General.....	C. J. M. Gwinn.....	"	"	3,000
Commissioner of Lands.	Wm. H. Hayward....	"	"	1,500
State Librarian.....	J. H. T. Magruder....	"	"	1,500

JUDICIARY, COURT OF APPEALS.—James L. Bratol, *Chief-Justice*; elected by the people; term, 15 years. James A. Stewart, John M. Robinson, R. J. Bowie, R. H. Alvey, George Brent, Richard Grason, Oliver Miller, *Associate Judges*. Salary, \$3,500. Appointed.

Election of 1878.—Democratic vote, 67,973 ; Republican vote, 53,914.

Amount of State Debt on Oct. 1st, 1877, \$10,758,673, funded. About half the debt bears 5 per cent interest, and the remainder 6 per cent.

The State holds, as against its public debt, interest-paying securities amounting to \$4,335,713, besides \$23,360,632 in unproductive securities.

State Receipts for year ending Oct. 1st, 1877, \$2,109,193.75.

State Expenditures for year, \$2,179,813.78.

Amount raised by taxation last year, \$1,563,958.54.

Amount of taxable property as assessed : Real and personal, \$478,468,083 ; railroad property, \$68,576,342. Aggregate of property taxed, \$547,044,370.

Rate of State Tax, 17 cents on \$100.

## STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

STATE OFFICERS.	NAME.	Term of Office.	Term Began.	Term Ends.	Salary.
Governor.....	Thomas Talbot....	1 year.	First Wed. in Jan., 1879.	First Wed. in Jan., 1880.	\$5,000
Lieutenant-Gov'nr....	John D. Long.....	"	"	"	2,500
Secretary of State....	Henry B. Pierce....	"	"	"	3,000
Treasurer.....	Charles Endicott....	"	"	"	5,000
Auditor.....	Julius L. Clarke....	"	"	"	2,000
Adjutant-General....	J. A. Cunningham....	"	"	"	2,500
Sec'y Bd. Education	John W. Dickinson..	"	"	"	5,000
Attorney-General....	George Marston....	"	"	"	2,500
Sec'y Bd. Agricult....	Chas. L. Flint.....	"	"	"	2,500
State Librarian.....	Oliver Warner.....	"	"	"	2,000

## STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS—(Continued).

**SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT.**—Horace Gray, *Chief Justice*; Seth Ames, James D. Colt, Marcus Morton, William C. Endicott, Otis P. Lord, Augustus L. Soule, *Associate Justices*. Office held during good behavior. Appointed by Governor. Salary, Chief Justice, \$3,500; Associate Justices, \$6,000 each.

Amount of State Debt, Nov. 1st, 1878. \$33,030,464, all funded at 5 percent interest. No floating debt.

General Statement of State Bonds issued: Union Fund, 1878, \$300,000; Filling Back Bay Lands, 1880, \$220,000; Southern Vermont Railroad, 1890, \$300,000; Coast Defence, 1888, \$388,000; Troy & Greenfield Railroad, 1888-1897, \$13,959,973; Boston, Hartford & Erie Railroad, 1900, \$3,599,024; Bounty Fund, 1883, 1894, and 1896, \$38,580,244; War Fund, 1889, \$999,944; Danvers Lunatic Hospital, 1894, 1896, and 1897, \$1,500,000; Harbor Improvements (new), 1894 and 1896, \$700,000; Worcester Lunatic Hospital (new), 1896 and 1898, \$1,100,000; State Prisons Loan, 1895, \$1,232,280. Total, \$33,219,464. Funding Public Debt, Loan of 1886, due in 1892, and not presented for payment, \$1,000. Grand total, \$33,220,464.

Amount in Sinking Fund, Jan. 1st, 1878, \$10,885,690.21.

State Receipts for year ending Jan. 1st, 1878, \$7,344,900.23.

State Expenditures for year, \$5,787,127.51.

Amount raised by Taxation, 1878, \$1,000,000.

Amount of Taxable Property, as assessed, real, \$1,118,557,164; personal, \$450,431.046.

Rate of State Tax, year ending Dec. 31st, 1878, 63 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents on \$1,000. In addition to the regular State tax, Massachusetts assesses corporations, over and above the local taxation, upon a valuation aggregating \$74,244,884.88, which is assessed at the average rate in the State, to wit, \$12.54 on \$1,000. The proceeds of this tax is distributed to the cities and towns where the stockholders reside, if within the commonwealth.

## STATE OF MICHIGAN.

STATE OFFICERS.	NAME.	Term Began.	Term Ends.	Salary.
Governor.....	Charles M. Croswell	Jan. 1, 1879.	Dec. 31, 1881.	\$1,000
Lieut. Governor.....	Alonzo Sessions.....	" "	" "	\$3 day.
Secretary of State.....	Wm. Jenney.....	" "	" "	800
Treasurer.....	Benj. D. Pritchard..	" "	" "	800
Auditor-General.....	W. Irving Latimer..	" "	" "	1,000
Adjutant-General.....	John Robertson....		Dec. 31, 1878.	1,000
Supt. of Pub. Instruct'n	Cornelius A. Gower..	Jan. 1, 1879.	Dec. 31, 1880.	1,000
Attorney-General.....	Otto Kirchner.....	1st term, Jan. 1, 1877. 2d term, Jan. 1, 1879.		800
Sec. B'd of Agriculture.	Robert G. Baird.....	Appointed by Bd. of Agriculture dur-	Jan. 1, 1880.	
Commissioner of Land			ing pleasure.	1,000
Office.....	James M. Neasmith.	Jan. 1, 1879.	Dec. 31, 1880	800
State Librarian.....	Harriet A. Tenney...	Appointed by	Gov. & Senate	1,000

**JUDICIARY, SUPREME COURT.**—Thomas M. Cooley, *Chief Justice*, 8 years; term expires Dec. 31, 1885; James V. Campbell, 8 years; term expires Dec. 31, 1879; Isaac Marston, 8 years; term expires Dec. 31, 1881; Benjamin F. Graves, 8 years; term expires Dec. 31, 1883; *Associate Justices*. Elected by the people. Salary of each, \$4,000.

Amount of State Debt, funded, Oct. 1, 1878, \$959,149.97.

Amount in Sinking Fund, \$794,251.

State Receipts for year ending Oct. 1, 1877, \$1,833,825.

State Expenditures for year, \$2,288,059.

Amount raised by taxation last year, \$603,848.

Amount of taxable property as assessed: Real, \$908,753,036; Personal, \$66,127,992.

Rate of State Tax, 17 mills on each \$100 of valuation.

## STATE OF MINNESOTA.

STATE OFFICERS.	NAME.	Term began.	Term ends.	Salary.
Governor.....	J. S. Pillsbury.....	Jan. 8, 1878	Jan. 6, 1880	\$3,000
Lieutenant-Governor.....	J. B. Wakefield.....	"	"	600
Secretary of State.....	J. S. Irgenz.....	"	"	1,800
Treasurer.....	Wm. Pfander.....	"	"	3,500
Auditor.....	O. P. Whitcomb.....	"	"	2,500
Attorney-General.....	Geo. P. Willson.....	"	"	1,500
Supt. of Pub. Instruct'n.....	D. Burt.....	Appointed by Governor.		2,500
Adjutant-General.....	H. P. Van Cleave.....	"	"	1,500
Insurance Commissioner.....	A. R. McGill.....	"	"	2,000
State Librarian.....	W. H. Taylor.....	"	"	1,200

JUDICIARY, SUPREME COURT.—James Gildilan, *Chief Justice*; term, 7 years; elected by the people; salary, \$1,000. John M. Berry and F. R. E. Cornell, *Associates*; term, 7 years; elected by the people; salary of each, \$4,000.

Amount of State Debt, Nov. 30th, 1878, \$400,000, funded, bearing 7 per cent. interest; unfunded, \$122,001.94.

Besides this debt there are disputed bonds, issued in 1858, due 1883, to aid in the construction of railroads, \$2,275,000.

Amount in Sinking Fund, \$64,689.37.

State Receipts for year ending Nov. 30th, 1878, \$1,477,637.32.

State Expenditures for year, \$1,562,409.97.

Amount raised by Taxation, \$672,646.83.

Amount of taxable property as assessed: Real, \$175,788,979; personal, \$45,141,650. Rate of State tax, 2 mills on the dollar.

The tax for all purposes, State, county and town, averages 17½ mills on the dollar, or \$1.72½ on \$100.

The first complete return (for 1877) of the local indebtedness in Minnesota shows as follows:

Aggregate city and town debts, 1877, \$3,480,827; aggregate county debts, 1877, \$740,460; aggregate school district debts, \$570,024; add debt of the State, \$572,108. Total, \$5,863,419.

## STATE OF MISSISSIPPI.

STATE OFFICERS.	NAME.	Term began.	Term ends.	Salary.
Governor.....	John M. Stone.....	Jan. 7, 1873	Jan. 2, 1882	\$4,000
Lieutenant-Governor.....	William H. Sims.....	"	"	2,500
Secretary of State.....	H. C. Myers, <i>ad int.</i>	"	"	2,500
Treasurer.....	W. L. Hemingway.....	Jan. 7, 1873	Jan. 2, 1882	2,500
Auditor.....	Sylvanus Gwin.....	"	"	2,500
Attorney-General.....	Thos. C. Catchings.....	"	"	2,500
Supt. of Pub. Educat'n.....	J. Argyle Smith.....	"	"	2,500
Adjutant-General.....	Andrew M. Nelson.....	Appointed by Governor.		2,500
State Librarian.....	Mrs. Mary Morancy.....	"	"	2,500

JUDICIARY, SUPREME COURT.—H. F. Simrall, *Chief Justice*. J. A. P. Campbell, H. H. Chalmers, *Associate Justices*. Term of office, 9 years. Appointed by the Governor and Senate. Salary of each, \$3,500.

Amount of State Debt, Jan. 1, 1878, \$2,954,453.

The Report of State Treasurer, Jan. 1, 1878, says: "To arrive at a correct understanding of the financial condition, it is necessary to deduct the amounts due the Chickasaw and Common School funds, upon which only the annual interest should be paid." Subtracting these amounts, \$1,818,145.54, and the cash balance in Treasury Jan. 1, 1878, \$604,592.67, there remains only \$531,719.79 as the net State debt of Mississippi, according to the official statement.

State Receipts for year ending Jan. 1, 1878, \$865,327.47.

State Expenditures for year 1877, \$562,094.60.

Amount raised by Taxation last year, \$634,700.78.

Amount of Taxable Property, as assessed: Real, \$94,940,234; personal, \$22,186,480.

Rate of State Tax on \$100, 50 cents.

Of the State taxes collected, \$143,287 was from tax on railroads, and express, telegraph, insurance, and banking companies; \$93,500 from fines and licenses to retail.

## STATE OF MISSOURI

STATE OFFICERS.	NAME.	Term Began.	Term Ends.	Salary.
Governor.....	John S. Phelps.....	Jan. 8, 1877.	Jan. 10, 1881.	\$5,000.
Lieut.-Governor.....	Henry C. Brokmeyer.....	"	"	5 a day.
Secretary of State.....	Michael K. McGrath.....	"	"	3,000.
Treasurer.....	Elijah Gates.....	"	"	3,000.
Auditor.....	Thomas Holladay.....	"	"	3,000.
Attorney-General.....	Jackson L. Smith.....	"	"	3,000.
Adjutant-General.....	E. Y. Mitchell.....	At pleasure of	the Governor	2,000.
Supt. of Public Schools.....	Richard D. Shannon.....	Jan. 13, 1879.	Jan. 8, 1883.	3,000.
Register of Lands.....	James E. McHenry.....	"	"	3,000.

JUDICIARY, SUPREME COURT.—Thomas A. Sherwood, *Chief Justice*; 10 years; term expires Dec. 31, 1882; William B. Napton, 10 years; term expires Dec. 13, 1880; Warwick Hough, 10 years; term expires Dec. 31, 1884; John E. Henry, 10 years; term expires Dec. 31, 1886; Elijah H. Norton, 10 years; term expires Dec. 31, 1878; *Associate Justices*. Elected by the people, one every two years. Salary of each, \$4,500.

Amount of State Debt, funded, Jan. 1, 1879, \$16,758,000; all bearing 6 per cent interest. Floating debt, \$350,000.

About \$11,000,000 of the State debt of Missouri was contracted in aid of railroads.

State Receipts for year ending Jan. 1, 1877, \$3,567,006.

State Expenditures for year, \$3,777,960.

Amount of taxable property as assessed: Real, \$438,663,980; personal, \$146,045,253. Railroad property (separately taxed), \$29,997,053. Rate of State Tax, 4 mills

## STATE OF NEBRASKA.

STATE OFFICERS.	NAME.	Term began.	Term ends.	Salary.
Governor.....	Albinus Nance.....	Jan. 7, 1879	Jan. 4, 1881	\$5,500
Lieutenant-Governor.....	E. C. Carns.....	"	"	\$6 per diem.
Secretary of State.....	S. J. Alexander.....	"	"	\$2,000
Treasurer.....	G. M. Bartlett.....	"	"	2,500
Auditor of Pub. Acc'ts.....	F. W. Liedtke.....	"	"	2,500
Attorney-General.....	C. J. Dilworth.....	"	"	2,000
Supt. of Pub. Instruct'n.....	S. J. Thompson.....	"	"	2,000
Adjutant-General.....	Not appointed.....	"	"	500
Sec. Bd. of Agriculture.....	D. H. Wheeler.....	Elected yearly by Board of Agriculture.		1,500
Com'r of Public Lands and Buildings.....	F. M. Davis.....	Jan. 7, 1879	Jan. 4, 1881	2,000
State Librarian.....	Guy A. Brown.....	Appointed by Supreme Ct.		1,500

JUDICIARY, SUPREME COURT.—Samuel Maxwell, *Chief Justice*; 8 years; Amasa Cobb, 1 year; George B. Lake, 5 years; *Associates*; all elected by the people, and salary of each \$2,500.

Judges are elected for six years. The above represent unexpired terms.

Amount of State Debt Nov. 30th, 1878, \$599,267.35, drawing 8 per cent. interest.

Amount in Sinking Fund, \$162,577.85.

State Receipts for two years ending Nov. 30th, 1878, \$1,908,337.40.

State Expenditures for two years, \$1,772,209.09.

Amount raised by taxation in 1878, \$918,413.30.

Amount of taxable property as assessed: Real, \$30,263,623.51; personal, \$33,125,712.45. Rate of State Tax, 6½ mills on the dollar.

## STATE OF NEVADA.

STATE OFFICERS.	NAME.	Term Began.	Term Ends.	Salary.
Governor.....	John H. Kinkaid.....	Jan. 6, 1879.	Jan. 1, 1883.	\$6,000.
Lieut.-Governor.....	J. W. Adams.....	"	"	3,600.
Secretary of State.....	Jasper Babcock.....	"	"	3,600.
Treasurer.....	L. L. Crockett.....	"	"	3,600.
Comptroller.....	J. F. Hallock.....	"	"	3,600.
Adjutant-General.....	Lt.-Gov., <i>ex officio</i> .....	"	"	"
Supt. of Pub. Instruct'n.....	D. R. Sessions.....	Jan. 6, 1879.	Jan. 1, 1883.	2,500.
Attorney-General.....	M. A. Murphy.....	"	"	3,600.
Surveyor-General.....	A. J. Hatch.....	"	"	3,600.
State Librarian.....	Frank Hodgkinson.....	(Appointed.)	"	1,800.

## STATE OF NEVADA—(Continued).

JUDICIARY, SUPREME COURT.—W. H. Beatty, *Chief-Justice*; 2 years. O. R. Leonard, 4 years; Thomas P. Hawley, 6 years; *Associate Judges*. Salary of each, \$7,000. Elected by the people. C. F. Bicknell, *Clerk Supreme Court*, 4 years. Salary, \$3,600.

Amount of State Debt Jan. 1, 1879: Funded, \$537,017, at 9½ per cent.; unfunded, \$38,625; amount in sinking fund at 6 per cent., \$250,000; cash in Treasury, Jan. 1, 1879, \$668,064.

State Receipts for year ending Jan. 1, 1878, \$719,703.

State Expenditures for last year, \$645,649.

Amount raised by taxation last year, \$501,760. Rate of State Tax, 90 cents on \$100.

## STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

STATE OFFICERS.	NAME.	Term Began.	Term Ends.	Salary.
Governor.....	Benj. F. Prescott....	June 5, 1878.	June 4, 1879.	\$1,000
Lieut.-Governor.....	None.....			
Secretary of State.....	A. B. Thompson.....	June 5, 1878.	June 4, 1879.	800
Treasurer.....	Solon A. Carter.....			1,800
Adjutant-General.....	Ira Cross.....			600
Supt. of Pub. Instruct'n.....	Chas. A. Downs.....			1,200
Attorney-General.....	Mason W. Tappan.....			2,200
Sec. B'd of Agriculture.....	James O. Adams.....			1,000
State Librarian.....	W. H. Kimball.....			800

Natt Head, Rep., was elected Governor, Nov. 5, 1878, for the two years' term beginning June 4, 1879.

The terms of most of the above State officers will expire in June, 1879. The Legislature which convenes June 4, 1879, will elect their successors.

JUDICIARY, SUPREME COURT.—Charles Doe, *Chief-Justice*; salary, \$2,400. Clinton W. Stanley, William L. Foster, George A. Bingham, William H. Allen, Isaac W. Smith, Lewis W. Clark, *Associate Judges*. Appointed by Governor and Council. Term of office, until 70 years of age. Salary, \$3,200 each.

Amount of State Debt June 1, 1878: Funded, \$3,420,100, interest at 6 per cent.; unfunded debt, \$61,000, interest at 5 per cent.; trust funds, \$63,408.24, interest at 6 per cent.

\$2,206,100 of the funded debt was on account of an issue of that amount of bonds to reimburse the towns for their municipal war expenditures, and the bonds are designated "Municipal War Loan."

State Receipts for year ending June 1, 1878, \$496,465.81.

State Expenditures for year ending June 1, 1878, \$440,265.01.

Amount raised by taxation last year, \$400,000.

Amount of taxable property as assessed: Real and personal, \$300,000,000.

Rate of State Tax, year ending April 1, 1878, 20 c. on each \$100 for State purposes.

Average rate for all purposes, including State, county, town, highway and school taxes, \$1.73 on \$100.

## STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

STATE OFFICERS.	NAME.	Term began.	Term ends.	Salary.
Governor.....	Geo. B. McClellan..	3d Tu. Jan. '78	3d Mo. Jan. '81	\$5,000
Lieutenant-Governor.....	None.....			
Secretary of State.....	Henry D. Kelsey..	April 6, 1878	April 6, 1881	Fees.
Treasurer.....	George M. Wright..	Jan. 26, 1876	Jan. 26, 1879	\$4,000
Comptroller.....	Robt. F. Stockton..	April 6, 1877	April 6, 1880	4,000
Adjutant-General.....	Wm. S. Stryker.....			
Supt. of Pub. Instruct'n.....	E. A. Apgar.....			8,000
Attorney-General.....	John P. Stockton..	April 5, 1877	April 5, 1882	1,500
State Librarian.....	Jas. S. McDanolds..	Jan. 26, 1876	Jan. 26, 1879	1,500

JUDICIARY, SUPREME COURT.—Mercer Beasley, *Chief-Justice*; appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate; term, 7 years; salary, \$5,200. V. Dalrimple, David A. Depue, Jonathan Dixon, M. M. Knapp, Alfred Reed, Edward W. Snudder, Bennet Van Syckel, George S. Woodhull, *Associates*; appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate; salary of each, \$5,000.

Amount of State Debt, Oct. 31st, 1878: War bonds, exempt, \$1,803,900; taxable, \$388,400. Total, \$3,196,300, bearing 6 per cent. interest. The debt is payable \$100,000 each year. Amount in Sinking Fund, \$1,458,852.34.

State Receipts for year ending Oct. 31st, 1878, \$1,741,233.50.

State Expenditures for year, \$1,733,480.72.

Amount raised by taxation last year: Paid, \$619,999.81; unpaid, \$75,250.75. Total, \$695,250.36. Rate of State Tax, one mill on the dollar.

## STATE OF NEW YORK.

STATE OFFICERS.	NAME.	Term began.	Term ends.	Salary.
Governor.....	Lucius Robinson...	Jan. 1, 1877	Dec. 31, 1879	\$10,000 & house.
Lieutenant-Governor...	Wm. Dorsheimer...	"	"	5,000
Secretary of State.....	Allen C. Bosch.	Jan. 1, 1878	Dec. 31, 1880	5,000
Treasurer.....	James Mackin.....	"	"	5,000
Comptroller.....	Frederic P. Olcott.	"	"	5,000
Attorney-General.....	A. Schoonmaker, Jr.	"	"	5,000
Supt. of Pub. Instruct'n	Neil Gilmour.....	April 4, 1877	April 4, 1880	5,000
Adjutant-General.....	Franklin Townsend	Jan. 1, 1877	Dec. 31, 1879	2,500
State Librarian.....	Henry A. Homes...	"	"	.....

JUDICIARY, COURT OF APPEALS.—Sanford E. Church, *Chief-Justice*; term of office, 14 years; elected by the people; salary, \$7,000. Charles Andrews, Geo. F. Danforth, Robert Earl, Theodore Miller, Charles A. Rapallo, Charles J. Folger, *Associates*; term, 14 years; elected by the people; salary of each, \$7,000.

Amount of State Debt, Oct. 1st, 1878, \$9,154,054.87; all being canal debt, bearing 6 per cent. gold interest, and redeemable 1883 to 1898. Amount in Sinking Fund, \$1,023,328.18.

State Receipts for year ending Sept. 30th, 1878, \$12,404,503.

State Expenditures same year, \$13,570,056.

Amount raised by taxation last year, \$5,323,149.

Amount of taxable property as assessed: Real, \$2,376,252,178; personal, \$373,488,140. Rate of State tax, 2½ mills on the dollar.

The amount of county, town and city debts in the State of New York in 1876 was \$244,079,859; in 1870 it was \$127,339,090.

## STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

STATE OFFICERS.	NAME.	Term began.	Term ends.	Salary.
Governor.....	Thos. J. Jarvis <sup>1</sup> ...	Feb. 5, 1879	Jan. 1, 1881	\$4,000
Lieutenant-Governor.....	J. L. Robinson.....	"	"	.....
Secretary of State.....	Jos. A. Engelhard.	Jan. 1, 1877	"	1,000
Treasurer.....	J. M. Worth.....	"	"	3,000
Auditor.....	Samuel L. Love.....	"	"	1,250
Adjutant-General.....	Johnston T. Jones...	"	"	800
Supt. of Pub. Instruct'n	J. C. Scarborough...	"	"	1,500
Attorney-General.....	Thos. S. Kenan.....	"	"	1,500
Com'r of Agriculture.....	A. A. Polk.....	"	"	.....
Commissioner of Lands.	Jos. A. Engelhard.	"	"	.....
State Librarian.....	Sherwood Haywood	"	"	750

<sup>1</sup> Governor Vance was elected U. S. Senator in Jan., 1879, for six years from March 4, 1879. Lient.-Gov. Jarvis succeeds to the office of Governor.

JUDICIARY, SUPREME COURT.—W. N. H. Smith, *Chief-Justice*; Thos. S. Ashe, James H. Dillard, *Associate Justices*. Term, 8 years. Elected by the people. Salary, \$3,500 each.

Amount of State Debt, Oct. 1, 1878: Principal, \$16,960,045; Interest unpaid, \$10,160,183; total, \$27,120,228, exclusive of unacknowledged "special tax bonds," amount \$11,407,000.

State Receipts for 2 years ending Oct. 1, 1878, \$1,066,957.60.

State Expenditures for 2 years, \$1,147,451.66.

Amount raised by Taxation, 1877, \$583,635.55.

Amount of Taxable Property, as assessed: Real, \$91,679,018; personal, \$36,864,639.

Rate of State Tax, 38 cents on \$100.

## STATE OF OHIO.

STATE OFFICERS.	NAME.	Term began.	Term ends.	Salary.
Governor.....	Richard M. Bishop.	Jan. 14, 1878	Jan. 12, 1880	\$4,000
Lieutenant-Governor.....	Jabez W. Fitch.....			800
Secretary of State.....	Milton Barnes.....	Jan. 13, 1879	Jan. 10, 1881	2,000
Treasurer.....	Anthony Howells.....	Jan. 14, 1878	Jan. 12, 1880	3,000
Auditor.....	James Williams.....	Jan., 1878	"	8,000
Adjutant-General.....	Luther M. Melly.....	Jan. 14, 1878	"	—
State Commissioner of Common Schools.....	James J. Burns.....	"	" 1881	—
Attorney-General.....	Isaiah Pillars.....	"	" 1881	—
Sec. Bd. of Agriculture.....	Vacancy.			—
State Librarian.....	R. M. Stimson.....	Mar. 17, 1877	Mar. 17, 1879	—

**JUDICIARY, SUPREME COURT.**—William White, *Chief-Justice*; term, 5 years; elected by the people; salary, \$3,000. George W. McIlvaine, W. J. Gilmore, W. W. Boynton, John W. Okey, *Associates*; term of each, 5 years; elected by the people; salary, \$3,000.

Amount of State Debt, funded, Nov. 15th, 1878, \$6,476,905, viz.: loan, payable after June 30th, 1881, 6 per cent., \$4,072,640; loan, payable after Dec. 31st, 1886, 6 per cent., \$2,400,000; small loans, not bearing interest, \$4,165. Total, \$6,476,905.

Amount in Sinking Fund, \$424,120.

State Receipts for year ending Nov. 15th, 1878, \$5,581,538.

State Expenditures for year, \$5,649,853.

Amount raised by taxation last year, \$4,560,370.

Amount of taxable property as assessed: Real, \$1,084,455,378; personal, \$400,190,387. Rate of State tax per cent, 2.9 mills on \$1.

Besides the State tax there were levied in 1877: Total county taxes, \$5,499,753 total township, school, city and town taxes, \$18,454,718.

A State law requires all local debts of counties, cities, townships, etc., to be reported and published annually. The report of the State Auditor shows the following: Total debts of Ohio counties in 1878, \$3,169,517; total debt of cities in 1878, \$35,790,853; total debts of incorporated villages in 1878, \$917,418; total debts of townships, \$180,956; total debts of school districts, \$1,158,096. Total local debts, \$41,905,841.

The tax on dogs was levied on 182,360 animals, valued at \$406,278. Horses to the number of 741,261 were valued at \$39,496,066; cattle, 1,485,078, valued at \$25,423,622; sheep, \$3,382,428; hogs, \$8,069,016; carriages, \$15,768,644.

## STATE OF OREGON.

STATE OFFICERS.	NAME.	Term began.	Term ends.	Salary.
Governor.....	W. W. Thayer.....	Sept. 11, 1878	Sept. 13, 1882	\$1,500
Lieutenant-Governor.....	None.			
Secretary of State, Auditor, and Comptroller.....	R. P. Earhart.....	"	"	1,500
Treasurer.....	Edward Hirsch.....	"	"	800
Supt. of Pub. Instruct'n.....	L. J. Powell.....	"	"	1,500
Commissioners of Lands.....	Board composed of Gov'r, Sec. and Treas. of State.....			
State Librarian.....	X. N. Stuves.....	Oct. 19, 1878	Oct. 19, 1880	600

**JUDICIARY, SUPREME COURT.**—R. P. Boise, *Chief-Justice*; term, 6 years; elected by popular vote; salary, \$2,000. P. P. Prim, J. K. Kelly, *Associates*; term of each, 6 years; also elected by popular vote; salary of each, \$2,000.

**STATE CIRCUIT COURT.**—C. B. Bellinger, J. F. Watson, H. K. Hanna, L. L. McArthur, Ben. F. Harding, *Judges*; term of each, 6 years; all elected by popular vote; salary, \$2,000.

Amount of State Debt on Sept. 9th, 1878, \$651,595.48, viz.: Modoc War Bonds, 7 per cent., \$182,858.76; Lock Bonds, 7 per cent., \$160,000; Soldiers' Bounty and Relief Bonds, 7 per cent., \$27,161; Warrants drawing 10 per cent. interest, \$331,575.63. Total, \$651,595.48.

State Receipts for two years ending Sept. 9th, 1878, \$528,501.91.

State Expenditures for last two years, \$779,560.51.

Amount raised by taxation, \$286,914.47.

Amount of taxable property as assessed: Real and personal, \$41,436,066.

Rate of State Tax, 5 mills on the dollar.

## STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

STATE OFFICERS.	NAME.	Term of Office	Term began.	Term ends.	Salary.
Governor.....	Henry M. Hoyt.....	4 yrs.	Jan. 21, 1879	Jan. 16, 1883	\$10,000
Lieutenant-Governor.....	Charles W. Stone.....	"	"	"	2,000
Secretary of State.....	Matthew S. Quay.....	"	"	"	4,000
Treasurer.....	Amos C. Noyes.....	2 yrs.	May 6, 1878	May 3, 1880	5,000
Auditor-General.....	Wm. P. Schell.....	3 yrs.	May 7, 1878	May 3, 1881	3,000
Adjutant-General.....	James W. Latta.....	"	June 1, 1876	June 1, 1879	2,500
Supt. Public Instruction and Soldiers' Orphans	J. P. Wickersham.....	4 yrs.	May 5, 1876	May 5, 1880	3,750
Attorney-General.....	George Lear.....	"	"	"	3,500
Sec'y Bd. Agriculture.....	Thomas J. Edge.....	"	"	"	1,500
State Librarian.....	C. L. Ehrenfeld.....	8 yrs.	Feb. 4, 1878	Feb. 7, 1881	1,800
Sec'y of Internal Affairs	Aaron K. Dunkel.....	4 yrs.	May 6, 1879	May 6, 1883	3,000

**JUDICIARY, SUPREME COURT.**—George Sharswood, 15 years from 1st Monday of Dec., 1867; Ulysses Mercur, 15 years from 1st Monday of Dec., 1872; Isaac P. Gordon, 15 years from 1st Monday of Dec., 1873; Edward M. Paxson, 21 years from 1st Monday of Jan., 1875; Warren J. Woodward, 21 years from 1st Monday of Jan., 1875; John Trunkay, 21 years from 1st Monday of Jan., 1878; James P. Sterrett, 21 years from 1st Monday of Jan., 1879. Elected by the people. Salary, \$7,000 each. Amount of State Debt, Dec. 1, 1878: Funded, \$31,575,621; unfunded, \$112,882.73.

Of the funded debt, \$13,007,730 drew 6 per cent interest, and \$3,645,208 5 per cent.

The State held, Dec. 1, 1878, in stocks of incorporated companies, \$7,546,266; in sinking fund, \$366,631.

State Receipts for year ending Dec. 1, 1878, \$3,957,892 (exclusive of loans).

State Expenditures for year, \$4,362,171 (exclusive of sinking fund).

Amount raised by Taxation last year, \$6,092,001, from all sources.

Amount of Taxable Property, as assessed: Real estate not taxed; personal, \$159,333,242.

Rate of State Tax, 30 cents on \$100.

No tax is levied in Pennsylvania on real estate for State purposes. The tax on personal property, at the very low valuation current, produced only \$374,017 in 1877, out of total tax receipts of over \$6,000,000. Most of the large revenues of the State are derived from taxes on corporations. Witness the following: Tax on corporation stock in 1877, \$2,086,300; tax on foreign insurance companies, \$500,887; tax on coal companies, \$462,845; tax on bank stock, \$394,278; commutation of tonnage tax, \$460,000; collateral inheritance tax, \$378,029; license taxes, \$364,330; tax on writs, wills, and deeds, \$179,103; tax on net earnings or income, \$45,626.

## STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.

STATE OFFICERS.	NAME.	Term of Office.	Term Began.	Term Ends.	Salary.
Governor.....	Chas. C. VanZandt.....	1 yr.	May 28, 1878.	May 27, 1879.	\$1,000
Lieutenant-Governor.....	Albert C. Howard.....	"	"	"	500
Secretary of State.....	J. M. Addeman.....	"	"	"	2,500
General Treasurer.....	Samuel Clark.....	"	"	"	2,000
State Aud't'r & Ins. Com.	Joel M. Spencer.....	"	"	"	1,500
Adjutant-General.....	C. H. Barney.....	"	Mar. 4, 1878..	"	1,000
Com'r Public Schools.....	T. B. Stockwell.....	Elected	by Board	Education.	2,500
Attorney-General.....	Willard Bayles.....	1 yr.	May 28, 1878.	May 27, 1879.	2,500
State Librarian.....	J. M. Addeman.....	ex off.	do.	"	"

**JUDICIARY, SUPREME COURT.**—Thomas Durfee, *Chief-Justice*; Walter S. Burgess, Ellisha R. Potter, Charles Matteson, John H. Stines, *Associate Justices*. Salary of Chief-Justice, \$4,500; Associate Justices, \$4,000 each. Term, practically for life; elected by the General Assembly. "Each Judge shall hold his office until his place be declared vacant by a resolution of the General Assembly to that effect." (Const. of Rhode Island, Art. x, Sec. 4.)

Amount of State Debt Oct. 1st, 1878, \$2,434,500 war loan; interest, 6 per cent.; unfunded debt, none; amount in Sinking Fund, \$593,890.31.

State Receipts for year ending April 30th, 1878, \$332,980.19.

State Expenditures for last year, \$394,533.91.

Amount raised by Taxation last year, \$492,360.17.

Amount of taxable property as assessed by the city and towns: real, \$183,353,569; personal, \$67,337,249.

Rate of State tax, 12 cents on each \$100.



## STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

STATE OFFICERS.	NAME.	Term began.	Term ends.	Salary.
Governor.....	Wade Hampton <sup>1</sup> .....	In Dec., 1878	In Dec., 1880	\$3,500
Lieutenant-Governor.....	W. D. Simpson.....	"	"	1,000
Secretary of State.....	R. M. Sims.....	"	"	2,100
Treasurer.....	S. L. Leaphart.....	"	"	2,100
Comptroller-General.....	Johnson Hagood.....	"	"	2,100
Attorney-General.....	Leroy F. Youmans.....	"	"	2,100
Supt. of Pub. Education.....	H. S. Thompson.....	"	"	2,100
Adjt. and Inspector-Gen.....	E. W. Moise.....	"	"	1,500
State Librarian.....	A. Feininger.....	"	"	635

**JUDICIARY, SUPREME COURT.**—A. J. Willard, *Chief-Justice*; term, 6 years; salary, \$4,000. Henry McIver, A. C. Haskell, *Associates*; term, 6 years; elected by the Legislature; salary of each, \$3,500. *Circuit Court Judges*—B. C. Presley, First Circuit; A. P. Aldrich, Second; T. B. Fraser, Third; J. H. Hudson, Fourth; J. B. Kershaw, Fifth; T. J. Mackey, Sixth; W. H. Wallace, Seventh; Thomas Thomson, Eighth. Term, four years; elected by the Legislature; salary of each, \$3,500.

Amount of State Debt on October 31st, 1878: Funded, \$5,130,963.99.

Unfunded, \$1,406,729.85, principal, not including guarantees, etc. There is interest due on this unfunded debt, an average of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  years, at 6 per cent., 5 per cent. and 7 per cent., amounting to about \$300,000.

By exchange of the old bonds of the State for new ones, by funding act of 1873, on the basis of scaling the debt at 50 cents on the dollar, there had been converted, up to Nov. 1st, 1878, the sum of \$5,130,966, at the new valuation. During last year there was exchanged for consolidation bonds \$1,467,351, for which \$734,675.55 in new bonds were issued. The whole funded debt draws 6 per cent. interest.

State Receipts for year ending Oct. 31st, 1878, \$811,940.66.

State Expenditures for last year, 621,774.20.

Amount raised by taxation last year, \$715,932.08.

Amount of taxable property as assessed. Real, \$85,633,873; personal, \$40,082,341; also railroad property, not embraced above, amounting to \$6,520,772; making an aggregate of taxable property as assessed of \$132,237,986.

Rate of State Tax,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  mills on \$1.

Gov. Hampton was elected U. S. Senator for six years from March 4, 1879, and Lieut.-Gov. Simpson succeeds to the Governorship.

## STATE OF TENNESSEE.

STATE OFFICERS.	NAME.	Term began.	Term ends.	Salary.
Governor.....	Albert S. Marks .....	Jan. 15, 1879	Jan. 15, 1881	\$4,000
Secretary of State.....	Chas. N. Gibbs.....	Jan. 15, 1877	"	1,200
Treasurer, and ex-off. In- surance Commissioner.	M. T. Polk.....	"	" 1879	and fees 2,700
Comptroller.....	James L. Gainco.....	"	" 1879	2,750
Attorney-General.....	B. J. Lea.....	Sept. 1, 1878	Sept. 1, 1886	3,000
Supt. of Pub. Instruct'n.....	Leon Trousdale.....	Mar. 23, 1877	Mar. 23, 1879	3,000
Adjutant-General.....	C. D. Porter.....	Jan. 15, 1877	Jan. 15, 1879	1,200
Com'ner of Agriculture, Statistics and Mines.....	J. B. Killebrew.....	Mar. 25, 1877	Mar. 25, 1879	3,000
Register of Lands.....	James Glover.....	"	"	Fees..
State Librarian.....	Mrs. P. Haskell.....	Jan. 15, 1877	Jan. 15, 1879	1,000

**JUDICIARY, SUPREME COURT.**—J. W. Deaderick, *Chief-Justice*. W. F. Cooper, T. W. Freeman, Robert McFarland, Peter Turney, *Associates*; term of office for each, 8 years; all are elected by the people; salary of each, \$4,000.

Amount of State Debt, Dec. 21st, 1878, \$20,221,300, funded and registered.

Unfunded Debt (unpaid interest), \$4,201,902.50.

General Statement of State bonds: Total amount issued, \$49,173,316.66. Now outstanding as liability against the State: Registered (Act of 1873), \$14,665,000, 6 per cent.; \$222,300, 5 per cent.; not required to be registered, \$397,000, 6 per cent.; funding bonds (1873), 4,867,000, 6 per cent.

State Receipts for year ending Dec. 19th, 1878, \$626,528.84.

State Expenditures for last year, \$704,919.74.

Amount raised by taxation last year, including tax on privileges, etc., \$580,528.84.

Amount of taxable property as assessed: Real, \$202,340,815; personal, \$20,871,388. Rate of State Tax, 10 cents per \$100.

## STATE OF TEXAS.

STATE OFFICERS.	NAME.	Term began.	Term ends.	Salary.
Governor.....	Oran M. Roberts....	Jan. 16, 1879	Jan. 11, 1883	\$4,000
Lieutenant-Governor.....	Joseph D. Sayers....			
Secretary of State.....	Isham G. Searcy....	Appointed by	Governor.....	2,000
Treasurer.....	Frank R. Lubbock....	Jan. 16, 1879	Jan. 11, 1883	2,500
Comptroller.....	Stephen H. Darden....	"	"	2,500
Attorney-General.....	George McCormick....	"	"	2,000
Adjutant-General.....	John B. Jones.....			2,000
Com'r of Land Office.....	W. C. Walsh.....	Jan. 16, 1879	Jan. 11, 1883	2,500
State Lib'r'n and Com'r of Insurance, Statis- tics, and History.....	V. O. King.....			2,000

JUDICIARY, SUPREME COURT.—George F. Moore, *Chief-Justice*; Robert S. Gould, M. H. Bonner, *Associate-Justices*. Term, 4 years. Elected by the people. Salary, \$3,500 each.

Amount of State Debt, Sept. 1, 1878, \$5,078,861, in State bonds, bearing 6 and 7 per cent. interest; except loan of April 21, 1874, which draws 10 per cent. interest. State Receipts for year 1877, \$1,962,914.

State Expenditures for year, \$1,759,879.

Amount raised by Taxation, \$1,386,170.

Amount of Taxable Property, as assessed, 1878: Real and personal, \$803,302,424.

Rate of State Tax, 5 mills on each dollar.

In addition to the tax of one half of one per cent. on property, there was levied a poll tax of \$1 on every male between 21 and 60 years, which, together with the fourth of the *ad valorem* tax, is expended for school purposes.

The State has further laid the foundation for an ample school fund, by devoting to that object all the alternate sections of land reserved out of its heavy railroad grants, and also one half the public domain of the State, with all money that may come to the State from the sale of such moiety.

The public domain of Texas (which alone of all the States retained control and ownership of its public lands upon admission to the Union) still embraces more than 67,000,000 acres, or a territory larger than the entire surface of any State in the Union, except California and Nevada. The annual immigration into Texas is reckoned at 200,000 in the Governor's message for 1879. The present population is variously estimated at from 1,200,000 to 2,000,000, in the absence of a census. The aggregate vote of the State election of 1878 was 240,812.

## STATE OF VERMONT.

STATE OFFICERS.	NAME.	Term Began.	Term Ends.	Salary.
Governor.....	Redfield Proctor....	Oct. 4, 1878.	Oct. 5, 1880.	\$1,000
Lieutenant-Governor.....	Eben P. Colton....			\$6 per diem.
Secretary of State.....	George Nichols....	Elected by	Legislature.	1,700
Treasurer.....	John A. Page.....	Oct. 4, 1878.	Oct. 5, 1880.	1,700
Auditor.....	E. Henry Powell....	Elected by	Legislature.	1,400
Adjutant-General.....	James S. Peck.....	Dec. 1, 1878.	Dec. 1, 1880.	750
Supt. of Education.....	Edward Conant....	"	"	1,400
Supt. of Agriculture.....	John B. Mead.....	"	"	1,400
State Librarian.....	Hiram A. Husce....	At pleasure of	the Trustees.	1,300

JUDICIARY, SUPREME COURT.—John Pierpoint, *Chief-Justice*. Assistants—Jas. Barrett, First; Homer E. Royce, Second; Tunis P. Redfield, Third; Jonathan Ross, Fourth; H. Henry Powers, Fifth; Walter C. Dunton, Sixth. Elected by the Legislature for two years from Dec. 1st, 1878. Salary, \$2,500 each.

Amount of State Debt Aug. 1st, 1878: Funded, \$38,000; unfunded, none.

Rate of Interest, 6 per cent. Amount in sinking fund, \$38,000.

State receipts for year ending Aug. 1st, 1879, \$891,635.92.

State Expenditures year ending Aug. 1st, 1878, \$380,631.48.

Amount raised by Taxation last year, \$323,424.48.

Amount of taxable property as assessed: Real, \$70,849,386; personal, \$16,845,123.

Rate of State Tax, 30 cents per \$100.

## STATE OF VIRGINIA.

STATE OFFICERS.	NAME.	Term began.	Term ends.	Salary.
Governor.....	F. W. M. Holliday..	Jan. 1, 1878	Jan. 1, 1882	\$5,000
Lieutenant-Governor...	James A. Walker...			900
Secretary of State.....	James McDonald....	Jan. 1, 1878		2,500
Treasurer.....	R. M. T. Hunter....			2,000
Auditor.....	Wm. F. Taylor.....	"		3,000
Second Auditor.....	Asa Rogers.....	"		2,000
Attorney-General.....	Jas. G. Field.....	Jan. 1, 1878	Jan. 1, 1882	3,500
Supt. of Pub. Instruct'n	Wm. H. Ruffner....	Mar. 15, 1874		2,000
Adj't-General <i>ad int.</i> ....	Jas. McDonald.....			100
Com'r of Agriculture...	Thomas Pollard....	July 1, 1877		1,500
Register of Land Office.	Samuel H. Boykin..			1,800
State Librarian.....	Sec. of State, <i>ex-off.</i>			

JUDICIARY, SUPREME COURT.—R. C. L. Moncure, *President of Court*; Joseph Christian, Walter R. Staples, Francis T. Anderson, Ed. C. Burks, *Judges*. Elected by the Legislature for twelve years. Salary, President of Court, \$3,250; Judges, \$3,000 each.

Amount of State Debt, Dec. 1, 1878, \$30,350,836, drawing 6 per cent. interest.

State Receipts for year ending Oct. 1, 1878, \$3,030,139.81.

State Expenditures for year, \$2,997,967.00.

Amount raised by Taxation, \$2,500,000.

Amount of Taxable Property, as assessed: Real, \$246,891,198; personal, \$76,178,438.

Rate of State Tax, 50 cents on \$100.

Besides the tax on property, Virginia has a capitation tax of \$1, producing \$283,815, on the supposition that it is all collected; a tax on incomes of one per cent. yielding, on \$3,457,715 (the incomes assessed), say \$34,557; a tax on banks, railroads, insurance companies, etc., paying \$120,000; and a license or liquor tax, yielding about \$600,000. The latter tax has become somewhat famous as the Moffett, "bell-punch" tax on liquor consumed, the tax being 2½ cents on each glass of ardent spirits, and half a cent on malt liquors. This is in addition to a specific license tax of \$150 to each vendor of liquors. The Auditor, in his Jan. 1879 report, states the increased revenue by the Moffett register system at \$110,762 over the old license system, which charged a specific tax of \$250 on each license.

## STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA.

STATE OFFICERS.	NAME.	Term of office.	Term began.	Term ends.	Salary.
Governor.....	H. M. Mathews....	4 yrs.	Mar. 4, 1877	Mar. 4, 1881	\$2,700
Lieut.-Governor.....	None.				
Secretary of State.....	Sobieski Brady....	"	"	"	1,000 & fees.
Treasurer.....	Thos. J. West.....	"	"	"	1,400
Auditor.....	Joseph S. Miller...	"	"	"	2,000
Adjutant-General....	E. L. Wood.....	"	"	"	
Supt. of Pub. Inst'n	Wm. K. Pendleton	"	"	"	1,500
Attorney-General....	Robt. White.....	"	"	"	1,800
State Librarian.....	E. L. Wood.....	( <i>ex-off.</i> Adj.-Gen.)			930

JUDICIARY, SUPREME COURT.—Thomas C. Green, *Presiding Judge*; C. P. T. Moore, Okey Johnson, A. F. Haymond, *Judges*. Elected by the people for 12 years. Salary, \$2,250 each.

West Virginia has no debt (unless the share of that State in the *ante-bellum* State debt of Virginia is reckoned such), the State Constitution having prohibited the creation of any debt by the Legislature, except in an emergency like rebellion or invasion. After the admission of the State in 1863, Virginia claimed that one third of her State debt of \$45,000,000 should be paid by West Virginia, and left out \$15,289,871 in the adjustment of her debt. West Virginia claims that a very much smaller sum is her share, and the matter remains unadjusted.

State Receipts for year ending Sept. 30th, 1878, \$593,276.29.

State Expenditures for year ending Sept. 20th, 1878, \$572,243.75.

Amount of taxable property as assessed: Real, \$107,352,719.28; personal, \$62,740,489.46. Rate of State Tax, 30 cents per \$100.

## STATE OF WISCONSIN.

STATE OFFICERS.	NAME.	Term Began.	Term Ends.	Salary.
Governor.....	Wm. E. Smith.....	Jan. 7, 1878.	Jan. 5, 1880.	\$5,000
Lieut. Governor.....	J. M. Bingham.....	"	"	1,000
Secretary of State.....	Hans B. Warner.....	"	"	5,000
Treasurer.....	Richard Guenther.....	"	"	5,000
Adjutant-General.....	Ed. E. Bryant.....	Appointed by Governor.		
Supt. of Pub. Instruct'n	W. C. Whitford.....	Jan. 7, 1878.	Jan. 5, 1880.	2,700
Attorney-General.....	Alex. Wilson.....	"	"	3,000
Sec. B'd of Agriculture	Geo. E. Bryant.....	Elected by the Society.		2,000
Commissioners of Lands	Sec. of State, State Treas., and Att'y General, ex officio.			
State Librarian.....	John R. Berryman...	Appointed by Governor.		1,500

JUDICIARY, SUPREME COURT.—E. G. Ryan, *Chief-Justice*, 6 years; term ends Jan. 1, 1883; Orsamus Cole, 6 years; term ends Jan. 1, 1880; William P. Lyon, 6 years; term ends Jan. 1, 1884; Harlow S. Orton, 10 years, term ends Jan. 1, 1888; David Taylor, 10 years, term ends Jan. 1, 1896; *Associate Justices*. Elected by the people. Salary of each, \$5,000.

Amount of State Debt, Sept. 30, 1878, \$2,352,057; interest, 7 per cent.

In addition to this, the debts of counties, cities, towns, villages and school districts in Wisconsin, as reported by the State Secretary in October, 1878, amounted to \$9,881,188.

State Receipts for year ending Sept. 30, 1878, \$1,120,837.81.

State Expenditures for last year, \$1,047,796.28.

Amount raised by taxation last year, \$1,079,522.

Amount of taxable property as assessed: Real, \$350,263,574; personal, \$90,077,208.

Rate of State Tax, 1 31-100 mills on each dollar of valuation.

The State Tax amounts to only about one-ninth of the whole taxes paid by the people.

The total tax levied in the State in 1870 was \$3,097,435, amounting to \$2.21 on each \$100 of assessed valuation, and apportioned as follows:

State Tax, \$788,942; county tax, \$1,486,849; town tax, \$3,320,417; school tax, \$1,617,699; road tax, \$1,033,588.

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TERRITORY OF ARIZONA—No returns.

TERRITORY OF DAKOTA—No returns.

TERRITORY OF IDAHO—No returns.

## TERRITORY OF MONTANA.

OFFICERS.	NAME.	Term began.	Term ends.	Salary.
Governor.....	Benjamin T. Potts..	July 13, 1878	July 13, 1883	\$2,600
Secretary.....	James H. Mills.....	Nov. 8, 1877	Nov. 8, 1881	1,800
Treasurer.....	D. H. Weston.....	July 1, 1877	July 1, 1879	1,500
Auditor.....	D. H. Cuthbert.....	Jan. 5, 1878	Jan. 5, 1883	1,500
Supt. of Pub. Instruct'n	Clark Wright.....	Jan. 15, 1878	Jan. 15, 1880	1,200
District-Attorney.....	R. E. Anderson.....	Oct. 10, 1877	Oct. 10, 1881	\$230 and fees.
State Librarian.....	Auditor <i>ex-officio</i> .			

JUDICIARY, SUPREME COURT.—D. S. Wade, *Chief-Justice*; term, 4 years from March 17, 1875; Hiram Knowles, 4 years from December 12, 1876; Henry N. Blake, 4 years from January 12, 1876, *Associate Justices*; appointed by the President; salary of each, \$2,600.

Amount of Territorial Debt, Dec. 10th, 1878: Funded, \$83,500; unfunded, about \$15,000.

Territorial Bonds issued July 1st, 1873, redeemable after two years, and payable after seven years from their date, drawing 10 per cent. interest, are being redeemed, and will all be called in the coming year and funded at lower interest.

Amount in Sinking Fund, \$10,500.

Receipts for year ending Jan. 1st, 1878, \$64,322.23.

Expenditures for year, \$30,506.85.

Amount raised by taxation, Territorial, aside from county tax, \$32,966.92.

Rate of Tax for 1878, 8 mills on the dollar, and 40 per cent. of licenses collected.

# OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF THE TERRITORIES.



## TERRITORY OF NEW MEXICO.

OFFICERS.	NAME.	Term began.	Term ends.	Salary.
Governor.....	Lewis Wallace.....	Sept. 3, 1878	Sept. 3, 1882	\$2,600
Secretary.....	Wm. G. Ritch.....			1,800
Treasurer.....	A. Ortiz y Salazar..	Feb. —, 1878	Feb. —, 1880	1,000
Auditor.....	Trinidad Alarid.....	"	"	1,000
Adjutant-General.....	Thomas S. Tucker..	"	"	250
Librarian.....	Aniceto Abeytia.....	"	"	150

JUDICIARY, SUPREME COURT.—L. Bradford Prince, *Chief-Justice*; term, 4 years from December, 1878; Samuel C. Parks, 4 years from January 22, 1878. Warren Bristol, *Associates*; appointed by the President and Senate; salary, \$3,600.

## TERRITORY OF UTAH.

OFFICERS.	NAME.	Term began.	Term ends.	Salary.
Governor.....	Geo. W. Emery.....	Dec. 16, 1875	Dec. 16, 1879	\$2,600
Secretary.....	Levi P. Luckey.....	Feb. 13, 1877	Feb. 13, 1881	1,800
Treasurer.....	James Jack.....	Aug. 5, 1878	Aug. 5, 1880	600
Auditor.....	Wm. Clayton.....	"	"	1,200
Supt. of Pub. Instruct'n.	John Taylor.....	Aug. 6, 1877	Aug. 6, 1879	1,500
Sec. Bd. of Agriculture..	H. P. Folsom.....	"	"	—
Territorial Librarian ..	Nepht W. Clayton..	Feb. 22, 1878	Feb. 22, 1880	250

JUDICIARY, SUPREME COURT.—Michael Schaeffer, *Chief-Justice*; term 4 years from April 30, 1876. Philip H. Emerson, 4 years from March 16, 1877. Jacob S. Boreman, 4 years from October 30, 1877. *Associates*; salary of each, \$3,600.

The taxable property in Utah was assessed at \$22,558,000, real and personal, for year ending Dec. 31st, 1877.

The rate of taxation was  $\frac{1}{4}$  of 1 per cent.

Amount raised by taxation in 1877, \$37,052.22. Amount expended, \$36,967.87.

## TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON.

OFFICERS.	NAME.	Term began.	Term ends.	Salary.
Governor.....	Elisha P. Ferry.....	April 26, 1876	April 26, 1880	\$2,600
Secretary.....	N. H. Owings.....			1,800
Treasurer.....	F. Tarbell.....	Nov. —, 1878	Nov. —, 1880	1,200
Auditor.....	S. M. Reed.....	"	"	1,000
Adjutant-General.....	A. Storch.....	Jan. 13, 1879	Jan. 13, 1881	—
Supt. of Pub. Instruct'n.	J. P. Juselson.....	Nov. —, 1878	Nov. —, 1880	600
Librarian.....	Elwood Evans.....	"	"	400

JUDICIARY, SUPREME COURT.—Roger S. Green, *Chief-Justice*; term, 4 years from December, 1878. S. C. Wingard, *Associate*; appointed by the President; salary of each, \$2,600.

## TERRITORY OF WYOMING.

OFFICERS.	NAME.	Term began.	Term ends.	Salary.
Governor.....	John W. Hoyt.....	April 10, 1878	April 10, 1882	\$2,600
Secretary.....	George W. French..			1,800
Treasurer.....	Amasa R. Converse..			—
Auditor.....	Stephen W. Downey..			—
Supt. of Pub. Instruct'n	John Slaughter.....			—

JUDICIARY, SUPREME COURT.—*Chief-Justice*, Joseph W. Fisher; term, 4 years from Feb. 14, 1876. *Associate Justices*, Jacob B. Blair, 4 years from Feb. 14, 1876; William Ware Peck, 4 years from Dec. 14, 1877. Salary, \$2,600 each.

Wyoming has no Territorial Debt. Rate of Tax, 1878, 8 mills on \$1.

## ALABAMA.—State Ticket.

COUNTIES, 67.	Gov., 1878.	Gov., 1876.		PRES., 1876.		COUNTIES, 67.	Gov., 1878.	Gov., 1876.		PRES., 1876.	
	Cobb. D.	Hous- ton. D.	Wood- ruff. R.	Tilden. D.	Hayes. R.		Cobb. D.	Hous- ton. D.	Wood- ruff. R.	Tilden. D.	Hayes. R.
Autauga....	819	774	1,221	804	1,576	Lauderdale...	1,336	1,495	1,073	1,730	1,044
Baldwin....	542	557	244	789	662	Lawrence....	1,444	1,609	1,586	1,659	1,484
Barbour....	2,325	3,270	171	3,554	162	Lee.....	1,314	2,087	942	2,885	1,105
Bibb.....	889	811	232	890	333	Limestone...	1,165	1,687	4,268	1,684	1,343
Blount....	1,538	1,640	129	1,402	347	Lowndes....	1,021	1,090	3,491	1,309	4,152
Bullock....	658	2,919	592	1,567	959	Macon.....	1,869	.....	.....	1,493	881
Butler....	1,215	1,873	935	1,956	1,005	Madison....	2,520	3,225	3,036	3,423	2,777
Calhoun....	2,634	2,062	296	2,040	421	Marango....	1,897	2,591	1,302	2,755	1,982
Chambers...	1,007	2,117	690	2,282	1,053	Marion....	819	879	60	733	111
Cherokee...	1,832	1,464	42	1,666	293	Marshall...	1,440	1,126	111	1,067	167
Chilton....	1,103	1,075	66	728	151	Mobile....	2,385	5,138	3,071	5,330	4,272
Choctaw....	842	1,066	.....	1,209	693	Monroe....	1,360	1,436	438	1,532	606
Clarke....	1,056	1,042	214	1,406	1,130	Montgomery	4,153	2,315	4,094	2,381	6,259
Clay.....	841	1,142	201	1,188	186	Morgan....	1,698	1,359	597	1,432	773
Cleburne...	1,103	781	282	1,052	219	Perry.....	1,246	1,203	1,086	1,467	3,528
Coffee....	868	686	18	835	25	Pickens....	1,277	2,007	70	2,154	48
Colbert....	1,825	1,357	1,080	1,582	778	Pike.....	2,115	1,934	322	2,111	464
Comach....	1,011	1,142	656	1,167	777	Randolph...	1,236	1,191	872	1,179	865
Coosa....	946	1,330	741	1,349	733	Russell....	1,143	1,043	505	2,051	1,022
Covington...	588	731	.....	820	31	Sanford....	.....	1,191	92	1,201	198
Crenshaw...	796	1,290	150	1,427	174	Shelby....	956	1,456	555	1,475	770
Cullman....	276	.....	.....	.....	293	St. Clair...	1,318	1,215	414	1,134	435
Dale.....	1,551	1,343	367	1,143	209	Sumter....	1,063	1,219	1,141	2,234	1,370
Dallas....	4,470	1,613	6,300	1,609	3,930	Talladega...	1,344	1,942	1,571	2,014	1,309
*DeKalb...	1,310	1,009	373	*	*	Tallapoosa...	1,584	2,609	437	2,892	711
Elmore....	1,323	1,401	1,153	1,399	1,249	Tuscaloosa...	1,482	1,920	716	2,184	983
Escambia...	708	638	133	784	198	Walker....	694	837	653	799	505
Etowah....	898	1,326	310	1,196	273	Washington	656	500	.....	553	96
Fayette....	1,117	925	135	935	207	Wilcox....	.....	1,483	3,586	1,490	3,599
Franklin...	971	984	135	781	136	Winston....	289	296	400	237	454
Geneva....	299	521	1,008	1,055	2,686	Total.....	89,571	99,255	55,582	102,002	68,230
Greene....	709	382	1	408	2	Per cent....	64.10	35.90	59.97	40.03	
Hale.....	1,763	2,220	1,467	2,177	2,388	Majority....	43,673	.....	33,772	.....	
Henry....	1,908	1,676	225	1,587	433	Total vote....	154,837	.....	170,232	.....	
Jackson...	2,841	2,426	773	2,689	654	* Not canvassed.					
Jefferson...	2,123	1,815	308	2,102	689						
Lamar....	1,332	.....	.....	.....	.....						

Total vote for W. W. Screws, Democrat, for Secretary of State..... 87,673

Total vote for Willis Brewer, Democrat, for Auditor..... 87,315

Total vote for I. H. Vincent, Democrat, for Treasurer..... 88,281

Total vote for H. C. Tompkins, Democrat, for Attorney-General..... 88,204

NOTE.—No Republican or opposition ticket was nominated in 1878.

The Legislature of 1878-9 contains 122 Democrats, 6 Ind. Democrats, 3 Republicans, and 3 National Greenback party.

## ARIZONA TERRITORY.

Delegate in Congress.

1878.			1876.		
	Aggregate vote of the Territory.	Per cent.		Aggregate vote of the Territory.	Per cent.
John G. Campbell, D.	1,452	32.54	H. S. Stevens, Dem.	1,137	26.83
A. E. Davis, Gr.....	1,097	24.59	Hardy, Rep.....	1,082	32.97
H. S. Stevens, Dem....	1,090	24.43	Cury, Dem.....	972	30.17
K. S. Woolsey, I. D..	822	18.42			
Total vote.....	4,461		Total vote.....	3,221	
Campbell's majority over next.....	353		Stevens's majority over next.....	125	

Pinal County not reported in 1878.

## ALABAMA.—Representatives in Congress.

1878.					1876.				
1st Dist.	Herdson. Bailey.		Jones. Bromberg.		Turner.				
	D.	G.	D.	G.	D.	G.			
Clarke....	614	819	1,452	76	989				
Choctaw....	566	752	1,300	643	95				
Marengo....	2,066	125	2,225	1,152	653				
Mobile....	2,852	1,690	2,659	6,287	386				
Monroe....	728	11	1,521	578					
Washington	308	44	616	25	69				
Total....	6,577	2,941	10,562	8,771	2,132				
Maj. ov. next	3,636		1,811						
Per cent....	69.10	39.59							
Total vote.	9,518		21,493						
In 1876, F. G. Bromberg, Ind. Democrat, had 8,771 votes. Jones' majority over Bromberg, 1,811; over Turner, 8,450.									
2d Dist.	Herbert. Armstrong. Herbert.		Hall.						
	D.	G.	D.	G.	D.	G.			
Baldwin....	477	230	798	638					
Butler....	1,457	876	1,954	847					
Concub....	879	668	1,162	776					
Crenshaw....	1,048	26	1,487	174					
Covington....	635	19	830	36					
Escambia....	510	262	794	198					
Montgomery	2,181	4,061	2,339	6,248					
Pike....	1,182	366	2,111	464					
Total....	8,864	6,506	11,435	9,394					
Majority....	1,859		2,041						
Per cent....	56.25	43.75							
Total vote.	14,869		20,839						
3d Dist.	Samford. Strange. Russell.		Williams. Beth.						
	D.	I. D.	D.	I. D.	D.	I. D.			
Barbour....	1,006	18	44	3,608	133				
Bullock....	611	2	65	1,587	959				
Coffee....	329			835	25				
Dale....	622	36	23	1,144	268				
Geneva....	99	7	1	408	2				
Henry....	564	17		1,587	434				
Lee....	1,691	507	2	2,839	1,084				
Russell....	1,256	89		2,051	1,021				
Total....	6,199	676	135	14,069	3,896				
Maj. over all	5,368			10,193					
Per cent....	86.43	9.64	1.92						
Total vote.	7,010			17,965					
4th Dist.	Shelley. Haralson.		Henry. Shelley. Haralson.						
	D.	I. R.	D.	I. R.	D.	I. R.			
Dallas....	2,171	991	11	2,490	2,979				
Hale....	1,448	468	84	2,179	43				
Lowndes....	561	1,198	183	1,318	163				
Perry....	2,367	1,439	36	2,168	2,563				
Wilcox....	997	2,559		1,506	2,922				
Total....	8,514	6,545	314	9,655	8,675				
Maj. ov. next	1,969			980					
Per cent....	55.88	49.57	2.04						
Total vote.	15,873			23,566					
In 1876, James T. Rapier, Republican (colored), had 7,236 votes.									
5th Dist.	Williams. Nunn.		Ligon. Booth.						
	D.	I. D.	D.	I. D.	D.	I. D.			
Autauga....	556	913	788	1,897					
Bibb....	222	1	869	222					
Chambers....	1,004	28	2,224	1,039					
Chilton....	302	35	852	156					
Clay....	395	133	1,178	187					
Coosa....	874	578	1,347	738					
Elmore....	1,458	965	1,400	1,247					
Macon....	448		1,494	857					
Tallapoosa.	1,293	56	2,880	712					
Total....	6,587	2,784	13,107	6,821					
Majority....	2,808		6,286						
Per cent....	70.51	29.49							
Total vote.	9,271		19,238						
6th Dist.	Lewis. Smith.		Hewitt.						
	D.	I. D.	D.	I. D.	D.	I. D.			
Fayette....	530	370	940						
Greene....	696	1,035	1,054						
Jefferson....	1,187	433	2,098						
Lamar....	661	308	738						
Marion....	307	192	2,157						
Pickens....	1,148	65	1,201						
Sanford....			2,233						
Sumter....	1,243	51	2,188						
Tuskaloosa	1,464	453	799						
Walker....	441	363	237						
Winston....	46	87							
Total....	7,652	3,200	13,634						
Majority....	3,451								
Per cent....	70.80	29.20							
Total vote.	10,852								
7th Dist.	Forney. Scattering.		Forney.						
	D.	I. D.	D.	I. D.	D.	I. D.			
Blount....	319			1,430					
Calhoun....	567			2,053					
Cherokee....	228			1,722					
Cleburne....	No returns.			1,053					
DeKalb....	84			No returns.					
Etowah....	264			1,241					
Marshall....	87			1,011					
Randolph....	212			1,179					
Shelby....	462	94		1,475					
St. Clair....	No returns.			1,185					
Talladega....	435			2,017					
Total....	2,653			14,319					
8th Dist.	Garth. Lowe.		Garth. McClellan.						
	D.	I. D.	D.	I. D.	D.	I. D.			
Colbert....	847	508	1,837	805					
Franklin....	239	489	775	143					
Jackson....	1,970	1,697	2,637	640					
Lauderdale	783	417	1,706	1,041					
Lawrence....	878	1,420	1,802	1,501					
Limestone.	1,016	1,497	1,575	1,331					
Madison....	2,221	2,548	2,704						
Morgan....	927	737	1,453	745					
Total....	8,279	10,323	14,529	8,910					
Majority....	2,044		5,619						
Per cent....	43.97	55.99							
Total vote.	18,602		23,239						

## ARKANSAS.—Representatives in Congress.

1878.				1876.			
Dunn, D. O. p.		Gause, D. Scott's g.		McClure, Cravens, Stuart.		Rice, Dell.	
8,868		15,841		R. B. D.		Gr. I. R.	
No opposition candidate was nominated for Congress in the First District, either in 1876 or in 1878.							
1st Dist.	Siemens.	Bradley.	Siemens.	Snyder.			
	D. <td>Gr.<td>D.<td>R.<td colspan="3"></td></td></td></td>	Gr. <td>D.<td>R.<td colspan="3"></td></td></td>	D. <td>R.<td colspan="3"></td></td>	R. <td colspan="3"></td>			
Ashley.....	471	452	902	664			
Bradley.....	546	253	598	211			
Calhoun.....	441	243	459	258			
Chicot.....	157	225	444	1,413			
Columbia.....	777	302	1,274	726			
Dallas.....	266	143	563	233			
Dorsey.....	456	393	807	225			
Drew.....	893	275	1,120	691			
Grant.....	416	44	363	86			
Hempstead.....	1,050	968	1,567	1,348			
Howard.....	593	292	796	344			
Jefferson.....	1,189	1,570	895	3,065			
Lafayette.....	228	451	369	581			
Lincoln.....	601	414	661	927			
Little River.....	81	262	378	413			
Miller.....	347	230	656	696			
Nevada.....	858	334	1,150	392			
Onachita.....	751	805	1,004	1,001			
Sevier.....	238	146	504	117			
Union.....	837	563	1,094	746			
Total.....	11,226	8,399	15,566	14,159			
Majority.....	2,627		1,407				
Per cent.....	57.30	42.71	52.36	47.63			
Total vote.....	19,625		29,725				
Scattering.....	11						

1878.				1876.			
Gun.		Cunningham.		Gun.		Huckleberry.	
D.		D.		D.		R.	
3,891		2,609		969		12,555	
1,888						4,167	
Maj. over next, 2,783							
Per cent... 60.10		20.06		10.80		74.78	
Total vote..		8,909				16,522	

1878.				1876.			
Cravens.		Rice.		Gun.		Huckleberry.	
D.		Gr.		D.		R.	
544		512					
567		698					
317		295					
324		187					
196		464					
276		134					
747		163					
588		460					
138		98					
91		83					
188		63					
194		73					
710		2,160					
354		237					
268		241					
693		723					
493		323					
Total.....	7,303		6,468				
Majority..	324						
Per cent.....	51.11		46.87				
Total vote.....			14,070				

1878.				1876.			
Gun.		Cunningham.		Gun.		Huckleberry.	
D.		D.		D.		R.	
3,891		2,609		969		12,555	
1,888						4,167	
Maj. over next, 2,783							
Per cent... 60.10		20.06		10.80		74.78	
Total vote..		8,909				16,522	

ON REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

Total vote in State, 1878, Dem.....	32,570
Opp.....	15,873
	51,443
For Congress. 1876, Dem.....	57,966
Opp.....	27,208
	85,174

Total..... 85,174

In 1878, the vote for Governor was 85,720, all cast for W. R. Miller, Dem., there being no Republican or opposition candidate.

The Legislature elected in 1878 stands 110 Democrats, 7 Republicans, and 7 National Greenback party.

1874.—Total vote for Governor, 78,458, all cast for A. H. Garland, Dem. No opposition candidate.

## ON REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

Total vote in State, 1878, Dem....	32,570
Opp.....	18,873
For Congress. 1876, Dem.....	51,443
Opp.....	27,303
Total.....	85,169

In 1878, the vote for Governor was 86,730, all cast for W. R. Miller, Dem., there being no Republican or opposition candidate.

The Legislature elected in 1878 stands 110 Democrats, 7 Republicans, and 7 National Greenback party.

1874.—Total vote for Governor, 76,433, all cast for A. H. Garland, Dem. No opposition candidate.

## CALIFORNIA.

No general election has occurred in this State since Nov., 1876, when the vote for President and Congress was as follows:

President: Hayes, Rep., 79,269; Tilden, Dem., 76,464; Cooper, Greenback, 44. Republican majority, 2,805.

1st Cong. Dist., Horace Davis, R.... 22,114  
William A. Piper, D.... 19,363

2d Cong. Dist., Horace N. Page, R.... 20,815  
G. J. Carpenter, D.... 15,916

3d Cong. Dist., Joseph McKenna, R.... 18,999

John K. Luttrell, D.... 19,846

4th Cong. Dist., R. Pacheco, R.... 19,104

P. D. Wigginton, D.... 19,103

The Legislature of 1877-1878 stood—Democrats, 82; Republicans, 35; Independents, 3.

An election for Representatives in Congress, as well as for Governor and Legislature, will take place September 3d, 1879.



## COLORADO.—Representative in Congress.

COUNTIES—30.	CONGRESS.				GOVERNOR.			
	Oct. 1, 1878.				Oct. 3, 1876.			
	Belford.	Patterson.	Childs.	Routt.	Hughes.			
	R.	D.	Gr.	R.	D.			
Arapahoe.....	2,362	1,473	246	2,173	1,795			
Bent.....	179	235	6	250	439			
Boulder.....	1,040	656	575	1,539	1,096			
Clear Creek.....	1,068	877	192	1,072	1,031			
Conejos.....	401	480	13	341	218			
Costilla.....	335	248	....	351	173			
Custer.....	236	227	15	New county.				
Douglas.....	239	227	30	283	383			
Elbert.....	150	163	21	84	117			
El Paso.....	858	361	23	713	397			
Fremont.....	333	234	79	523	531			
Glipin.....	1,087	640	206	1,003	769			
Grand.....	34	44	1	73	147			
Gunnison.....	44	48	....	New county.				
Hinsdale.....	308	292	56	420	382			
Huerfano.....	444	491	231	410	614			
Jefferson.....	505	511	126	537	596			
Lake.....	966	999	....	239	234			
La Plata.....	130	139	119	50	108			
Larimer.....	369	362	14	374	300			
Las Animas.....	629	1,045	26	669	1,271			
Ouray.....	316	356	3	New county.				
Park.....	320	235	20	465	423			
Pueblo.....	490	600	3	466	423			
Rio Grande.....	251	159	....	364	362			
Routt.....	21	29	....	New county.				
Saguache.....	181	143	....	306	189			
San Juan.....	277	294	47	393	410			
Summit.....	191	106	6	201	185			
Weld.....	603	329	261	788	463			
Total.....	14,294	12,008	2,329	14,154	13,316			
Major. over next.....	2,291				836			
Per cent.....	49.93	41.93	8.38	48.46	51.52			
Tot. vote.....	28,628			27,470				

At the State election, Oct. 3, 1876, Belford, Rep., received 13,438 votes for Representative in the Forty-fifth Congress, against 13,310 votes for Patterson, Dem., At a later day, Nov. 7, 1876, polls were opened in some places for Congressional Representative, when T. M. Patterson, Dem., received about 2,600 votes, the Republicans declining to vote. Belford received the certificate of election, but Patterson was admitted to the seat in the House, Dec. 13, 1877, by vote of 116 to 110.

The Legislature for 1879-1880 stands 55 Republicans, 19 Democrats, and 1 National Greenback.

## CONNECTICUT.—State Ticket.

COUNTIES—8.	Governor—1878.				Pres't.—1876.		Gov'r.—1876.	
	And.	Hub.	At-	Bald.	Hayes	Tilden	Robin-	Hub-
	rews.	bard.	water	win.	R.	D.	son.	bard.
	R.	D.	G.	Pro.	R.	D.	R.	D.
Hartford.....	10,550	10,598	1,449	121	12,311	13,537	12,346	13,438
New Haven.....	10,603	10,502	3,369	251	13,180	15,629	13,039	13,575
New London.....	5,530	4,239	1,185	300	7,173	6,620	7,063	6,659
Fairfield.....	8,803	8,241	1,436	32	10,210	11,410	9,694	11,428
Windham.....	3,291	2,316	265	108	4,334	2,822	4,268	2,828
Litchfield.....	4,639	5,316	361	81	5,237	5,921	5,151	5,950
Middlesex.....	3,117	2,967	219	111	3,865	3,657	3,771	3,708
Tolland.....	2,274	2,206	30	65	2,734	2,338	2,715	2,348
Total.....	48,867	46,385	8,814	1,079	59,034	61,934	58,267	61,934
Per cent.....	46.61	44.29	7.93	1.27				
Majority over next.....	2,481				Majorities.....	2,900		3,667
Scattering votes.....	96				1,184		1,378	
Total vote.....	104,741				122,152		121,577	

## STATE OF DELAWARE.

COUNTIES.	GOVERNOR—1878.				PRESIDENT—1876.			
	Hall.	Stewart.	Tilden.	Hayes.				
	D.	G.	D.	R.				
Kent.....	2,208	33	3,278	1,935				
Newcastle.....	5,080	675	6,613	6,054				
Sussex.....	3,492	2,127	3,490	2,763				
Total.....	10,730	2,835	13,381	10,752				
Majority.....	7,895		2,629					
Per cent.....	79.40	20.60	55.44	44.56				
Total vote.....	13,565		24,135					

In 1878 no Republican State or Congressional ticket was nominated.

COUNTIES.	REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS.			
	1878.	1876.	1876.	1876.
	Martin.	Jackson.	Williams.	Bird.
	D.	G.	D.	R.
Kent.....	2,163	36	3,266	1,905
Newcastle.....	4,999	771	6,494	5,872
Sussex.....	3,414	2,159	3,400	2,815
Total.....	10,576	2,966	13,169	10,592
Majority.....	7,610		2,577	
Per cent.....	78.10	22.90		
Total vote.....	13,542		28,761	

In 1876 Charles Moore, prohibition, had 236 votes.

## CONNECTICUT.—Representatives in Congress.

First District	1878.				1876.	
	Hawley. R.	Landers. D.	Baker. G.	Johnson. P.	Hawley. R.	Landers. D.
Hartford Co. . . . .	11,768	9,788	987	59	12,632	13,214
Tolland . . . . .	2,417	2,116	8	35	2,736	2,315
Total . . . . .	14,185	11,899	995	94	15,368	15,529
Per cent. . . . .	48.86	52.20	3.66			
Maj. over next, Total vote,	2,286				Majority, 25,919	189
		27,173				

Second District	1878.				1876.			
	Douglas. R.	Phelps. D.	Harring- ton. G.	Kel- logg. P.	Phelps. R.	D.		
N. Haven Co. 10,948	13,451	228	13,041	15,761				
Middlesex Co. 3,283	3,653	71	3,736	3,789				
Total . . . . .	14,231	16,504	299	16,777	19,500			
Per cent. . . . .	45.83	53.18	1.97					
Maj. over next, Total vote,	2,273			Maj. 2,723				
	81,029			86,377				
Third District	1878.				1876.			
	Wait. R.	Carter. D.	Palmer. G.	Wait. R.	Wait. R.	Waller. D.		
N. London Co. 5,876	5,084	264	7,028	6,696				
Windham Co. 3,360	2,487	111	4,255	2,839				
Total . . . . .	9,236	7,571	875	11,383	9,535			
Per cent. . . . .	53.75	44.06	2.17					
Maj. ov. next, Total vote,	1,665			1,748				
	17,182			20,818				

Fourth District	1878.				1876.			
	Miles. R.	Brugger- hof. D.	Taylor. G.	Hub- bard. R.	Warner. D.			
Fairfield Co. 9,139	7,699	1,431	10,317	11,286				
Litchfield Co. 4,977	5,060	417	5,184	5,947				
Total . . . . .	14,109	12,929	1,848	15,501	17,233			
Per cent. . . . .	44.62	48.70	6.87					
58 scattering votes were cast. Maj. ov. n., Total vote,	1,180			Maj., 1,732				
	23,978			32,734				
Total vote of State, 1878, 104,857; 1876 (Congress), 115,743. The Legislature of 1879 stands—								
	Rep.	Dem.	Gr. and Ind.					
Senate . . . . .	14	7						
House . . . . .	142	100	2					
	156	107	2					

## FLORIDA.—Representatives in Congress.

1st DIST.	1878.		1876.		2d DIST.	1878.		1876.	
	David- son. D.	Con- over. R.	David- son. D.	Pur- man. R.		Hall. D.	Blabee. R.	Finley. D.	Blabee. R.
Calhoun . . . . .	167	50	217	57	Ad. DIST.				
Escambia . . . . .	1,210	1,176	1,439	1,582	Alachua . . . . .	1,178	1,745	1,385	1,972
Franklin . . . . .	165	91	175	84	Baker . . . . .	256	156	288	143
Gadsden . . . . .	1,020	1,102	855	1,280	Bradford . . . . .	697	223	707	199
Hernando . . . . .	452	10	590	139	Breward . . . . .	908	803	111	56
Hillsborough . . . . .	672	6	796	181	Columbia . . . . .	47	14	5	6
Holmes . . . . .	297	7	300	16	Clay . . . . .	397	112	230	120
Jackson . . . . .	1,324	737	1,395	1,293	Dade . . . . .	47	14	5	6
Jefferson . . . . .	774	907	743	2,658	Duval . . . . .	1,129	2,218	1,468	2,331
La Fayette . . . . .	253	35	310	61	Hamilton . . . . .	609	418	614	329
Leon . . . . .	732	2,446	1,015	3,007	Madison . . . . .	1,008	1,190	1,082	1,621
Levy . . . . .	546	363	491	205	Marion . . . . .	622	769	670	794
Liberty . . . . .	180	93	148	81	Nassau . . . . .	823	218	926	194
Manatee . . . . .	410	87	263	25	Putnam . . . . .	616	632	617	579
Monroe . . . . .	463	372	1,063	966	St. Johns . . . . .	532	846	508	331
Polk . . . . .	575		456	6	Suwannee . . . . .	540	553	629	456
Santa Rosa . . . . .	564	301	771	405	Volusia . . . . .	367	242	474	172
Santer . . . . .	461	149	513	187					
Taylor . . . . .	215	25	243	71	Total . . . . .	9,689	9,036	11,432	11,470
Wakulla . . . . .	314	177	364	179	Majority . . . . .	13			18
Walton . . . . .	602	63	680	43	Per cent. . . . .	50.08	49.96	49.90	50.03
Washington . . . . .	371	106	408	117	Total vote . . . . .	19,265		22,922	
Total . . . . .	11,583	8,301	13,163	12,623					
Majority . . . . .	3,281		540						
Per cent. . . . .	58.14	41.85	51.04	48.95					
Total vote . . . . .	19,233		23,786						

The vote in the 2d District of Florida in 1878, as first canvassed, in pursuance of an opinion of the Supreme Court of the State, gave a small majority to Blabee, Rep. The Board of State Canvassers, however, revised the returns, Dec. 23, 1878, throwing out the entire vote of Brevard and Madison Counties, as so mixed with fraud that they could not determine what votes were actually polled, and giving the District to the Democratic candidate by 13 majority.

COUNTIES.—34.	1878.		1876.		COUNTIES.	1878.		1876.	
	Bennett. R.	Tripp. D.	Kidder. R.	Spink. D.		Bennett. R.	Tripp. D.	Kidder. R.	Spink. D.
Armstrong....	46	49	9	60	Minnehaha....	640	508	795	76
Barnes....	69	18	50	183	Moody....	851	178	136	17
Bon Homme....	423	413	406	183	Morton....	56	19	.....	.....
Brookings....	136	92	74	2	Pembina....	238	123	187	20
Brule....	.....	16	.....	17	Pennington....	296	345	.....	.....
Burlingame....	213	529	217	232	Richland....	143	99	120	4
Cass....	604	278	286	74	Stanley....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clay....	470	514	799	143	Statesman....	33	44	77	79
Charles Mix....	20	27	29	40	Traill....	447	87	115	46
Codington....	54	80	.....	.....	Turner....	266	231	265	71
Custer....	18	54	.....	.....	Union....	662	611	730	494
Davison....	5	27	15	9	Yankton....	963	727	767	643
Deuel....	130	32	.....	.....					
Grand Forks....	370	308	130	4	Total.....	10,455	8,493	6,199	2,413
Grant....	66	.....	.....	.....	Majority....	1,962	.....	3,786	.....
Hamlin....	13	17	.....	.....	Per cent....	55.17	44.82	71.96	28.01
Hanson....	34	22	34	4	Total vote....	18,948	.....	8,612	.....
Hutchinson....	178	68	134	41					
Lake....	168	90	83	15					
Lawrence....	2,426	2,661	.....	.....					
Lincoln....	635	200	736	147					
McCook....	64	24	.....	.....					

NOTE.—The votes of Brule, Grand Forks, and Lake, though reckoned above, to show the whole vote cast, were thrown out by the canvassers for irregularity.

## GEORGIA.—Representatives in Congress.

1st Dist.	1878.		1876.		3d Dist.	1878.		1876.	
	Nicholls. D.	Coker. Gr.	Hartbridge. D.	Bryant. R.		Smith. D.	Wade. R.	Smith. D.	Whitely. R.
Appling....	348	98	407	131	Baker....	616	86	816	209
Bryan....	177	112	352	278	Berrien....	762	21	890	34
Bullock....	759	.....	1,006	.....	Brooks....	703	469	1,012	771
Burke....	581	1,542	1,020	268	Calhoun....	416	102	619	556
Camden....	332	63	283	456	Clay....	342	53	741	252
Charlton....	142	.....	250	9	Colquitt....	146	13	216	36
Chatham....	2,066	1,778	2,144	1,533	Decatur....	646	985	1,461	1,612
Cliphch....	236	164	533	114	Dougherty....	511	97	533	408
Echols....	201	.....	173	22	Early....	320	.....	659	269
Effingham....	276	.....	630	132	Lowndes....	696	537	830	599
Emanuel....	323	58	754	107	Miller....	117	.....	352	62
Glynn....	366	161	266	571	Mitchell....	472	236	694	541
Liberty....	807	467	606	731	Quitman....	173	9	458	49
McIntosh....	129	262	304	609	Randolph....	549	195	1,392	665
Pierce....	404	123	228	264	Terrell....	366	14	352	261
Scriven....	592	.....	997	198	Thomas....	866	695	1,572	1,213
Tattnall....	427	31	585	55	Worth....	436	21	620	173
Ware....	267	51	387	229					
Wayne....	504	27	543	160					
Total....	8,477	5,031	11,465	5,922	Total....	8,126	2,642	13,627	8,015
Majority....	3,446	.....	5,543	.....	Majority....	4,483	.....	5,612	.....
Per cent....	63.75	37.24	65.36	24.63	Per cent....	67.04	30.35	61.56	28.42
Tot. vote....	13,508	.....	17,387	.....	Tot. vote....	11,678	.....	21,642	.....

2d Dist.	1878.		1876.		4th Dist.	1878.		1876.	
	Cook. D.	Scattering. (No Opposition Ticket.)	Cook. D.	Pierce. R.		Harris. D.	Persons. I. D.	Harris. D.	Hillid. R.
Coffee....	108	.....	369	18	Campbell....	409	873	795	339
Dodge....	186	.....	444	187	Carroll....	1,302	728	1,737	217
Dooly....	188	.....	1,459	294	Chatth'chee	329	591	630	177
Erwin....	101	.....	304	.....	Coweta....	946	2,084	1,962	1,320
Lee....	100	.....	404	710	Douglas....	324	505	591	159
Macon....	240	4	946	699	Harris....	1,137	1,070	1,243	915
Montgom'y	97	.....	496	15	Heard....	656	571	735	268
Pulaski....	168	.....	1,344	189	Marion....	307	844	570	222
Schley....	167	.....	401	269	Merriweth'r	1,450	1,332	1,578	634
Stewart....	178	.....	930	306	Muscogee....	1,580	1,091	1,778	421
Sumter....	481	2	1,670	896	Talbot....	445	1,845	558	538
Taylor....	146	.....	691	419	Troup....	1,206	1,851	2,020	355
Telfair....	167	.....	430	87					
Webster....	106	.....	460	305	Total....	10,101	13,396	13,797	5,785
Wilcox....	95	.....	326	26	Majority....	.....	3,295	8,012	.....
Total....	2,628	6	10,684	4,280	Per cent....	43.14	50.84	.....	.....
Majority....	.....	.....	6,404	.....	Tot. vote....	23,437	.....	19,972	.....
Per cent....	99.73	.....	71.38	28.60					
Tot. vote....	2,634	.....	14,961	.....					

## CONNECTICUT.—Representatives in Congress.

First District	1878.				1876.	
	Hawley. R.	Landers. D.	Baker. G.	Johnson. P.	Hawley. R.	Landers. D.
Hartford Co. . . . .	11,708	9,788	987	59	12,632	13,214
Toiland. . . . .	2,417	2,116	8	35	2,756	2,515
Total. . . . .	14,185	11,899	995	94	15,389	15,529
Per cent. . . . .	45.86	52.20	3.60			
Maj. over next,	2,286					
Total vote,	27,173				Majority, 25,919	

Second District.	1878.				1876.			
	Douglas. R.	Phelps. D.	Harring- ton. P.	Kel- logg. R.	Phelps. D.	Miles. R.	Brugger- hof. D.	Taylor. G.
N. Haven Co. 10,948	13,451	223	13,041	15,761				
Middlesex Co. 3,283	3,053	71	3,736	3,789				
Total. . . . .	14,231	16,504	294	16,777	19,500			
Per cent. . . . .	45.63	53.18	1.97					
Maj. over next,	2,273							
Total vote,	31,029			86,277				

Third District.	1878.				1876.			
	Walt. R.	Carier. D.	Falmer. G.	Walt. Waller. R. D.	Hub- bard. R.	Warner. D.		
N. London Co. 5,876	5,084	264	7,028	6,696				
Windham Co. 3,360	2,487	111	4,255	2,830				
Total. . . . .	9,236	7,571	375	11,323	9,535			
Per cent. . . . .	53.75	44.06	2.17					
Maj. ov. next,	1,665			1,748				
Total vote,	17,182			20,818				

Fourth District.	1878.				1876.			
	Miles. R.	Brugger- hof. D.	Taylor. G.	Hub- bard. R.	Warner. D.			
Fairfield Co. 9,139	7,899	1,451	10,817	11,236				
Litchfield Co. 4,977	5,080	417	5,184	5,947				
Total. . . . .	14,109	12,929	1,848	15,501	17,233			
Per cent. . . . .	44.62	48.70	6.57					
98 scattering votes were cast.								
Maj. ov. n.,	1,180							
Total vote,	28,973							
Total vote of State, 1878,	104,357							
(Congress), 115,743.								
The Legislature of 1879 stands—								
Senate. . . . .	14	7						
House. . . . .	142	100						
	156	107						

## FLORIDA.—Representatives in Congress.

1st. DIST.	1878.		1876.		2d DIST.	1878.		1876.	
	David- son. D.	Con- over. R.	David- son. D.	Pur- man. R.		Hull. D.	Bisbee. R.	Finley. D.	Bisbee. R.
Calhoun. . . . .	167	50	217	57	Alachua. . . . .	1,178	1,745	1,265	1,972
Escambia. . . . .	1,310	1,176	1,432	1,582	Baker. . . . .	255	158	228	143
Franklin. . . . .	165	91	175	84	Bradford. . . . .	697	223	707	199
Gadsden. . . . .	1,020	1,102	855	1,280	Brevard. . . . .	...	...	111	56
Hernando. . . . .	452	10	580	139	Columbia. . . . .	908	808	901	717
Hillsborough. . . . .	672	6	796	181	Clay. . . . .	307	112	286	120
Holmes. . . . .	287	7	300	16	Dade. . . . .	47	14	5	8
Jackson. . . . .	1,324	737	1,395	1,293	Duval. . . . .	1,129	2,213	1,468	2,331
Jefferson. . . . .	774	907	743	2,658	Hamilton. . . . .	609	418	614	329
La Fayette. . . . .	253	35	310	61	Madison. . . . .	...	...	1,063	1,621
Leon. . . . .	732	2,446	1,015	3,007	Marion. . . . .	1,008	1,190	962	1,548
Levy. . . . .	546	863	491	205	Nassau. . . . .	632	769	670	794
Liberty. . . . .	180	93	148	81	Orange. . . . .	823	218	926	194
Manatee. . . . .	410	87	263	25	Putnam. . . . .	616	622	617	679
Monroe. . . . .	468	372	1,058	966	St. Johns. . . . .	532	346	506	331
Polk. . . . .	675	...	458	6	Suwannee. . . . .	540	553	629	455
Santa Rosa. . . . .	564	301	771	405	Volusia. . . . .	367	242	474	172
Sumter. . . . .	461	148	513	187	Total. . . . .	9,639	9,036	11,452	11,470
Taylor. . . . .	215	25	243	71	Majority. . . . .	13			18
Wakulla. . . . .	314	177	364	179	Per cent. . . . .	50.03	49.96	49.90	50.03
Walton. . . . .	602	63	636	43	Total vote. . . . .	19,365		22,022	
Washington. . . . .	871	106	406	117					
Total. . . . .	11,582	8,301	13,103	12,623	The vote in the 2d District of Florida in 1878, as first canvassed, in pursuance of an opinion of the Supreme Court of the State, gave a small majority to Bisbee, Rep. The Board of State Canvassers, however, revised the returns, Dec. 23, 1878, throwing out the entire vote of Brevard and Madison Counties, as so mixed with fraud that they could not determine what votes were actually polled, and giving the District to the Democratic candidate by 13 majority.				
Majority. . . . .	3,231		540						
Per cent. . . . .	58.14	41.85	51.04	48.95					
Total vote. . . . .	19,833		25,786						

## ILLINOIS.—State Ticket.

COUNTIES—102.	Treasurer—1878.			President—1876.		
	Smith. R.	Cronkrite. D.	Bates. N. G.	Hayes. R.	Tilden. D.	Cooper. G.
Adams.....	2,991	4,045	798	4,953	6,308	41
Alexander.....	1,080	970	68	1,219	1,280	...
Bond.....	1,249	916	839	1,520	1,143	17
Boone.....	1,508	243	180	1,965	863	43
Brown.....	516	1,026	661	944	1,495	183
Bureau.....	2,734	692	1,487	3,719	2,318	145
Calhoun.....	237	627	147	441	900	...
Carroll.....	1,489	392	340	2,231	918	111
Cass.....	834	1,280	539	1,209	1,618	74
Champaign.....	2,371	2,127	1,486	4,530	3,108	604
Christian.....	1,549	2,207	594	2,501	3,387	207
Clark.....	1,399	1,558	627	1,814	2,197	236
Clay.....	1,204	1,223	193	1,416	1,541	112
Clinton.....	1,080	1,555	178	1,329	1,989	132
Coles.....	2,301	2,360	425	2,957	2,839	102
Cook.....	27,922	16,961	4,467	26,900	23,208	300
Crawford.....	968	1,298	220	1,355	1,642	83
Cumberland.....	909	1,020	315	1,145	1,407	129
DeKalb.....	2,377	657	698	3,679	1,418	65
DeWitt.....	1,567	1,067	663	1,928	1,174	746
Douglas.....	1,527	1,441	144	1,631	1,357	94
DuPage.....	1,648	647	226	2,129	1,276	25
Edgar.....	2,377	2,640	346	2,715	2,832	161
Edwards.....	904	483	35	970	466	61
Effingham.....	659	1,551	84	1,145	2,205	43
Fayette.....	1,571	1,922	296	1,831	2,421	57
Ford.....	1,267	240	957	1,601	742	204
Franklin.....	706	963	376	966	1,302	291
Fulton.....	2,087	3,462	804	4,187	4,669	89
Galatin.....	744	1,217	35	708	1,140	263
Greene.....	827	1,724	149	1,685	3,162	1
Grundy.....	1,596	183	1,155	1,996	1,142	106
Hamilton.....	265	1,083	226	627	1,435	770
Hancock.....	2,768	3,426	645	3,496	4,297	89
Hardin.....	252	542	320	380	611	134
Henderson.....	1,112	696	898	1,315	1,015	1
Henry.....	2,008	713	1,816	4,177	1,922	240
Iroquois.....	2,445	695	2,042	3,768	2,518	244
Jackson.....	1,522	1,521	693	2,040	2,071	106
Jasper.....	905	1,320	106	918	1,461	106
Jefferson.....	816	1,277	672	1,846	1,667	647
Jersey.....	674	1,556	540	1,345	2,166	...
Jo Daviess.....	2,422	1,182	635	2,207	2,270	140
Johnson.....	1,105	755	359	1,267	896	61
Kane.....	4,084	1,828	1,222	6,292	2,860	172
Kankakee.....	1,729	800	398	2,627	1,363	126
Kendall.....	1,512	153	653	1,869	534	209
Knox.....	2,189	1,266	1,148	5,225	2,622	141
Lake.....	2,004	1,045	224	2,619	1,647	55
LaSalle.....	4,367	2,617	2,627	6,278	6,001	514
Lawrence.....	1,109	1,171	109	1,196	1,329	27
Lec.....	1,978	783	921	3,087	2,080	100
Livingston.....	2,724	689	2,533	3,560	2,124	1,170
Logan.....	2,346	2,197	881	2,795	2,595	37
Macon.....	2,080	1,853	499	3,120	2,782	298
Macoupin.....	2,715	3,273	340	3,567	4,076	114
Madison.....	3,426	3,459	641	4,554	4,720	39
Marion.....	1,408	1,818	669	2,009	2,444	209
Marshall.....	1,873	1,109	258	1,553	1,420	135
Mason.....	989	1,274	450	1,586	1,399	86
Massac.....	1,070	762	104	1,221	793	20
McDonough.....	2,557	2,828	894	2,922	2,811	247
McHenry.....	2,127	919	743	3,462	1,874	84
McLean.....	5,166	3,310	1,657	6,263	4,410	518
Menard.....	701	1,040	727	1,115	1,657	10
Mercer.....	1,873	867	861	2,209	1,426	90
Mourne.....	729	1,280	65	845	1,651	7
Montgomery.....	1,561	2,245	544	2,486	3,012	201
Monroe.....	2,491	2,744	728	3,089	3,174	109
Moultrie.....	771	1,023	211	1,245	1,672	...
Ogle.....	2,225	1,470	737	3,222	1,921	...
Peoria.....	3,763	4,048	1,089	4,265	5,443	...

## ILLINOIS.—State Ticket. (Continued.)

COUNTIES—102.	Treasurer—1876.			President—1876.		
	Smith. R.	Cronkrite. D.	Bates. N. G.	Hayes. R.	Tilden. D.	Cooper. G.
Perry.....	1,268	1,264	289	1,541	1,388	48
Platt.....	1,349	1,105	267	1,807	1,816	117
Pike.....	1,949	2,871	853	3,065	4,040	35
Pope.....	1,254	847	109	1,819	800	5
Pulaski.....	944	593	156	1,043	772	...
Putnam.....	471	225	146	646	459	14
Randolph.....	2,157	2,197	228	2,367	2,589	2
Richland.....	1,173	1,445	.....	1,410	1,552	55
Rock Island.....	2,804	1,166	1,978	3,912	2,838	27
Saline.....	970	956	415	980	1,081	641
Sangamon.....	2,659	4,252	889	4,851	5,847	79
Schuyler.....	1,183	1,640	592	1,522	1,804	115
Scott.....	515	1,048	442	910	1,269	182
Shelby.....	917	2,008	1,277	2,069	3,553	341
Stark.....	1,017	308	588	1,440	798	96
St. Clair.....	4,814	3,330	472	4,708	5,891	99
Stephenson.....	2,115	2,068	290	3,198	2,798	26
Tazewell.....	2,111	2,404	431	2,850	3,171	44
Union.....	860	1,059	66	978	2,185	8
Vermillion.....	3,198	2,346	1,075	4,372	3,031	288
Wabash.....	653	910	54	650	936	207
Warren.....	2,416	1,844	539	2,795	1,984	189
Washington.....	1,909	1,665	57	1,911	1,671	80
Wayne.....	1,213	1,331	334	1,570	1,751	488
White.....	1,000	1,764	296	1,297	2,066	469
Whiteside.....	2,494	902	1,579	3,851	2,131	128
Will.....	3,798	2,520	1,838	4,770	3,999	677
Williamson.....	1,423	1,210	532	1,672	1,644	41
Winnebago.....	2,780	1,032	462	4,505	1,568	70
Woodford.....	1,279	1,578	507	1,733	2,105	237
Total.....	215,233	169,965	65,673	273,233	258,601	17,233
Majority over next.....	45,318	.....	19,631	19,631	.....	.....
Per cent of whole.....	47.74	37.69	14.56	50.21	46.67	3.12

In 1873, J. R. Gorin, Prohibition candidate for State Treasurer, received 2,193 votes.

Total vote: in 1876, on President, 554,066; 1872, 426,862; and in 1878, on Treasurer, 450,531.

The Legislature of 1879-1880 stands 105 Republicans, 85 Democrats, 10 National or Green-back party, and 4 Socialists. Total, 204.

## ILLINOIS.—Representatives in Congress.

1878.			1876.			1878.			1876.		
Aldrich.	Do-	Barr.	Aldrich.	Hoxie.		Barber.	Trea.	Cornell.	Bren-	Lo	
1st DIST.	R.	D.	N. G.	R.	D.	3d DIST.	R.	D.	N. G.	ham.	Moyn.
Cook.....	10,531	6,538	1,698	14,298	13,290	Cook.....	7,558	4,253	647	9,168	9,660
Du Page..	1,699	660	156	2,290	812	Lake.....	2,016	1,027	237	2,554	1,706
Total...	12,230	7,223	1,854	16,578	14,101	Total...	9,574	5,280	884	11,722	11,435
Maj. over	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Maj. over	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
next....	4,968	.....	.....	2,477	.....	next....	4,294	.....	.....	287	.....
Per cent..	51.73	30.59	7.84	.....	.....	Per cent..	53.05	29.26	4.80	.....	.....
Total v.	23,688	.....	.....	.....	.....	Total v.	18,044	.....	.....	.....	.....
Geo. S. Brown, Greenback, had 493 votes in 1876.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Benj. Sibley, Socialist, had 2,306 votes in the 3d District in 1876.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
John McAuliffe, Socialist Candidate, received 2,323 votes in the 1st District in 1878.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Sherwin. Stough- Adams. Lathrop. Farn-	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2d DIST.	R.	D.	N. G.	R.	D.	4th DIST.	R.	D.	N. G.	R.	D.
Cook.....	10,347	6,111	1,600	14,090	14,732	Boone.....	1,514	330	151	1,117	328
Total...	10,347	6,111	1,600	14,090	14,732	De Kalb..	2,311	744	699	2,666	1,481
Maj. over	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Kane.....	3,832	975	1,430	3,176	8,001
next....	4,236	.....	.....	642	.....	McHenry.	2,120	832	776	1,801	1,940
Per cent..	49.79	2.94	7.69	.....	.....	Winnebago	2,498	1,845	523	4,461	1,599
Total v.	20,781	.....	.....	.....	.....	Total...	12,300	4,785	3,636	13,241	8,149
S. F. Norton, Gr'n'b'k, had 118 votes in 1876	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Maj. over	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
In 1878, G. A. Schilling, Socialist, received 2,473 votes in the 2d District, and 250 votes were cast for Condon, Ind.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	next....	7,510	.....	.....	5,092	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Per cent..	59.36	23.09	17.54	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Total v.	30,721	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	S. A. Hurlbut, Ind. Rep., had 5,991 votes in 1876.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

## ILLINOIS.—Representatives in Congress. (Continued.)

	1878.					1876.				
	Hawk.	Hathaway.	King.	Burchard.	Pattison.	Hender-son.	Dunham.	Haney.	Hender-son.	Dunham.
5th DIST.	R.	D.	N. G.	R.	D.	R.	D.	N. G.	R.	D.
Carroll....	1,564	288	882	2,254	1,042					
Jo Daviess...	2,271	1,123	966	3,890	2,411					
Ogle.....	2,452	1,244	860	3,717	2,066					
Stephens'n	2,278	1,558	684	3,156	2,812					
Whiteside.	2,477	610	1,963	3,826	2,269					
Total...	11,042	4,823	4,804	15,798	10,600					
Maj. over next....	6,219			5,193						
Per cent....	53.42	23.33	23.24							
Total v.		20,669								
6th DIST.	Hender-son.	Dunham.	Haney.	Hender-son.	Dunham.					
Bureau....	2,761	474	1,683	3,733	2,311					
Henry.....	2,935	738	1,846	4,160	2,026					
Lee.....	2,045	732	903	3,141	2,157					
Putnam....	426	124	270	639	463					
Rock Isl'd	2,757	1,194	1,081	3,887	2,865					
Total...	10,964	3,257	6,673	15,560	9,821					
Maj. over next....	4,289			5,739						
Per cent....	52.46	15.58	31.94							
Total v.		20,696								
In 1876, Austin Sykes, Greenback, had 283 votes.										
7th DIST.	Hayes.	Brooks.	Campbell.	Hayes.	Campbell.					
Grundy....	1,593	197	1,151	1,948	1,275					
Kendall....	1,491	306	539	1,826	867					
La Salle...	4,149	2,377	3,068	6,289	6,584					
Will.....	3,479	2,915	1,764	4,806	4,637					
Total...	10,712	5,795	6,512	14,849	13,313					
Maj. over next....	4,200			1,530						
Per cent....	46.53	25.17	28.28							
Total v.		23,019								
8th DIST.	Fort.	Shaw.	Straun.	Fort.	Parker.					
Ford.....	1,286	372	867	1,618	931					
Iroquois...	2,493	684	2,084	3,765	2,743					
Kankakee...	1,739	795	830	2,613	1,505					
Livingston	2,763	548	2,498	3,538	3,810					
Marshall...	1,544	965	328	1,675	1,498					
Woodford	1,457	1,453	498	1,788	2,284					
Total...	11,271	4,822	6,575	15,001	12,211					
Maj. over next....	4,666			2,800						
Per cent....	49.73	21.37	29.00							
Total v.		22,668								
9th DIST.	Boyd.	Wilson.	McKel-ghan.	Boyd.	Wilson.					
Fulton....	3,173	3,425	763	4,278	4,537					
Knox.....	3,194	1,465	1,089	5,004	2,716					
Peoria....	3,173	4,582	1,446	3,889	5,906					
Stark.....	997	333	452	1,807	842					
Total...	10,543	9,802	3,749	14,548	14,001					
Maj. over next....	741			547						
Per cent....	43.79	40.68	15.55							
Total v.		24,091								
In 1876, W. W. Matthews, Greenback, had 678 votes.										
10th DIST.	Marsh.	Phelps.	Streeter.	Marsh.	Hungate.					
Hancock....	2,880	3,362	614	3,497	4,176					
Henderson	1,080	712	401	1,920	1,042					
McDonough	2,572	2,557	547	2,935	2,888					
Mercer....	1,850	900	681	2,202	1,537					
Schuyler...	1,110	1,688	266	1,219	1,829					
Warren....	2,322	2,094	467	2,789	2,084					
Total...	11,814	11,238	3,496	14,258	13,496					
Maj. over next....	576			756						
Per cent....	44.50	42.33	13.16							
Total v.		26,548								
In 1876, J. L. Christy, Gr., had 147 votes.										
11th DIST.	Dimmett.	Single-ton.	Pogue.	Robbins.	Knapp.					
Adams....	2,740	4,206	901	5,137	6,126					
Brown....	496	1,004	684	935	1,539					
Calhoun...	219	618	354	439	905					
Greene....	830	1,680	216	1,693	3,154					
Jersey....	679	1,738	298	1,330	2,150					
Pike.....	1,972	2,686	886	3,068	4,066					
Total...	6,956	11,961	3,084	12,622	17,949					
Maj. over next....	5,005			5,327						
Per cent....	31.08	54.48	13.82							
Total v.		21,951								
12th DIST.	Cook.	Springer.	Mather.	Phillips.	Springer.					
Cass....	750	1,277	697	1,218	1,654					
Christian...	1,533	2,234	597	2,500	3,489					
Menard...	660	1,036	796	1,112	1,687					
Morgan....	2,183	2,660	1,122	3,095	3,339					
Sangamon	3,830	4,269	964	4,840	5,889					
Scott.....	487	1,050	455	988	1,352					
Total...	9,142	12,542	4,611	13,744	17,409					
Maj. over next....	3,400			3,656						
Per cent....	34.76	47.69	17.53							
Total v.		26,295								
13th DIST.	Tipton.	Steven-son.	Pro.	Tipton.	Steven-son.					
De Witt....	1,545	1,727	50	1,905	1,912					
Logan....	2,350	2,561	1	2,783	2,640					
Mason....	977	1,762	11	1,521	2,072					
McLean...	4,989	5,006	37	6,185	5,106					
Tazewell...	2,147	2,512	36	2,835	3,275					
Total...	12,058	13,870	135	15,229	14,967					
Maj. over next....	1,812			242						
Per cent....	40.33	53.21								
Total v.		26,063								
14th DIST.	Cannon.	Jones.	Harper.	Cannon.	Black.					
Champaign	3,313	2,115	1,523	4,271	3,908					
Coles....	2,243	2,346	478	2,898	2,970					
Douglas...	1,433	1,511	150	1,557	1,534					
Macon....	2,823	2,086	934	3,112	3,005					
Platt.....	1,828	1,115	273	1,775	1,473					
Vermilion	3,054	2,414	1,061	4,133	3,474					
Total...	13,687	11,527	4,449	17,796	16,404					
Maj. over next....	1,160			1,392						
Per cent....	40.14	33.89	14.09							
Total v.		20,063								

## ILLINOIS.—Representatives in Congress. (Continued.)

1878.					1876.					1878.					1876.				
15th DIST.					Forsythe.	Declus.	Chaffee.	Eden.	18th DIST.					Thomas.	Allen.	David.	Wiley.	Hartnell.	
					G. R.	D.	R.	D.						R. D. & N.	G.	R.	D.		
Clark.....					1,998	1,493	1,872	2,251	Alexander.....	1,025	960	68	1,203	1,268					
Crawford.....					1,115	1,250	1,364	1,671	Jackson.....	1,499	1,549	678	2,049	2,185					
Cumberland.....					1,255	912	1,151	1,455	Johnson.....	1,100	770	859	1,335	961					
Edgar.....					2,509	2,464	2,745	2,940	Massac.....	1,127	716	89	1,224	820					
Edingham.....					895	1,424	952	1,490	Perry.....	1,301	1,308	179	1,531	1,496					
Jasper.....					915	1,278	1,104	2,375	Pope.....	1,243	846	121	1,319	847					
Lawrence.....					1,247	1,182	1,199	1,385	Pulaski.....	946	850	150	1,037	771					
Moultrie.....					1,049	1,004	1,234	1,696	Randolph.....	2,204	2,170	211	2,335	2,610					
Shelby.....					2,123	1,969	2,087	3,601	Union.....	837	1,954	108	966	2,158					
Williams.....									Williams.....	1,404	1,261	510	1,682	1,665					
Total.....					13,106	12,942	13,768	18,714	Total.....	12,686	12,074	2,454	14,671	14,691					
Majority.....					164			4,946	Maj. over										
Per cent.....					50.31	49.68			next.....	612									
Total vote.....					26,048				Per cent.....	46.61	44.36	9.01					20		
16th DIST.	Smith.	Sparks.	Creed.	Ashcraft.	Sparks.														
	R. D.	N. G.	R. D.																
Bond.....	1,220	935	91	1,548	1,125														
Clay.....	1,245	1,296	183	1,439	1,617														
Clinton.....	907	1,627	132	1,332	2,078														
Fayette.....	1,590	1,968	855	1,872	2,418														
Marion.....	1,354	1,673	607	2,076	2,576														
Montgomery.....	1,558	2,301	526	2,505	3,101														
Washington.....	1,811	1,768	84	1,981	1,676														
Total.....	9,946	11,498	2,139	12,703	14,561														
Maj. over		1,547			1,828														
next.....		48.74																	
Per cent.....	42.18	48.74	9.07																
Total v.	23,578																		
17th DIST.	Baker.	Morrison.	Moberly.	Baker.	Morrison.														
	R. D.	N. G.	R. D.																
Macoupin.....	2,761	3,192	252	3,499	4,128														
Madison.....	3,419	3,498	594	4,007	4,698														
Monroe.....	561	2,122	15	253	2,116														
St. Clair.....	3,864	3,620	617	4,567	6,064														
Total.....	10,605	12,436	1,598	13,029	17,036														
Maj. over		1,831			4,007														
next.....		50.47																	
Per cent.....	43.04	50.47	6.48																
Total v.	24,659																		
										Total.....					8,190	12,608	2,847	9,239	12,439
										Maj. over									
										next.....						4,418			3,200
										Per cent.....					34.50	53.31	12.04		
										Total v.					23,640				
										William B. Anderson, Gr., had 7,663 votes in 1876.									

## IDAHO TERRITORY.—Delegate in Congress.

COUNTIES—10.	1878.		1876.	
	Ainslie. R.	Brown. D.	Clark. R.	Fenn. D.
Ada.....	653	462	497	562
Alturas.....	209	150	227	176
Bear Lake.....	323	....	4	234
Boise.....	434	880	412	408
Idaho.....	210	185	181	245
Lanhi.....	269	948	144	194
Nez Perce.....	312	806	115	176
Oneida.....	616	856	413	362
Owyhee.....	291	205	320	350
Shoshone.....	28	9	59	87
Total.....	3,645	2,204	2,584	2,674
Majority.....	1,351			390
Per cent.....	61.87	33.62	40.05	53.93
Total vote.....	5,939		4,953	

NOTE.—The returns, in 1878, for five counties, Bear Lake, Nez Perce, Oneida, Owyhee, and Shoshone, were thrown out by the Territorial Canvassers as irregular. The vote as counted gave Ainslie 2,322 votes, and Brown 1,537, showing a Republican majority of 789 by the counted vote.



## INDIANA.—State Ticket.

COUNTIES 92.	Sec. of State—1878.			Pres't—1876.		COUNTIES 92.	Sec. of State—1878.			Pres't—1876.	
	Shank lin.	Moore	James	Til- den.	Hayes		Shank lin.	Moore	James	Til- den.	Hayes
	D.	R.	N.	D.	R.		D.	R.	N.	D.	R.
Adams...	1,577	480	442	2,032	867	Marion...	9,462	10,641	2,123	11,386	12,778
Allen....	6,534	2,747	958	7,732	4,013	Marshall...	2,011	1,511	1,112	2,767	2,304
Barthol'w	2,838	2,240	81	2,810	2,326	Martin....	1,572	900	200	1,569	1,115
Benton...	1,015	1,082	448	1,145	1,316	Miami....	2,779	2,652	159	2,845	2,722
Blackford	896	460	308	838	712	Monroe...	1,601	1,560	288	1,559	1,667
Boone....	2,408	2,473	909	2,493	2,663	Mont'ry	3,070	2,956	598	3,201	2,959
Brown...	1,166	378	137	1,254	488	Morgan...	1,977	2,175	401	1,893	2,161
Carroll...	2,006	1,830	355	2,189	1,980	Newton...	368	918	552	767	1,137
Cass.....	2,977	2,857	621	3,506	3,040	Noble....	2,486	20,74	399	2,665	2,631
Clarke...	2,869	2,009	574	3,369	2,399	Ohio.....	582	671	70	579	629
Clay.....	2,295	1,813	1,098	2,543	2,303	Orange...	1,371	1,229	264	1,603	1,569
Clinton...	2,729	2,020	314	2,556	2,236	Owen...	1,818	1,094	350	1,914	1,392
Crawford	1,269	760	347	1,172	991	Parke...	1,557	2,058	700	1,819	2,498
Davies...	2,167	2,118	159	2,349	2,026	Perry....	1,672	1,220	151	1,723	1,325
Dearborn	3,367	1,834	148	3,379	2,093	Pike.....	1,652	1,264	467	1,640	1,481
Decatur...	2,460	2,444	100	2,377	2,446	Porter...	1,182	1,621	775	1,588	2,078
DeKalb...	2,137	1,897	606	2,552	2,381	Pusey...	2,247	1,694	45	2,883	1,685
Delaware	1,558	2,905	161	1,656	3,170	Pulaski...	555	680	526	1,138	672
Dubois...	2,260	660	49	2,332	701	Putnam...	2,632	2,384	187	2,761	2,242
Elkhart...	2,768	3,231	541	3,390	3,742	Randolph.	1,615	3,487	194	1,922	3,941
Fayette...	1,245	1,515	38	1,276	1,606	Ripley...	2,494	2,150	65	2,939	2,126
Floyd....	2,209	1,116	1,107	2,960	1,765	Rush....	2,307	2,451	80	2,303	2,418
Fountain.	2,093	1,901	956	2,202	2,236	Scott....	1,055	672	76	1,074	747
Franklin.	2,866	1,408	3,008	1,684	1,684	Shelby...	2,982	2,012	214	3,183	2,287
Fulton...	1,531	1,400	261	1,707	1,574	Spencer...	2,288	1,967	206	2,455	2,040
Gibson...	2,227	2,202	130	2,317	2,274	Starke...	543	317	222	553	414
Grant....	2,055	2,549	245	2,115	2,819	St. Joseph	3,358	2,913	523	1,051	2,593
Greene...	2,182	2,141	369	2,102	2,207	Steuben...	665	1,744	609	3,468	3,540
Hamilton	1,588	2,789	785	1,897	3,259	Sullivan...	2,339	1,091	366	2,884	1,566
Hancock	2,118	1,407	227	2,092	1,533	Switzerld	1,434	1,327	363	1,896	1,405
Harrison.	2,123	1,411	247	2,438	1,761	Tippecac'e	3,506	4,164	643	3,866	4,465
Hendri'ks	1,870	2,670	416	1,915	3,010	Tipton...	1,692	954	282	1,704	1,242
Henry....	1,797	3,050	556	1,924	2,631	Union....	760	1,113	111	792	1,031
Howard...	1,387	2,328	291	1,647	2,826	Vand'burg	3,747	4,117	577	4,125	4,069
Hunt'ton.	2,412	2,104	334	2,463	2,451	Vermill'n	958	1,148	415	1,114	1,377
Jackson...	2,583	873	967	2,749	1,640	Vigo.....	3,448	2,424	2,930	3,739	3,551
Jasper...	530	1,062	509	751	1,262	Wabash...	2,157	3,169	143	2,243	3,515
Jay.....	1,993	1,860	295	1,944	1,924	Warren.*	667	1,439	558	681	1,689
Jefferson.	2,570	3,082	171	2,697	2,991	Warrick...	2,148	1,788	178	2,292	1,819
Jennings.	1,773	1,958	39	1,756	1,908	Wash'ton	2,045	1,309	271	2,335	1,618
Johnson.	2,245	1,645	509	2,363	1,860	Wayne...	2,679	4,625	609	3,197	5,593
Knox....	2,691	1,816	169	3,058	2,288	Wells....	1,856	770	650	2,339	1,502
Kosci'sko	2,427	2,985	160	2,702	3,217	White....	1,190	1,320	650	1,450	1,502
Lagrange.	881	1,630	479	1,256	2,305	Whitley...	1,748	1,256	514	2,032	1,661
Lake....	1,051	1,645	82	1,314	1,826						
Laporte...	3,476	2,942	173	3,699	3,288	Total...	194,491	180,755	30,448	213,526	308,011
Lawrence	1,735	1,877	207	1,666	1,934	Per cent..	46.39	43.56	9.51	49.53	49.37
Madison...	3,199	2,293	164	3,374	2,603						
Majority over next.....							13,736			5,515	
Total vote.....							414,694			431,070	

In 1876, Peter Cooner, Greenback, received 9,533 votes for President. The vote for Governor in 1876 was: William\*, Democrat, 213,164; Harrison, Republican, 208,080; Harrington, Greenback, 13,213. Total, 431,457.

The Legislature of 1879-80 stands: Democrats, 77; Republicans, 62; National Greenback party, 9; Independents, 2. Total, 150.

## INDIANA.—Representatives in Congress.

1878.						1876.					
	Heilman. R.	Garvin. D.	De Bruiler. Gr.	De Bruiler. R.	Ful- ler. D.						
1st Dist.											
Gibson....	2,226	2,167	160	2,262	2,275						
Perry....	1,432	1,417	194	1,324	1,714						
Posey....	1,818	2,099	63	1,735	2,353						
Spencer....	1,954	2,147	345	2,102	2,375						
Vand'rb'rg	4,677	3,258	548	3,924	3,738						
Warrick....	1,821	2,011	285	1,811	2,232						
Total...	13,228	13,099	1,595	13,153	14,727						
Maj. over next....	829				1,569						
Per cent....	48.66	45.76	5.57	45.17	50.56						
Total v.		28,622		29,123							
1878.						1876.					
	Welman. R.	Cobb. D.	Green. Gr.	Lovell. R.	Cobb. D.						
2d Dist.											
Crawford...	818	1,229		1,055	1,232						
Davless....	2,123	2,157	164	2,073	2,437						
Dubois....	761	2,117	32	512	2,355						
Greene....	2,146	2,184	370	2,213	2,083						
Knox....	1,749	2,732	157	2,379	3,144						
Martin....	875	1,553	223	1,155	1,604						
Orange....	1,219	1,377	262	1,371	1,610						
Pike....	1,260	1,651	473	1,405	1,577						
Sullivan....	1,061	2,318	417	1,562	2,876						
Total...	12,032	17,217	2,103	13,736	18,888						
Maj. over next....		5,285			5,153						
Per cent....	38.25	55.05	6.68	40.91	56.26						
Total v.		31,452		33,507							
1878.						1876.					
	Long. R.	Bicknell. D.	Willy. Gr.	Newsome. R.	Bicknell. D.						
3d Dist.											
Barth'l....	1,976	2,324	58	2,267	2,801						
Brown....	291	1,202		487	1,229						
Clarke....	1,009	2,204	742	2,404	3,270						
Floyd....	1,818	2,090	512	1,715	2,430						
Harrison....	1,481	2,106		1,710	2,434						
Jackson....	1,703	2,612	40	1,529	2,714						
Washingt'n	1,022	2,036	236	1,635	2,847						
Total...	9,869	15,074	1,583	11,576	17,225						
Maj. over next....		5,705			5,469						
Per cent....	35.99	57.90	6.10	38.80	57.73						
Total v.		26,031		29,835							
1878.						1876.					
	Sexton. R.	New. D.	Grogg. Gr.	Sexton. R.	Woolen. D.						
4th Dist.											
Decatur....	2,422	2,543		2,455	2,418						
Jefferson....	3,110	2,624	46	3,051	2,737						
Jennings....	1,884	1,848	28	1,956	1,799						
Ohio....	682	602		602	503						
Ripley....	2,147	2,533		2,139	2,373						
Rush....	2,402	2,317	58	2,450	2,171						
Scott....	676	1,061	67	766	1,063						
Switzler'd	1,332	1,618		1,483	1,399						
Total...	14,655	15,146	199	14,920	14,570						
Maj. over next....		491		332							
Per cent....	48.85	50.48	.66	49.95	48.78						
Total v.		30,000		29,868							
1878.						1876.					
	Brown. R.	Holman. D.	Jeffries. Gr.	Brown. R.	Holman. D.						
5th Dist.											
Dearborn....	1,794	3,393	92	2,059	2,504						
Fayette....	1,499	1,271	25	1,587	1,312						
Franklin....	1,404	2,901	1	1,569	3,015						
Randolph....	3,548	1,608	153	3,876	2,002						
Union....	1,026	775	87	1,035	809						
Wayne....	4,505	2,963	438	5,462	3,427						
Total...	13,776	12,936	796	15,598	14,069						
Maj. over next....		840		1,509							
Per cent....	50.08	47.02	2.89	52.57	47.43						
Total v.		27,503		28,667							
1878.						1876.					
	Grose. R.	Myers. D.	Riley. Gr.	Robinson. R.	Cham- ber. D.						
6th Dist.											
Delaware....	2,817	1,648	120	2,994	1,853						
Grant....	2,524	2,101	246	2,661	2,160						
Hancock....	1,370	2,125	255	1,546	2,163						
Henry....	2,898	1,872	538	3,525	2,030						
Johnson....	1,643	2,245	509	1,902	3,219						
Madison....	2,200	3,205	163	2,523	3,418						
Shelby....	2,016	2,971	213	2,352	3,183						
Total...	15,548	16,167	2,043	17,403	17,127						
Maj. over next....		619		476							
Per cent....	41.05	47.89	6.05	49.23	43.45						
Total v.		33,758		35,346							
1878.						1876.					
	Hanna. R.	De La Motte. Gr. & D.	Hanna. R.	Land- ers. D.							
7th Dist.											
Hendricks....	2,829	2,307	2,795	1,926							
Marion....	10,724	11,224	12,010	11,498							
Morgan....	2,169	2,372	2,082	1,976							
Putnam....	2,359	2,517	2,197	2,836							
Total...	17,831	18,720	19,634	18,283							
Maj. over next....		899		1,398							
Per cent....	48.85	51.14	49.75	46.30							
Total vote.		35,601		39,403							
1878.						1876.					
	Hunter. R.	Hos- tetter. D.	White. Gr.	Hunter. R.	Mc- Lean. D.						
8th Dist.											
Clay....	1,859	2,281	1,101	2,340	2,429						
Lawrence....	1,781	1,754	213	1,906	1,632						
Monroe....	1,573	1,555	816	1,694	1,518						
Owen....	1,099	1,863	843	1,397	1,854						
Parke....	2,085	1,534	695	2,430	1,727						
Vermillion	1,106	918	490	1,288	857						
Vigo....	2,621	3,260	3,771	3,210	3,143						
Total...	12,124	13,164	4,929	14,265	13,163						
Maj. over next....		1,040		1,100							
Per cent....	40.10	43.55	16.36	44.39	40.93						
Total v.		30,227		32,134							
1878.						1876.					
	Orth. R.	Mc- Cabe. D.	Tem- pleton. Gr.	White. R.	McWill- iams. D.						
9th Dist.											
Benton....	993	977	563	1,208	1,015						
Boone....	2,413	2,423	919	2,611	1,822						
Clinton....	1,948	2,733	847	2,221	1,609						
Fountain....	1,883	2,087	991	2,040	1,019						
Montgom'y	2,808	3,063	689	3,019	3,019						
Tippecanoe	4,211	3,500	560	4,195	3,948						
Warren....	1,402	717	523	1,626	631						
Total...	15,608	15,510	4,571	16,990	15,580						
Maj. over next....		98		1,410							
Per cent....	43.73	43.45	12.52	47.31	43.37						
Total v.		35,389		35,920							

## INDIANA.—Representatives in Congress. (Continued.)

1878.					1876.				
Calkins. Weir. Skinner.					Calkins. Haym'd				
R.	D.	Gr.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.
10th Dist.									
Carroll...	1,829	2,012	844	2,066	2,251				
Jasper...	1,060	551	498	1,201	880				
Lake...	1,619	974	146	1,990	1,158				
Laporte...	3,218	3,101	234	3,489	3,600				
Newton...	929	424	465	1,079	830				
Porter...	1,351	493	1,704	2,045	1,647				
Pulaski...	711	816	527	923	1,219				
St. Joseph	2,995	3,271	521	3,543	3,534				
Starke...	321	534	220		[111				
White	1,333	1,222	598	1,616	1,594				
Total...	15,966	13,896	5,252						
Maj. over					1,148				
next....	1,968								
Per cent...	45.17	39.88	15.43						
Total v.		84,016							
11th Dist.									
Cass...	2,664	2,639	1,093	3,049	3,576				
Fulton...	1,361	1,369	431	1,579	1,727				
Hamilton...	2,750	1,263	1,077	3,114	2,064				
Howard...	2,278	1,233	434	2,687	1,923				
Miami...	2,640	2,746	226	2,687	3,005				
Tipton...	884	1,600	427	1,415	1,879				
Wabash...	2,970	2,182	178	3,499	2,308				
Total...	15,547	13,102	4,266	17,930	16,482				
Maj. over					1,448				
next....	1,445								
Per cent...	47.23	39.80	12.96	52.10	47.89				
Total v.		82,915		84,412					
12th Dist.									
Adams...	1,585	856	792	1,657					
Allen...	6,076	2,838	3,973	7,681					
Blackford...	893	741	595	823					
Huntington...	2,405	1,261	2,420	2,495					
Jay...	1,974	752	1,829	1,817					
Wells...	1,839	1,497	1,449	2,308					
Whitney...	1,705	1,767	1,660	2,066					
Total...	17,007	9,712	12,777	19,142					
Maj. over				7,355					
next....	63.73	36.26	38.86	58.72					
Per cent...									
Total vote...		26,779		32,594					
N. B.—No Republican candidate was nominated in 1878 in the 12th District.									
13th Dist.									
De Ka b...	1,887	2,168	507	2,399	2,597				
Elkhart...	3,309	2,619	582	3,693	3,388				
Kosciusko	2,994	2,406	167	3,259	2,689				
Lagrange...	1,628	854	493	2,087	1,201				
Marshall...	1,536	2,000	1,106	2,236	2,791				
Noble...	2,086	2,464	333	2,639	2,649				
Steuben...	1,754	1,012	224	2,108	968				
Total...	15,184	13,523	3,463	18,431	16,273				
Maj. over					2,008				
next....	1,661								
Per cent...	47.20	42.03	10.76	52.89	48.57				
Total v.		32,169		34,940					

## STATE OF IOWA.—Representatives in Congress, 1878.

McCoid.					Updegraff.				
Hobbs.					O'Donnell. Spangler.				
Berean.					Deering.				
R.	D.	Gr.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.
1st District.									
Dos Moines	2,345		640						
Henry	1,786		1,088						
Jefferson	1,671		840						
Lee	2,170		1,054						
Louis	1,845		499						
Van Buren	1,559		582						
Washington	1,836		824						
Total	12,705		5,505						
Plurality	4,760								
Per cent of whole	48.57		30.33						
Total vote	26,155								
1876..Stone (R.)	17,188.		Hobbs (D.)	14,014					
2d District.									
Cedar	1,961		773						
Clinton	2,698		757						
Jackson	1,624		611						
Jones	2,138		409						
Muscatine	1,896		941						
Scott	3,000		469						
Total	13,337		3,960						
Plurality	3,828								
Per cent of whole	49.75		35.47						
Total vote	26,806								
1876..Price (R.)	16,439.		Murphy (D.)	14,683					
3d District.									
Allamakee	1,595		1,612						
Buchanan	1,528		806						
Clayton	2,507		1,700						
Delaware	1,644		1,308						
Dubuquo	1,757		3,500						
Fayette	1,820		883						
Winnebago	1,872		1,077						
Total	12,723		10,896						
Plurality	1,827								
Per cent of whole	48.84		37.51						
Total vote	26,015								
1876..Burdick (R.)	17,423.		Griffin (D.)	16,100					
4th District.									
Blackhawk	2,182		1,162						
Bremer	1,225		806						
Butler	1,405		736						
Cerro Gordo	1,192		409						
Chickasaw	1,189		703						
Floyd	1,017		815						
Franklin	1,101		74						
Grundy	1,145		484						
Hancock	280		86						
Hardin	1,654		596						
Howard	940		1						
Mitchell	1,573		117						
Winnebago	456		2						
Worth	622		137						
Wright	613		86						
Total	17,194		5,293						
Majority over all	6,099								
Per cent of whole	60.82		18.79						
Total vote	23,169								
In 4th District:									
1876..Deering (R.)	20,770.		Foreman (D.)	9,379					

## STATE OF IOWA.—Representatives in Congress, 1878. (Continued.)

5th District.	Clark. R.	Brown. D.	Carter. G.	8th District.	Sapp. R.	Kentley. G.	Hicks. D.
Adams.....	2,194	56	1,559	Adams.....	886	350	721
Adubon.....	1,282	9	1,694	Adubon.....	439	436	2
Cass.....	1,921	514	1,851	Cass.....	1,578	678	526
Fremont.....	3,056	40	2,899	Fremont.....	1,122	908	696
Harrison.....	2,120	12	1,530	Harrison.....	1,462	892	534
Mills.....	1,898	.....	1,329	Mills.....	1,171	875	156
Montgomery.....	1,754	68	1,159	Montgomery.....	1,174	322	839
Page.....				Page.....	1,446	416	629
Pottawattamie.....				Pottawattamie.....	2,254	1,704	512
Ringgold.....				Ringgold.....	729	18	859
Shelby.....				Shelby.....	748	533	31
Taylor.....				Taylor.....	1,232	7	1,322
Union.....				Union.....	902	329	943
Total.....	14,205	699	12,011	Total.....	15,343	7,453	7,760
Majority over all.....	1,493			Majority over all.....	130		
Per cent. of whole.....	52.77	2.69	44.62	Per cent. of whole.....	50.21	24.39	25.39
Total vote.....	26,915			Total vote.....	30,156		
1870...Clark (R.) 10,274.				1876...Sapp (R.) 19,353			
Worley (D.) 11,154							
6th District.	Sampson. R.	Weaver. G. & D.		9th District.	Carpenter. R.	Hoggatt. G.	Brown. D.
Boone.....	1,235	1,766		Boone.....	1,695	1,564	.....
Calhoun.....	947	1,577		Boone Vista.....	834	285	3
Cass.....	2,555	2,601		Calhoun.....	528	254	23
Cherokee.....	1,788	1,889		Carroll.....	714	865	1
Clay.....	2,538	2,490		Cherokee.....	528	546	17
Crawford.....	1,913	2,570		Clay.....	589	83	2
Dickinson.....	1,067	1,340		Crawford.....	995	159	608
Humboldt.....	2,245	2,143		Dickinson.....	215	1	.....
Total.....	14,308	16,366		Emmett.....	199	48	5
Majority.....		2,058		Greene.....	1,116	907	.....
Per cent. of whole.....	46.64	53.35		Hamilton.....	775	681	63
Total vote.....	30,674			Humboldt.....	372	317	.....
1876...Sampson (R.) 18,778				Ida.....	308	130	3
Hendershott (D.) 14,719				Kossuth.....	505	398	.....
7th District.	Cummings. R.	Gillette. G. & D.		Lyon.....	241	27	4
Adams.....	1,000	945		Monona.....	556	589	1
Boone.....	985	1,100		O'Brien.....	333	297	3
Calhoun.....	1,744	1,796		Osceola.....	327	56	10
Cass.....	1,201	1,473		Palo Alto.....	271	452	.....
Cherokee.....	1,238	1,116		Plymouth.....	736	445	170
Clay.....	1,077	1,113		Pocahontas.....	354	239	.....
Crawford.....	1,648	1,914		Sac.....	614	391	64
Dickinson.....	3,664	3,469		Sioux.....	466	79	174
Humboldt.....	1,761	1,969		Story.....	1,395	1,142	.....
Ida.....	1,233	1,573		Webster.....	953	1,547	.....
Total.....	15,546	16,474		Woodbury.....	370	641	37
Majority.....		928		Total.....	16,489	12,388	1,203
Per cent. of whole.....	48.55	51.44		Majority over all.....	2,949		
Total vote.....	32,020			Per cent. of whole.....	54.91	41.06	4.00
1876...Cummings (R.) 19,496.				Total vote.....	30,029		
Gilpin (D.) 11,688				1876...Oliver (R.) 19,563			

The Legislature of 1878-79 stands: Rep., 109; Dem., 38; Gr., 3. Total, 150.

## STATE OF KANSAS.—State Ticket.

COUNTIES—76.	GOVERNOR. 1878.			LIEUT.-GOV. 1877.			PRESIDENT. 1876.		
	St. John. Rep.	Good- in. Dem.	Mitch- ell. Gr.	Humph- rey. Rep.	Watter- son. Dem.	Hadley Gr.	Hayes. Rep.	Tilden. Dem.	Cooper. Gr.
Allen.....	944	648	173	943	.....	.....	1,040	382	140
Anderson.....	638	222	516	729	235	211	760	245	224
Atchison.....	1,870	1,559	87	1,484	1,139	.....	1,863	1,512	2
Barbour.....	171	183	11	80	56	.....	73	97	.....
Barton.....	1,067	801	77	673	.....	.....	604	289	43
Bourbon.....	1,647	800	944	1,321	224	1,005	1,966	817	690
Brown.....	1,127	492	410	1,001	447	149	1,255	593	230
Butler.....	1,506	633	459	1,644	57	.....	1,563	712	.....
Chase.....	473	246	240	471	179	147	993	536	252

## STATE OF KANSAS.—State Ticket. (Continued.)

COUNTIES—76.	GOVERNOR. 1878.			LIEUT.-GOV. 1877.			PRESIDENT. 1876.		
	St. John. Rep.	Good-in. Dem.	Mitch-ell. Gr.	Humph-ry. Rep.	Watter-son. Dem.	Hadley. Gr.	Hayes. Rep.	Tilden. Dem.	Cooper. Gr.
Chautauqua.....	866	213	819	884	6	648	1,046	214	40
Cherokee.....	1,303	1,216	962	1,183	1,367	356	1,339	1,043	231
Clay.....	1,180	279	147	1,088	24	135	1,184	268	.....
Cloud.....	1,164	427	167	1,067	6	.....	1,184	489	7
Coffey.....	800	398	424	675	331	381	945	550	69
Cowley.....	1,545	631	718	1,432	728	3	1,669	955	5
Crawford.....	1,190	1,012	589	1,041	789	226	1,269	874	257
Davis.....	477	402	148	806	146	383	472	321	146
Dickinson.....	1,464	564	141	1,226	403	.....	1,342	469	50
Doniphan.....	1,493	875	409	1,518	857	45	1,644	1,024	1,015
Douglas.....	1,907	1,075	805	1,159	299	1,417	2,322	934	494
Edwards.....	413	99	33	212	26	.....	183	155	.....
Elk.....	686	56	695	1,033	19	5	1,006	428	89
Ellis.....	668	274	25	315	216	.....	210	142	.....
Ellsworth.....	664	311	4	539	12	12	418	181	.....
Ford.....	247	309	87	185	145	.....	132	180	.....
Franklin.....	1,257	446	932	1,303	330	408	1,499	513	419
Greenwood.....	886	315	447	757	438	.....	977	471	1
Harper.....	251	77	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harvey.....	907	295	260	833	299	10	1,006	351	.....
Jackson.....	927	578	109	795	573	.....	885	592	9
Jefferson.....	1,383	1,025	304	1,251	1,167	.....	1,395	864	213
Jewell.....	1,219	800	429	799	9	.....	1,281	448	130
Johnson.....	1,445	710	1,001	767	424	972	1,088	759	615
Kingman.....	211	49	66	.....	.....	.....	17	8	.....
Labette.....	1,594	968	804	1,554	215	848	2,092	1,373	8
Leavenworth.....	2,111	2,485	258	2,153	2,327	23	1,821	2,564	56
Lincoln.....	699	251	99	408	165	.....	479	261	.....
Linn.....	1,303	284	1,198	1,110	79	80	1,647	545	221
Lyon.....	1,333	388	801	1,494	313	191	1,579	430	67
Marion.....	926	233	415	752	154	262	680	369	24
Marshall.....	1,455	653	539	690	1,406	74	1,604	789	173
McPherson.....	931	126	606	807	261	.....	1,394	384	.....
Miami.....	1,373	897	666	1,136	512	482	1,578	833	334
Mitchell.....	1,052	538	1	851	.....	.....	1,010	395	.....
Montgomery.....	1,287	1,054	999	1,539	1,251	145	1,824	1,177	353
Morris.....	690	276	236	926	22	.....	707	370	24
Nemaha.....	964	710	61	906	712	.....	1,136	638	12
Neosho.....	1,014	857	601	1,059	865	4	1,370	965	168
Norton.....	333	115	.....	178	.....	.....	194	48	3
Osage.....	1,358	853	1,050	1,655	5	238	1,084	520	291
Osborne.....	1,090	68	85	608	.....	.....	681	283	1
Ottawa.....	655	189	445	549	4	.....	837	246	.....
Pawnee.....	647	196	133	503	82	2	303	119	9
Phillips.....	558	233	121	859	.....	.....	479	197	.....
Pottawatomie.....	1,181	843	446	1,085	619	48	1,335	730	73
Reno.....	1,477	462	149	1,057	7	9	1,117	843	.....
Republic.....	1,150	85	163	1,842	22	.....	1,390	408	11
Rice.....	755	328	141	568	196	.....	586	114	41
Riley.....	945	210	408	414	111	6	1,138	222	65
Rooks.....	297	74	78	170	.....	.....	116	48	7
Rush.....	564	143	37	170	31	.....	141	10	.....
Russell.....	566	95	268	243	14	247	828	75	.....
Saline.....	1,429	651	171	1,297	269	.....	1,314	370	29
Sedgwick.....	1,572	1,137	354	1,456	738	.....	1,774	975	29
Shawnee.....	2,340	853	465	1,549	480	120	2,549	1,044	4
Smith.....	651	171	439	596	62	.....	731	276	27
Sumner.....	1,048	735	677	1,027	678	80	1,009	766	27
Wabunsee.....	640	424	93	6	10	.....	728	274	5
Washington.....	1,201	659	156	1,011	496	.....	1,194	497	33
Wilson.....	1,145	442	633	1,116	619	5	1,492	765	40
Woodson.....	644	320	119	783	90	15	673	306	.....
Wyandotte.....	1,086	1,178	481	1,115	978	195	1,260	993	243
Total.....	74,020	37,208	27,057	62,570	24,740	9,500	78,322	37,002	7,770
Per cent.....	53.52	26.90	19.57	63.88	25.26	9.79	63.16	30.03	6.21
Major over next.....	86,812	.....	.....	37,830	.....	.....	40,130	.....	.....
Major over all.....	9,744	.....	.....	27,261	.....	.....	32,517	.....	.....
Total vote.....	.....	198,285	.....	.....	97,039	.....	123,904	.....	.....

## KANSAS.—Representatives in Congress.

1878.					1876.						
Anderson. McClure. Gale.			Phillips. Fenton.		1878.			1876.			
1st Dist.	R.	D.	G.	R.	D.	3d Dist.	R.	D.	R.	D.	
Atchison..	1,927	1,537	9	1,789	1,557	Barbour..	173	127	15	75	85
Brown...	1,189	489	398	1,233	731	Barton...	1,082	77	90	582	351
Cloud....	1,141	281	171	1,058	500	Butler...	1,488	108	1,012	1,562	712
Clay.....	1,168	441	151	1,068	286	Chatauqua	489	230	241	1,050	775
Davis.....	452	494	86	600	347	Chase....	882	165	855	598	246
Dickinson	1,488	554	129	1,352	504	Coffey....	823	334	413	948	618
Doniphan	1,529	861.	385	1,722	1,048	Cowley...	1,549	545	797	1,855	970
Ellis.....	655	295	18	206	149	Edwards..	298	40	202	184	147
Ellsworth	725	249	4	389	208	Elk.....	696	.....	736	944	460
Jewell....	984	587	79	1,373	453	Ford.....	260	287	.....	131	174
Jackson...	1,409	1,093	200	861	596	Greenwood	873	286	433	960	494
Jefferson.	1,169	207	441	1,514	927	Harvey...	219	72	42	1,002	354
Leaven-						Kingman.	980	254	298	6	.....
worth...	2,298	2,327	228	2,556	2,788	Lyon.....	218	37	65	1,477	565
Lincoln...	709	257	85	467	239	Marion...	1,395	348	775	857	396
Marshall..	1,533	574	587	1,720	634	McPherson	945	57	664	1,385	343
Mitchell..	1,439	550	.....	999	399	Morris....	803	179	595	897	190
Nemaha...	1,007	676	51	1,110	656	Osage....	722	229	254	1,974	803
Norton....	327	114	.....	195	46	Pawnee...	1,378	292	1,076	369	46
Osborne...	1,113	51	.....	637	186	Reno.....	613	171	162	1,005	356
Ottawa...	653	195	446	803	275	Rush.....	1,404	166	403	135	1
Phillips...	564	275	117	455	204	Rice.....	734	314	178	597	184
Pottawato-						Sedgwick.	576	120	42	1,783	985
mie.....	1,172	831	457	1,386	721	Shawnee..	1,643	871	391	2,594	1,000
Republic..	1,104	95	210	1,393	422	Sumner...	2,447	788	413	1,011	790
Riley.....	673	246	416	940	339	Wabau-					
Books....	297	90	72	99	67	sec.....	1,080	690	692	725	294
Russell...	584	90	246	254	98	Woodson.	678	298	107	665	311
Saline....	1,498	586	170	1,349	410	Total..	25,223	8,109	11,085	25,171	11,634
Smith....	653	155	454	684	304	Maj. over					
Washing-						next....	14,173			13,475	
ton.....	1,242	616	156	1,188	548	Percent..	56.82	18.26	24.93		
Total...	30,457	14,919	5,716	29,352	15,642	Total v.	44,392			36,805	
Maj. over						In 1876, there were 628 scattering votes.					
next....	15,538			13,415		In 1878, Hallowell (Republican) received					
Percent..	57.61	29.20	11.20			73,978 votes as member of Congress at large,					
Total v.	51,092			44,994		and Crawford (Ind. Rep. and Greenback),					
In 1876, Richard Wake received 201 votes,											
and J. Weisbach (Greenback), 85.											

Haskell. Blair. Elder. G. Haskell. Goodin.			Haskell. Goodin.		
2d Dist.	R.	D.	G.	R.	D.
Allen.....	1,080	551	173	890	667
Anderson.	612	248	504	707	518
Bourbon..	1,512	1,226	676	1,884	1,581
Cherokee.	1,255	1,546	668	1,207	1,279
Crawford.	1,170	1,129	483	1,220	1,171
Douglas..	1,937	1,269	571	2,176	1,518
Franklin.	1,090	439	1,103	1,465	962
Johnson..	1,511	892	794	1,601	1,482
Labette...	1,632	938	811	2,025	1,453
Linn....	1,318	504	958	1,614	799
Montgo-					
merey...	1,340	1,003	574	1,806	1,533
Miami....	1,268	1,087	901	1,534	1,188
Neosho...	1,072	826	572	1,255	1,238
Wilson...	1,142	501	624	1,427	854
Wyan-					
dotte...	1,181	1,168	460	1,187	1,295
Total...	19,029	13,327	9,962	22,088	17,518
Maj. over					
next....	5,702			4,508	
Percent..	44.94	31.49	21.17		
Total..	42,318			39,606	

## KENTUCKY.—Representatives in Congress.

1878.					1876.						
1. COUNTIES.					4. COUNTIES.						
Turner.	Trimble.	Bagby.	Boone.	Hoult'n	Knott.	Belden.	Lewis.	Knott.	Lewis.		
I. D.	D.	R.	R.	D.	D.	R.	I. D.	D.	R.		
Ballard.....	1,106	397	266	812	225	Breckin'ge. 1,200	578	37	1,887	629	
Caldwell.....	127	544	357	1,083	731	Bullitt.....	395	111	13	962	184
Calloway.....	926	551	136	813	138	Green.....	556	506	..	1,059	559
Crittenden.....	218	447	522	855	912	Grayson.....	618	814	..	944	725
Fulton.....	161	167	6	725	120	Hardin.....	563	587	70	2,057	653
Graves.....	1,337	913	869	2,090	811	Hart.....	980	418	..	1,564	973
Hickman.....	190	523	53	991	336	Larue.....	547	306	10	851	365
Livingston.....	320	263	28	710	192	Marion.....	977	525	..	1,532	809
Lyon.....	88	400	338	727	466	Meade.....	542	124	74	1,183	121
Marshall.....	779	538	193	451	150	Nelson.....	1,089	510	..	1,835	798
McCracken.....	610	797	737	1,141	845	Spencer.....	414	193	..	891	154
Trigg.....	1,066	261	530	583	909	Washington	709	445	..	1,370	992
Total....	6,878	5,611	3,553	10,994	9,374	Total....	8,969	4,616	204	15,735	6,962
Turner's plurality....	1,267			3,454		Majority....	4,353			8,753	
Per cent....	42.86	84.97	22.1			Per cent....	64.44	83.16	1.46		
Total vote, 16,044.				20,368		Scattering votes, 128.					
						Total vote, 13,917.				22,717	
McKenzie. Feighan. Eng'l'h. McKale. Moore.					6. COUNTIES.						
D.	R.	G.	D.	R.	Carlisle.	Hermes.	Carlisle.	Lan-	dram.		
Christian....	1,167	1,011	171	2,144	2,753	D. <td>I. D.<td>D.<td>R.</td></td></td>	I. D. <td>D.<td>R.</td></td>	D. <td>R.</td>	R.		
Davies.....	1,179	270	223	3,041	932	Boone.....	557	31	1,660	892	
Hancock.....	337	83	295	733	167	Campbell.....	643	635	2,847	2,309	
Henderson.....	730	156	347	2,573	1,385	Carroll.....	526	52	1,243	247	
Hopkins.....	992	455	260	1,877	922	Gallatin.....	171	..	661	240	
McLean.....	496	184	138	906	303	Grant.....	456	21	1,234	706	
Muhlen'bg.....	619	393	249	1,167	883	Harrison.....	1,256	70	1,891	973	
Ohio.....	854	389	238	1,606	1,022	Kenton.....	1,512	949	4,185	2,308	
Union.....	1,269	68	18	2,169	526	Pendleton.....	460	119	1,651	871	
Webster.....	633	180	112	1,281	581	Trimble.....	320	..	1,043	87	
Total....	8,328	3,189	2,051	17,557	9,374	Total.....	5,901	1,877	16,404	8,133	
McKenzie's plurality....	5,129			8,131		Carlisle's maj'y....	4,024		8,271		
Per cent....	61.22	22.44	15.07			Per cent....	75.86	24.13			
Scattering votes, 35.						Total vote, 7,805.			24,557		
Total vote, 13,603.				26,931							
2. COUNTIES. Caldwell. Hunter. Wright. Cald- Matt.					7. COUNTIES. Blackburn. Drane. Blackb'n. Shackelf.						
D.	R.	G.	D.	lly.	D.	G.	D.	R.			
Allen.....	524	423	268	1,005	633	Bourbon.....	817	307	1,738	1,565	
Barren.....	1,555	984	115	2,156	1,800	Clark.....	618	285	1,862	909	
Butler.....	855	510	350	390	510	Franklin.....	725	220	2,964	2,096	
Cumbe'l'd.....	853	698	59	339	461	Fayette.....	1,432	1,409	1,953	1,081	
Clinton.....	250	416	118	591	592	Henry.....	803	727	1,837	718	
Edmonson.....	276	412	102	472	409	Jessamine.....	555	309	1,144	1,079	
Logan.....	1,811	1,285	112	2,149	1,520	Owen.....	1,108	26	2,644	470	
Metcalfe.....	466	480	74	703	680	Scott.....	768	13	1,839	1,215	
Monroe.....	343	503	190	531	646	Shelby.....	1,079	209	2,095	1,165	
Simpson.....	652	490	247	1,244	611	Woodford.....	727	43	1,313	1,075	
Todd.....	873	94	145	1,196	1,163	Total.....	8,632	3,548	18,884	11,448	
Warren.....	1,896	1,402	559	2,350	2,063	Majority.....	5,084		7,586		
Total....	9,354	8,502	2,339	13,235	10,590	Per cent....	71.44	29.21			
Caldwell's plurality....	854			8,183		Scattering votes, 202.					
Per cent....	46.12	41.90	11.53			Total vote, 12,382.			30,332		
Total vote, 20,195.				23,575							
3. COUNTIES. Willis. Kearny. Scott. Willis. Evans.					8. COUNTIES. Thompson, Jr. Denny. Dur-						
D.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	ham.	ley.			
Jefferson....	8,403	7,303	5,164	14,131	5,222	Adair.....	939	883	1,169	1,061	
Oldham.....	712	180	344	915	345	Anderson.....	769	455	1,143	524	
Total....	9,115	7,493	5,508	15,046	5,537	Boyle.....	1,079	1,210	1,449	1,174	
Willis's plu-						Casey.....	722	643	872	783	
rality....	1,623			9,470		Garrard.....	968	1,327	1,092	1,163	
Per cent....	40.50	30.60	24.43			Lincoln.....	1,262	1,073	1,505	1,096	
Duncan, Greenback, received 333 votes in 1878.						Madison.....	1,849	1,481	2,229	1,987	
Total vote, 22,496.				21,603		Mercer.....	1,600	847	1,668	1,144	
						Pulaski.....	1,311	1,337	1,607	2,019	
						Russell.....	538	454	648	534	
						Taylor.....	713	296	991	473	
						Wayne.....	788	560	1,061	694	
						Total.....	12,588	10,766	15,484	12,654	
						Majority.....	1,772		2,830		
						Per cent....	53.80	46.10			
						Total vote, 21,325.			23,138		

KENTUCKY.—Representatives in Congress. (Continued.)

NTIES.	1878.			1876.			10. COUNTIES.	1878.			1876.		
	Turner.	Dila.	Carter.	Turner.	Boyd.	R.		Phister.	Bennett.	Kilgour.	Clarke.	Den-	ning.
	D.	R.	G.	D.	R.			D.	R.	G.	D.	R.	
170	189	10	04	543			Bath.....	595	274	8	1,120	822	
645	191	3	632	373			Boyd.....	403	159	323	1,059	880	
551	418	13	790	951			Bracken....	435	83	10	1,529	504	
550	65	4	734	141			Carter.....	277	129	377	761	696	
606	312	..	899	681			Fleming....	769	316	3	1,533	1,097	
621	417	..	961	295			Greenup....	499	163	230	1,036	964	
145	454	13	126	670			Johnson....	361	160	155	557	706	
233	293	5	250	622			Lawrence..	456	256	35	1,050	599	
522	469	26	527	1,069			Lewis.....	583	311	44	1,154	1,114	
449	474	16	454	777			Martin.....	56	71	8	93	236	
333	277	..	339	382			Mason.....	1,448	875	..	2,324	1,488	
68	212	2	—	—			Nicholas...	860	96	2	1,310	749	
332	341	21	369	427			Robertson..	402	118	4	631	410	
430	352	1	485	444			Rowan....	149	134	36	251	596	
345	66	..	428	112			Total....	7,293	2,645	1,244	14,409	10,561	
952	681	3	1,273	785			Phister's						
852	279	3	1,024	340			plurality.	4,648			8,848		
196	363	6	194	553			Per cent....	65.21	23.65	11.12			
255	437	1	238	683			Scatt'ring votes,	19.					
588	898	4	966	450			Total vote,	11,202.			24,970		
246	187	1	838	257									
589	342	107	825	750									
390	814	26	447	1,135									
516	225	2	520	282									
1....	10,784	8,392	272	13,103	12,710								
ality.	2,392			333									
it....	55.45	43.15	1.39	25,813									
l vote,	19,448.												

LOUISIANA.

1st District.	Rep. in Congress—1878.			President—1876.			
	Gibson.	Castellanos.		Democratic Count.		Returning Board Count.	
	D.	Gr. and R.		Tilden.	Hayes.	Tilden.	Hayes.
				D.	R.	D.	R.
quemines.....	949	905		712	1,754	712	1,754
Bernard.....	537	476		336	691	336	691
eans, part of City	11,213	5,732		14,093	9,671	13,443	9,421
total.....	12,419	7,113		15,141	12,116	14,491	11,866
cattering, 3.....							
majority.....	5,303			3,025		2,625	
er cent.....	68.57	36.41					
otal vote.....		19,535		27,257		26,357	
2d District.	Rep. in Congress—1878.			President—1876.			
	Ellis.	Cullom.	Hahn.	Democratic Count.		Returning Board Count.	
	Dem.	R.&Gr.	R.	Tilden.	Hayes.	Tilden.	Hayes.
				D.	R.	D.	R.
eans, part of City	8,630	3,553	.....	10,830	5,467	10,629	5,279
erson.....	467	1,049	.....	785	1,761	782	1,761
Charles.....	258	288	.....	263	1,141	229	1,229
John the Baptist	454	1,036	.....	743	1,283	743	1,283
James.....	454	150	1,468	980	1,989	979	1,989
otal.....	10,263	6,076	1,468	13,651	11,646	13,362	11,546
aj. over next.....	4,187			2,005		1,816	
cattering, 14.....							
er cent.....	57.58	34.09	8.24				
otal vote.....		17,821		25,297		24,908	



## LOUISIANA. (Continued.)

3d District.	Rep. in Congress—1878.			President—1876.			
	Acklen.	Hebert.	Merch't.	Democratic Count.		Returning Board Count.	
	D.	R.	Ind. D.	Tilden. D.	Hayes. R.	Tilden. D.	Hayes. R.
Iberville .....	421	1,174	185	954	2,297	954	2,257
Ascension .....	1,050	888	....	1,197	2,071	1,197	2,071
Assumption .....	996	1,025	....	1,687	1,697	1,686	1,691
Lafourche .....	1,283	1,165	....	2,005	2,013	1,688	1,987
Terrebonne .....	903	1,573	....	1,387	1,969	1,389	1,969
St. Mary .....	413	798	1,012	1,484	2,405	1,459	2,405
Iberia .....	887	3	1,437	1,427	1,452	925	1,441
St. Martin .....	923	1,037	5	1,023	1,097	1,023	1,099
Lafayette .....	992	....	684	1,156	601	653	654
Vermillion .....	802	....	245	902	277	909	277
Cameron .....	235	....	47	246	52	246	52
Calcasieu .....	1,341	....	41	1,306	64	1,252	64
Total .....	10,296	7,163	3,666	14,766	15,975	12,864	15,767
Maj. over next .....	3,133	....	....	....	1,209	....	3,403
Per cent .....	48.27	33.91	17.31	....	....	....	....
Total vote .....	21,125			30,741		28,131	

4th District.	Elam. D.	Wells. R.	Tilden. D.	Hayes. R.	Tilden. D.	Hayes. R.
Rapides .....	1,864	1,042	1,619	1,751	1,619	1,756
Vernon .....	650	2	847	....	469	178
Sabine .....	909	2	906	22	906	23
Natchitoches .....	2,819	....	1,761	2,099	1,418	2,082
Grant .....	485	385	518	303	Rejec ted.	76
Winn .....	608	....	540	76	550	....
Red River .....	677	....	413	832	412	893
De Soto .....	1,040	....	1,304	898	513	717
Caddo .....	1,615	279	1,654	2,687	1,656	2,687
Boessier .....	1,401	45	898	1,703	603	1,626
Webster .....	1,128	1	886	864	451	670
Bienville .....	1,027	....	953	227	956	227
Total .....	14,423	1,756	12,084	11,465	9,653	10,984
Scattering, 3 .....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Majority .....	12,664	....	619	....	....	1,331
Per cent .....	89.13	10.85	....	....	....	....
Total vote .....	16,182		23,549		20,537	

5th District.	King. D.	Ludeling. R.	Tilden. D.	Hayes. R.	Tilden. D.	Hayes. R.
Concordia .....	1,097	955	307	2,523	309	2,523
Caldwell .....	772	24	631	265	461	211
Franklin .....	944	10	789	120	716	101
Tensas .....	2,735	90	464	3,207	464	3,207
Madison .....	1,773	1,963	832	2,528	825	2,564
Richland .....	1,006	8	963	277	194	120
Onachia .....	2,641	13	1,865	793	849	745
Jackson .....	467	....	460	23	462	23
Lincoln .....	1,844	....	1,064	831	1,070	831
Union .....	1,809	180	1,465	84	1,492	94
Morehouse .....	1,102	19	1,377	782	894	427
East Carroll .....	137	1,844	592	2,410	592	2,432
West Carroll .....	473	55	1,576	432	1,392	432
Claiborne .....	1,515	109	907	820	839	802
Catahoula .....	834	176	....	....	....	....
Total .....	17,251	4,905	12,792	14,610	9,062	14,032
Scattering, 128 .....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Maj. over next .....	12,346	....	....	1,848	....	4,950
Per cent .....	77.84	22.13	....	....	....	....
Total vote .....	22,161		27,402		23,114	

## LOUISIANA. (Continued.)

6th District.	Rep. in Congress—1878.		President—1876.			
	Robertson. D.	Larimore. Ind.	Democratic Count.		Returning Board Count.	
			Tilden. D.	Hayes. R.	Tilden. D.	Hayes. R.
Pointe Coupée.....	1,063	1,034	1,063	1,987	1,063	1,987
St. Landry.....	3,584	2,260	3,746	2,432	3,626	2,394
Avoyelles.....	1,804	1,082	1,470	1,504	1,471	1,504
East Feliciana.....	994	1	1,736	.....	Rejec	ted.
West Feliciana.....	1,706	96	1,248	778	238	624
East Baton Rouge.....	1,148	1,408	2,238	1,623	796	1,466
West Baton Rouge.....	275	80	440	912	441	912
St. Helena.....	593	562	648	530	649	530
Livingson.....	625	95	769	121	301	121
Tangipahoa.....	827	304	930	565	855	565
Washington.....	581	444	614	165	514	165
St. Tammany.....	768	237	649	551	649	551
Total.....	13,977	7,605	15,471	11,158	10,708	10,809
Majority.....	6,372	.....	4,313	.....	.....	106
Per cent.....	64.76	85.24	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total vote.....	21,582		26,629		21,512	

## STATE OF MAINE.—State Ticket.—Governor, 1878.

COUNTIES—16.	GOVERNOR, 1878.			GOVERNOR, 1877.		PRESIDENT, 1876.	
	Connor. R.	Garcelon. D.	Smith. G.	Connor. R.	Williams. D.	Hayes. R.	Tilden. D.
Androscoggin....	3,802	2,136	2,230	2,919	2,065	4,294	3,076
Aroostook.....	2,305	1,926	1,349	2,325	2,277	1,839	1,262
Cumberland.....	7,838	5,614	3,051	6,354	6,237	8,831	7,456
Franklin.....	1,839	681	1,472	1,665	1,376	2,116	1,559
Hancock.....	3,105	1,370	1,799	3,104	2,112	3,376	3,683
Kennebec.....	5,755	2,337	3,133	5,106	3,318	6,751	4,093
Knox.....	2,223	1,703	2,172	2,397	3,021	3,149	2,343
Lincoln.....	1,939	1,864	963	2,046	2,301	2,263	1,956
Oxford.....	3,441	1,671	2,449	3,205	2,554	3,704	3,064
Penobscot.....	6,173	646	8,112	5,925	2,728	8,206	5,211
Piscataquis.....	1,575	263	1,364	1,429	826	1,799	1,016
Sagadahoc.....	2,219	817	575	1,655	996	2,499	1,421
Somerset.....	2,962	1,054	3,269	3,118	2,012	3,919	3,148
Waldo.....	2,007	644	4,270	3,444	2,630	3,465	2,607
Washington.....	3,514	2,112	1,372	3,338	2,684	3,453	2,962
York.....	5,761	3,078	3,824	5,601	5,077	6,636	5,545
Total.....	56,519	27,872	41,404	53,631	42,114	66,300	49,823
Plurality.....	15,115						
Majority.....				11,517		16,477	—
Per cent.....	44.91	22.15	32.90	52.67	41.36	56.77	42.67
Total vote.....	125,826			101,821		126,786	
Scattering.....	31						

There was no choice of Governor by the people, a majority of all the votes cast being required to elect. The Legislature which convened Jan. 1, 1879, chose Alonzo Garcelon, Dem., as Governor, and elected other State officers, all Democrats except Edward H. Gove, Greenback, who was chosen Secretary of State.

In 1877 the Greenback party cast 5266 votes. In 1876 Cooper, G., received 663 votes for President.

Legislature of 1879 has in Senate 20 Rep., 8 Nat. Gr., 2 Dem., 1 Ind.—Total, 31. In House, 86 Rep., 57 Nat. Gr., 27 Dem., and 1 Ind.—Total, 151.

## MAINE.—Representatives in Congress.—1878.

	Rep.		Dem.		Gov.
1st District....	Reed.....	13,463	Anderson.....	9,833	Gove..... 6,248
2d District....	Frye.....	11,434	Belcher.....	3,407	Chase..... 8,473
3d District....	Lindsey.....	11,373	Smith.....	5,695	Philbrick..... 8,322
4th District....	Powers.....	10,085			Ladd, Gr. and D. 12,921
5th District....	Hale.....	10,059	Martin.....	2,168	Murch..... 11,406
			1876.		
1st District....	Reed.....	16,248	Goodwin.....	15,156	
2d District....	Frye.....	13,683	Belcher.....	10,222	Chase..... 550
3d District....	Lindsey.....	15,741	O'Brien.....	12,788	
4th District....	Powers.....	12,866	Donworth.....	10,590	
	Oak (Ind Rep.)..	968			
5th District....	Hale.....	15,089	McLellan.....	12,178	
Total.....		78,627		62,732	550
Majority in State.....				10,895	

## MARYLAND.—Representatives in Congress.

	1878.		1876.			1878.		1876.	
	Henry. D.	Graham. R.	Henry. D.	Spence. R.		McLane. D.	Holland. R.	Quigley. Gr.	Gitting. I. D.
1st Dist.									Swann. D.
Worcester....	1,311	893	2,086	1,204	4th Dist. Baltimore:				Butler. R.
Somerset....	1,188	1,223	1,905	1,794	10. W'd..	974	297	80	23
Wicomico....	1,489	1,072	2,091	1,788	11. " "	817	526	7	64
Dorchester..	1,703	1,667	2,072	1,062	12. " "	839	459	24	74
Talbot.....	1,477	1,650	1,902	1,803	13. " "	971	422	56	15
Qu'enAnne's	1,606	1,296	1,248	1,075	14. " "	587	515	54	19
Caroline....	1,052	928	2 151	1,475	15. " "	1,121	548	40	19
Kent.....	1,603	1,600	1,932	1,684	16. " "	1,511	637	107	27
Total.....	11,419	10,838	15,287	11,905	17. " "	1,550	1,094	143	32
Majority....	1,081		3,332		18. " "	1,499	980	71	80
Per cent....	52.48	47.51	56.21	43.78	19. " "	1,135	893	95	85
Tot. vote.	21,757		27,192		20. " "				
					Total.	11,064	6,671	627	398
					Maj. ov.				15,259
					next....	4,393			12,728
					Per cent.	58.44	85.55	3.34	...
					Tot. v.	18,700			2,581
									54.52
									45.47
									27,981
					5th Dist.				
					Henkle. D.				
					Crane. R.				
					Calvert. Gr.				
					2 Districts.	693	397	4	1,189
					17. Ward..	1,619	497	86	1,748
					Anne Arun-				
					del.....	2,873	1,541	6	3,113
					Calvert....	948	913	....	922
					Charles....	1,895	1,712	5	1,651
					Howard....	1,157	528	20	1,633
					Prince				
					George's.	1,832	2,105	40	2,620
					St. Mary's.	1,072	1,092	1	1,500
					Total....	11,558	9,695	162	14,436
					Maj. ov.				11,705
					next....	1,863			2,731
					Per cent....	53.97	45.27	.75	55.22
					Tot. vote		21,415		44.77
									20,141
					6th Dist.				
					Peter. D.				
					Erner. R.				
					Resley. Gr.				
					Walsh. D.				
					McComas. R.				
					Washing-	3,185	3,461	447	3,893
					ton.....	875	673	51	950
					Garrett....	3,995	5,326	183	4,921
					Frederick	1,854	2,246	1,176	1,103
					Allegany..	2,530	2,257	85	2,853
					Montgo-				2,096
					mercy....				
					Total....	12,439	14,163	1,892	15,727
					Maj. over				15,713
					next....				14
					Per cent....	43.75	49.61	6.61	50.02
					Tot. vote.		23,544		49.97
									31,440

The Legislature of 1878-79 stands: Demo-  
crats, 84; Republicans, 26; total, 110.

**MASSACHUSETTS.—Representatives in Congress.**

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## STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS.—State Ticket.

COUNTIES—14.	Governor—1878.				Governor—1877.				Pres.—1876.	
	Talbot.	Butler.	Abbott.	Miner.	Rice.	Gaston.	Pittman.	Phillips.	Hayes	Tilden
	R.	D.&G.	D.	Pro.	R.	D.	Pro.	L.R.G.	R.	D.
Barnstable.....	5,662	1,400	168	61	1,777	536	282	.....	3,493	785
Berkshire.....	2,046	3,666	907	40	3,977	3,835	290	46	6,015	5,478
Bristol.....	9,887	6,723	433	233	5,939	4,315	1,775	195	11,576	5,814
Dukes.....	263	121	39	57	201	93	34	.....	299	149
Essex.....	17,443	17,672	1,288	231	11,591	9,932	3,313	837	21,686	14,895
Franklin.....	3,541	2,352	346	6	2,639	1,582	263	15	4,072	2,257
Hampden.....	6,562	6,086	532	49	5,082	4,071	586	437	7,963	6,605
Hampshire.....	3,948	2,832	217	14	2,920	1,196	354	337	5,018	2,507
Middlesex.....	26,118	19,324	1,578	374	16,896	13,309	3,364	702	27,301	19,561
Nantucket.....	263	53	36	1	149	43	19	.....	279	103
Norfolk.....	8,680	5,808	635	153	5,226	4,090	1,187	161	8,963	6,685
Plymouth.....	7,407	4,307	770	91	4,173	2,800	982	55	8,310	4,518
Suffolk.....	22,894	26,675	1,793	186	17,468	17,136	1,477	469	23,837	25,101
Worcester.....	19,812	12,416	1,430	447	13,247	10,357	2,388	277	22,051	14,319
Total.....	134,725	109,435	10,162	1,913	91,255	73,185	16,354	3,552	150,063	108,777
Per cent.....	52.57	42.70	3.96	.74	49.47	39.67	8.86	1.92	57.97	42.08
Plurality.....	25,290				18,070				41,286	
Scattering votes, 97.							Majority.....			
Total vote.....		256,242			184,454				250,619	

The Legislature of 1879 stands : Republicans, 219 ; Democrats, 44 ; National Greenback party, 17 : total, 280.

## MICHIGAN.—State Ticket.

COUNTIES—76.	GOVERNOR, 1878.				GOVERNOR, 1876.				PRESIDENT, 1876.		
	Crosswell.	Barnes.	Smith.	Snyder.	Crosswell.	Webber.	Sparks.	Hayes.	Tilden.	Cooper.	G.
	R.	D.	G.	Pro.	R.	D.	G.	R.	D.	G.	
Alcona.....	215	219	18	1	145	171	.....	155	162	.....	
Alcona.....	3,205	363	3,170	8	4,299	3,181	247	4,281	3,169	274	
Alcona.....	618	719	101	1	624	633	.....	629	635	.....	
Antrim.....	377	87	224	1	475	283	1	475	280	1	
Baraga.....	133	205	.....	1	218	222	.....	218	232	.....	
Barry.....	2,224	553	2,386	129	2,941	1,864	673	2,966	1,902	603	
Bay.....	1,287	1,592	1,909	11	2,405	2,850	93	2,408	2,840	100	
Benzie.....	324	41	234	2	473	191	4	474	186	7	
Benzie.....	3,241	2,109	1,434	.....	4,179	2,683	292	4,188	3,679	304	
Branch.....	3,013	362	2,966	94	4,007	2,384	446	3,908	2,370	466	
Calhoun.....	3,432	1,517	2,427	290	5,132	3,824	78	5,167	3,885	84	
Cass.....	2,325	1,414	899	4	2,751	2,354	162	2,750	2,336	173	
Charlevoix.....	476	94	153	1	419	292	.....	411	205	.....	
Cheboygan.....	202	276	.....	.....	263	444	.....	262	445	.....	
Chippewa.....	272	908	.....	.....	172	283	.....	172	195	.....	
Clare.....	249	144	156	8	269	239	.....	272	226	.....	
Clinton.....	2,446	2,134	1,100	27	3,253	3,074	27	3,247	3,074	27	
Delta.....	572	260	7	.....	507	449	.....	505	452	.....	
Eaton.....	3,139	1,225	2,140	237	3,982	2,912	42	4,010	2,903	65	
Emmet.....	402	357	155	.....	811	432	8	812	426	8	
Genesee.....	3,398	1,811	1,982	379	5,031	3,755	6	5,044	3,755	7	
Gladwin.....	164	71	65	.....	87	159	.....	84	162	.....	
Grand Traverse.....	894	121	802	3	1,005	329	.....	1,000	330	3	
Gratiot.....	1,646	787	1,158	5	2,146	1,370	130	2,150	1,312	143	
Hillsdale.....	3,875	743	2,913	39	5,086	2,342	557	5,109	2,329	571	
Houghton.....	1,880	1,141	.....	.....	2,263	1,442	.....	2,266	1,459	.....	
Huron.....	976	705	240	14	1,373	1,036	.....	1,369	1,036	.....	
Ingham.....	3,141	2,646	1,584	101	4,043	4,005	8	4,058	3,994	11	
Ionia.....	2,864	1,261	2,227	187	4,286	3,246	61	4,308	3,230	68	
Iscosco.....	465	314	161	2	469	366	.....	467	369	.....	
Isabella.....	844	439	427	1	1,025	720	.....	1,021	730	73	
Isle Royale.....	No re turns.	.....	.....	.....	12	43	.....	12	44	.....	
Jackson.....	3,051	1,829	3,570	244	4,845	5,332	24	4,913	5,354	47	
Kalamazoo.....	3,460	2,286	1,074	71	4,433	3,535	80	4,436	3,533	10	

## MICHIGAN.—State Ticket. (Continued.)

COUNTIES—76.	GOVERNOR, 1878.				GOVERNOR, 1876.			PRESIDENT, 1876.		
	Cros- well. R.	Bar- nes. D.	Smith G.	Sny- der. Pro.	Cros- well. R.	Web- ber. D.	Sparks G.	Hayes R.	Til- den. D.	Coop- er. G.
Kalkaska.....	322	154	101	10	382	128	2	384	130	10
Kent.....	5,691	1,633	6,076	24	7,402	5,764	2,062	7,403	5,678	2,055
Keweenaw.....	482	807	29	....	736	413	....	735	414	....
Lake.....	312	105	122	....	407	218	9	414	209	8
Lapeer.....	2,619	1,906	349	0	3,216	2,510	....	3,280	2,498	1
Leelanaw.....	394	806	156	....	635	413	....	634	412	....
Lenawee.....	4,710	2,894	2,421	435	6,556	5,523	6	6,540	5,564	6
Livingston.....	2,387	2,514	260	43	2,728	2,947	....	2,735	2,929	1
Mackinac.....	55	188	....	....	74	204	....	74	204	....
Macomb.....	2,036	2,391	615	36	3,008	3,465	14	3,009	3,453	18
Manistee.....	591	816	354	33	884	820	77	896	811	76
Manitou.....	33	154	10	....	31	....	....	40	94	....
Marquette.....	1,985	907	104	31	2,311	1,746	....	2,308	1,750	....
Mason.....	670	384	398	....	926	687	45	933	680	54
Mecosta.....	1,192	311	720	1	1,341	915	85	1,342	996	101
Menominee.....	675	473	85	....	394	349	....	393	351	....
Midland.....	607	130	554	8	663	476	....	655	484	....
Missaukee.....	109	37	47	....	160	109	....	159	108	....
Monroe.....	2,184	2,674	1,238	15	3,013	3,918	5	3,082	3,898	23
Montcalm.....	2,230	1,140	1,494	43	3,099	2,461	66	3,106	2,445	77
Muskegon.....	1,730	558	880	3	2,254	1,514	130	2,255	1,511	163
Newaygo.....	964	232	1,147	19	1,804	792	226	1,315	801	235
Oakland.....	4,133	4,192	1,018	146	5,028	5,346	....	5,053	5,313	51
Oceana.....	920	179	....	22	1,368	594	28	1,365	599	29
Ogemaw.....	76	122	100	....	101	87	....	101	87	....
Ontonagon.....	184	236	65	1	208	324	....	201	321	3
Osceola.....	598	220	262	132	793	628	23	804	630	297
Otsego.....	251	118	191	2	184	145	....	184	145	....
Ottawa.....	2,390	1,056	1,719	32	3,381	2,652	62	4,401	2,620	70
Presque Isle.....	198	195	....	....	150	163	....	153	168	....
Roscommon.....	No re- turns.	....	....	....	54	184	....	54	184	....
Saginaw.....	2,787	3,099	1,960	84	3,982	5,051	4	4,182	4,850	5
Sanilac.....	1,453	630	714	1	1,910	1,037	64	1,896	1,829	66
Schoolcraft.....	81	41	....	....	119	104	....	121	103	....
Shiawassee.....	2,522	1,679	1,005	203	3,182	2,495	6	3,192	2,499	6
St. Clair.....	2,908	2,404	1,466	2	4,038	3,719	112	4,067	3,710	113
St. Joseph.....	2,268	909	2,517	10	3,152	2,489	767	3,165	2,490	748
Tuscola.....	1,977	594	1,094	8	2,423	1,888	....	2,463	1,284	145
Van Buren.....	3,016	1,025	2,195	15	4,043	2,596	506	4,046	2,599	501
Washtenaw.....	3,838	3,239	1,802	244	4,532	5,150	2	4,565	5,117	8
Wayne.....	9,837	9,987	4,917	....	12,242	15,570	1,011	12,573	15,076	1,064
Wexford.....	590	111	437	1	613	....	18	618	318	1
Total.....	126,280	73,503	73,313	3,469	165,926	142,492	8,297	166,901	141,595	9,060
Majority over next.....	47,777	....	....	....	23,434	....	....	25,306	....	....
Per cent.....	44.65	27.76	25.04	1.23	53.33	45.01	2.63	52.27	44.91	2.83
Total vote.....	282,765	....	....	....	317,160	....	....	316,699	....	....

Scattering, 1878, 1,200. In 1876, Smith, Prohib. Candidate, had 769 votes for President.

The Legislature of 1879-80 stands: Republicans, 83; Democrats, 25; National or Green-back party, 19. Total, 132.

## MICHIGAN—Representatives in Congress.

1st Dist.	1873.		1876.		2d Dist.	Willis. Card. Thomas. Willis. Robin- son.			
	New- berry. R.	Wil- liams. D.	Hef- ron. G.	Duf- field. R.		R.	D.	G.	R.
Wayne.....	9,894	8,567	5,760	12,417	14,474	Hillsdale... 3,805	959	2,773	5,142
						Lenawee... 4,647	2,920	2,444	6,541
						Monroe... 2,340	2,510	1,233	3,050
						Washtenaw 3,520	3,168	1,293	4,478
						Total..... 14,312	9,557	7,712	19,211
						Maj. over next, 4,775			Maj. 2,187
						Scattering, 559			
						Per cent... 44.48	29.70	28.97	
						Total vote..... 32,170			36,870
						In 1876, B. F. Granger, Gr., had 506 votes,			
						R. Hathaway, Prohib., 103, and 23 scattering.			

**MICHIGAN.—Representatives in Congress.** (Continued.)

1878.						1876.						1878.						1876.					
3d Dist.	Mc-Gowan. R.	Up-ton. D.	Daw-son. G.	Mc-Gowan. R.	Liver-more. D.	8th Dist.	Horr. R.	Thomp-son. D.	Hoyt. G.	Ellis-worth. R.	Roller. D.												
Barry.....	2,265	554	2,864	2,877	1,078	Alcona.....	217	210	19	144	173												
Branch.....	2,907	664	2,524	3,563	2,592	Alpena.....	609	723	104	622	635												
Calhoun.....	3,171	1,807	2,171	4,994	3,932	Bay.....	1,402	1,607	1,981	2,483	2,865												
Eaton.....	8,104	1,844	1,072	3,690	3,082	Cheboygan.....	261	272	187	208	439												
Jackson.....	3,014	1,972	3,396	4,554	5,694	Clare.....	245	135	190	296	212												
Total.....	14,881	6,341	12,347	19,878	17,223	Emmet.....	401	368	146	309	432												
M. J. over next, 2,064			Maj.	2,655		Gladwin.....	145	62	14	108	138												
Scattering, 1,460						Gratiot.....	1,626	792	1,137	2,142	1,490												
Per cent.....	41.63	18.36	35.75			Iosco.....	459	302	180	460	374												
Total vote.....	34,529			38,944		Isabella.....	844	441	420	1,017	719												
Norw.—Of the scattering vote, Dickie,						Midland.....	595	129	560	691	478												
Prohibition, received 1,436.						Montcalm.....	2,180	1,135	1,534	3,149	2,463												
In 1876, George Thomas, Gr. had 1,025,						Ogemaw.....	117	71	105	93	94												
and M. C. Woodmansee, Pro., 218.						Presque Isle.....	186	194	13	155	157												
						Saginaw.....	2,706	3,130	1,920	4,132	4,906												
						Total.....	11,993	9,571	8,500	16,098	15,760												
4th Dist.	Burrows.	Eldred.	Sher-wood.	Keight-ley.	Cham-berr.	Maj. over next, 2,422				Maj.	338												
Berrion.....	3,302	2,241	1,415	4,150	9,978	Scattering, 137																	
Cass.....	2,971	1,466	676	2,752	2,515	Per cent.....	39.71	31.69	28.14														
Kalamazoo.....	3,458	2,376	909	4,512	3,612	Total vote.....	30,201			81,858													
St. Joseph.....	2,240	1,094	2,331	3,253	3,140																		
Van Buren.....	3,065	994	2,170	4,050	3,085	Hubbell.	Power.	Far-me-lee.	Hubbell.	Killb.													
Total.....	14,236	8,171	7,791	18,716	16,330	9th Dist.	R.	D.	G.	R.	D.												
Maj. over next, 6,065			Maj.	2,398		Antrim.....	351	35	249	472	292												
Scattering, 19						Baraga.....	156	183		223	238												
Per cent.....	47.11	37.04	25.77			Benzie.....	314	31	247	459	202												
Total vote.....	30,217			35,046		Charlevoix.....	508	61	152	415	199												
						Chippewa.....	271	310		167	286												
5th Dist.	Stone.	Iloyt.	Com-stock.	G.	R.	D.	Delta.....	580	254		531	421											
Allegan.....	3,185	252	3,285	4,304	3,383	Gr. Traverse	1,795	101	384	969	331												
Ionian.....	2,954	890	2,510	4,335	3,274	Houghton.....	1,530	1,188		2,326	1,437												
Kent.....	5,870	1,036	6,449	7,623	7,541	Ile Koyal.....				12	43												
Muskegon.....	1,609	506	1,041	2,367	1,652	Kalkaska.....	329	110	185	372	139												
Ottawa.....	2,365	784	1,988	3,379	2,697	Keweenaw.....	441	314	1	732	416												
Total.....	15,983	3,468	15,273	21,908	18,546	Lake.....	301	111	126	410	210												
Maj. over next, 710			Maj.	3,362		Leelanaw.....	367	296	191	634	419												
Scattering, 209						Mackinaw.....	47	184		73	301												
Per cent.....	45.75	9.92	43.75	54.15	45.84	Manistee.....	591	903	358	669	909												
Total vote.....	34,933			40,454		Manitou.....	33	154		84	93												
						Marquette.....	2,021	1,000	46	2,082	1,599												
6th Dist.	Brewer.	Mc-Curdy.	Mead.	Brewer.	Dn.-dr.	Mason.....	629	379	439	926	730												
Clinton.....	2,378	2,260	1,089	3,257	3,090	Meosta.....	1,179	806	744	1,923	1,020												
Genesec.....	3,771	1,794	1,891	5,004	3,899	Menominee	500	470	2	475	267												
Ingham.....	3,820	2,655	1,452	4,065	3,991	Misaukeew.	157		48	141	128												
Livingston.....	2,454	2,507	218	2,745	2,933	Newaygo.....	964	264	1,172	1,814	1,008												
Onland.....	4,382	4,101	891	5,062	5,305	Oceana.....	913	183	748	1,367	906												
Shiawassee	2,224	2,233	780	3,203	2,487	Ontonagon.....	182	224	65	283	243												
Total.....	18,459	15,549	6,271	23,356	21,615	Osceola.....	647	230	268	800	637												
Maj. over next, 2,710			Maj.	1,741		Otsego.....	245	113	192	184	144												
Scattering, 661						Schoolcraft	99	24		115	64												
Per cent.....	45.08	87.99	15.16	51.93	48.06	Wexford.....	522	85	453	596	352												
Total vote.....	40,940			44,971		Total.....	15,364	7,478	6,014	18,224	12,656												
						Maj. over next, 7,786				Maj.	5,568												
7th Dist.	Conger.	Mitchell.	Mal-lory.	Conger.	Chad-well.	Scattering, 179																	
Huron.....	1,007	742	191	1,292	1,024	Per cent.....	52.75	25.84	20.78														
Lapeer.....	2,610	1,936	341	3,228	2,493	Total vote.....	28,985			80,880													
Macomb.....	2,012	2,437	617	2,981	3,499	Total vote in State on Congressmen.				1878.	1876.												
Sanilac.....	1,399	710	683	1,888	1,058	Republican.....				126,461	164,626												
St. Clair.....	2,953	2,478	1,420	4,013	3,781	Democratic.....				93,350	147,002												
Tuscola.....	1,965	633	1,061	2,421	1,872	Greenback.....				13,964	3,506												
Total.....	11,939	8,940	4,318	15,818	13,177	Scattering.....				3,327	4,658												
Maj. over next, 2,999			Maj.	2,641						297,122	315,569												
Scattering, 19																							
Per cent.....	47.35	35.43	17.11	54.55	45.44																		
Total vote.....	25,214			28,905																			

## MINNESOTA.—Representatives in Congress.

1878.				1876.			
Dunnell. Meighen.		Dunnell. Stacey.		Dunnell. Stacey.		Dunnell. Stacey.	
R.	G.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.
<b>1. DISTRICT.</b>							
Blue Earth.....	1,588	1,544	2,398	2,060			
Cottonwood.....	570	63	400	68			
Dodge.....	1,241	635	1,621	702			
Faribault.....	920	708	1,532	727			
Fillmore.....	2,090	2,184	3,779	1,779			
Freeborn.....	1,594	561	2,013	708			
Houston.....	1,530	1,252	1,970	1,468			
Jackson.....	412	53	520	64			
Martin.....	572	185	623	165			
Mower.....	1,113	1,119	1,939	1,043			
Murray.....	249	26	237	88			
Nobles.....	338	127	438	57			
Olmsted.....	1,787	1,019	2,406	2,081			
Rock.....	528	193	542	44			
Steele.....	1,405	845	1,567	945			
Waseca.....	536	743	821	1,081			
Watsonwan.....	726	177	553	184			
Winona.....	1,556	1,435	2,601	2,960			
Total.....	18,729	12,848	26,010	16,065			
Dunnell's maj.....	5,831		9,945				
Per cent.....	59.31	40.68	61.53	38.18			
Total vote.....	31,577		42,075				
1878.				1876.			
Strait. Poehler.		Strait. Wilder.		Strait. Wilder.		Strait. Wilder.	
R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.
<b>2. DISTRICT.</b>							
Brown.....	570	723	860	542	234		
Carver.....	654	1,350	1,096	1,238	12		
Chippewa.....	340	92	413	66	217		
Dakota.....	1,085	1,497	1,325	1,838	690		
Goodhue.....	1,937	1,584	3,287	2,056	277		
Kandiyohi.....	522	807	1,323	172	132		
Le Sueur.....	837	1,484	1,150	1,495	81		
Lincoln.....	180	89	89	15	.....		
Lyon.....	596	186	521	73	9		
McLeod.....	717	1,082	704	829	158		
Nicollet.....	611	487	1,122	604	99		
Redwood.....	387	218	417	109	45		
Renville.....	450	424	878	271	115		
Rice.....	1,716	1,119	2,389	1,348	505		
Scott.....	823	1,291	852	1,517	14		
Sibley.....	322	1,206	720	906	18		
Swift.....	499	802	544	161	86		
Wabashaw.....	1,637	1,416	2,041	1,640	247		
Total.....	13,743	14,467	19,730	14,990	2,879		

The Legislature of 1878-79 stands: Republicans, 96; Democrats, 46; Greenback, 5. Total, 147.

## MISSISSIPPI.—Representatives in Congress.

1878.				1876.			
Muldrow. Davis.		Muldrow. Lee.		Muldrow. Lee.		Muldrow. Lee.	
D.	G.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.
<b>First District.</b>							
Alcorn.....	614	576	1,605	661			
Chickasaw.....	1,158	1,084	1,894	1,005			
Clay.....	922	602	1,948	816			
Itawamba.....	683	235	1,396	44			
Lee.....	1,002	660	2,724	208			
Lowndes.....	919	93	2,074	2			
Monroe.....	1,189	2,003	2,705	1,915			
Oktobbeha.....	1,021	428	1,399	993			
Pontotoc.....	882	515	1,633	565			
Prentiss.....	802	125	1,877	181			
Tishomingo.....	437	147	1,282	30			
Total.....	9,632	6,533	20,597	6,420			
Scattering votes, 67.							
Maj.....	3,099		Maj. 14,177				
Per cent.....	72.79	27.24					
Total vote.....	13,232		27,017				
1878.				1876.			
Manning. Amacker.		Allen. Man- ing.		Allen. Man- ing.		Allen. Man- ing.	
D.	G.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.
<b>Second District.</b>							
Benton.....	375	277	1,147	754			
DeSoto.....	829	161	54	2,542	1,661		
Lafayette.....	1,078	1,041	2	2,403	1,538		
Marshall.....	1,036	1,522	1	3,256	3,086		
Panola.....	1,098	1,420	336	2,785	2,518		
Tallahatchie.....	305		1	1,145	1		
Tate.....	679	590	11	1,947	1,499		
Tippah.....	537	155		1,554	829		
Union.....	718	243		1,608	391		
Yalobusha.....	684	560		1,881	862		
Total.....	7,339	5,969	406	20,329	12,593		
Per cent.....	52.00	42.30	2.87				
Maj. ov. next, 1,370			Maj. 7,731				
Scattering in 1876, 397, of which 336 were cast in Panola County for W. H. Amacker.							
Total vote,	14,111.		38,354				



## MISSISSIPPI.—Representatives in Congress. (Continued.)

	1878.		1876.			1878.		1876.	
	Money. D.		Money. D.	Chisbalm. R.		Hooker. D.	Deason. R.	Hooker. D.	Shaughnessy. R.
Third District.					Fifth District.				
Atalla.....	593		1,997	975	Amite.....	291	5	1,477	73
Calhoun.....	509		1,801	117	Copiah.....	1,029	21	2,615	1,659
Carroll.....	324		2,008	936	Covington.....	190	1	623	281
Choctaw.....	214		968	155	Franklin.....	246	2	921	432
Grenada.....			1,297	625	Greene.....	48	3	280	58
Kemper.....	223		1,573	890	Hancock.....	60	71	517	304
Leflore.....	191		1,367	696	Harrison.....	223	33	752	201
Montgomery.....	360		1,545	415	Hinds.....	524	12	4,416	1,473
Neshoba.....	126		1,106	119	Jackson.....	236	40	890	340
Noxubee.....	527		1,632	1,405	Lawrence.....	362	17	852	621
Sunflower.....	630		523	234	Lincoln.....	235	237	1,280	866
Winston.....	326		1,177	287	Marion.....	218	5	468	240
Sumner.....	205		989	406	Pearl.....			182	11
					Perry.....			359	24
Total.....	4 02		17,953	6,320	Pike.....	243	151	1,586	862
Majority.....	4,025		11,633		Rankin.....	657	45	1,800	776
Scattering votes, 12					Simpson.....	232	23	790	339
Per cent.....	99.72				Total.....	4,816	686	10,858	8,646
Total vote, 4,040.				24,270	Majority.....	4,130		11,212	
No opposition candidate in 1878.					Per cent.....	87.35	12.44		
Fourth District.					Total vote.....	5,513		28,504	
	Singleton. D.	Singleton. D.	Hancock. R.		Sixth District.	Chalmers. D.	Castello. R.	Chalmers. D.	Lynch. R.
Clark.....	386	1,443	805		Adams.....	718	1,208	1,684	2,265
Holmes.....	578	2,612	1,149		Bolivar.....	239		1,298	2,073
Jasper.....	377				Calborne.....	631	32	1,498	423
Jones.....	86	338	18		Coahoma.....	305	2	1,072	1,162
Lauderdale.....	200	2,089	587		Issaquena.....	187		989	909
Leake.....	439	1,474	441		Jefferson.....	582	5	1,545	419
Madison.....	1,037	1,466	10		Quitman.....	66			
Newton.....	369	1,642	300		Sharkey.....	338		591	92
Scott.....	260	1,366	49		Tunica.....	142	1	958	1,397
Smith.....	243	1,115			Warren.....	2,069	9	2,043	623
Wayne.....	118	621	464		Washington.....	240		2,905	1,598
Yazoo.....	417	3,678	2		Wilkinson.....	1,196	113	1,255	1,425
Total.....	4,650	19,130	4,547		Total.....	6,663	1,370	15,788	12,386
Scattering votes, 21					Scattering votes, 21				
Majority.....	4,629		14,583		Majority.....	5,298			
Per cent.....	99.33				Per cent.....	82.72	17.00		
Total vote, 4,681.				23,677	Total vote... 8,054			28,174	
No opposition candidate in 1878.					Total vote of State, 1878, 49,631. Total				

Total vote, 1876, 64,778; 1877, 97,550.  
In 1876, Tilden, Dem., received 112,173 votes, and Hayes, Rep., 52,605 votes for President. In 1877, Stone, Dem., had 96,382 votes for Governor, there being no Republican ticket, but 1,165 scattering votes.

## MISSOURI.—Representatives in Congress.

1. COUNTIES.	Clardy. D.	Ziegen- hein. R.	Eh- baugh. G.	Wester- meyer. S.	2. COUNTIES.	Wells. D.	Cole. R.	Hogan. G.	Hors- field. S.
St. Louis 1st, 2d, and 8d wards.....	2,641	3,542	808	1,110	St. Louis 4th, 6th, 7th, and 8th wards.....	6,216	5,640	2,316	499
Carondelet.....	285	462	6		St. Louis.....	1,453	1,763	75	
Madison.....	773	290	294		Total.....	7,669	7,403	2,391	499
Jefferson.....	1,719	796	710		Maj. over next.....	266			
Washington.....	1,377	449	352		Per cent.....	42.69	41.21	13.31	
St. Francois.....	1,575	434	189		Total vote.....		17,962		
Ste. Genevieve.....	1,067	536	117						
Total.....	9,437	6,489	2,476	1,110					
Maj. over next.....	2,948								
Per cent.....	48.36	83.25	12.68	5.66					
Total vote.....		19,512							



## MISSOURI.—Representatives in Congress. (Continued.)

10. COUNTIES.	Rothwell.	Broad- gus.	Pollard.	Scat- tering.
	D.	G.	R.	
Randolph.....	2,756	858	638	.....
Chariton.....	2,440	923	1,027	.....
Linn.....	1,800	349	1,501	.....
Sullivan.....	1,588	191	1,378	.....
Mercer.....	654	775	1,081	.....
Grundy.....	1,042	163	1,540	.....
Livingston.....	1,559	1,488	746	.....
Davies.....	1,817	449	1,326	1
Harrison.....	1,187	486	1,638	.....
Total.....	14,798	5,082	10,875	1
Maj. over next.	3,918			
Per cent.....	47.15	18.12	34.68	
Total vote.....		31,851		

11. COUNTIES.	Clark, Jr.	Scattering.
	D.	
Callaway.....	3,830	.....
Boone.....	4,184	80
Howard.....	2,339	8
Saline.....	2,012	.....
Carroll.....	1,965	35
Osage.....	998	1
Gasconade.....	372	113
Total.....	16,600	182
Per cent.....	98.91	
Total vote.....		16,782

12. COUNTIES.	Hatch.	London.	Draper.	Scat- tering.
	D.	G.	R.	
Adair.....	726	797	1,254	.....
Clark.....	1,156	408	1,021	.....
Marion.....	2,166	848	536	.....
Knox.....	1,165	1,142	44	114
Lewis.....	1,313	1,105	191	.....
Macon.....	2,095	2,187	282	.....
Shelby.....	1,249	1,198	42	.....
Scotland.....	1,156	1,159	25	.....
Schuyler.....	687	824	155	8
Putnam.....	350	873	1,028	.....
Total.....	12,463	10,597	4,578	117
Maj. over next.	1,866			
Per cent.....	44.90	38.18	16.49	
Total vote.....		27,755		

13. COUNTIES.	Buckner.	Fagg.	Robinson.	Scat- tering.
	D.	G.	R.	
Andrath.....	1,601	1,095	.....	.....
Monroe.....	3,268	357	.....	6
Montgomery.....	1,489	1,459	.....	1
Pike.....	2,580	2,793	.....	.....
Lincoln.....	1,755	1,552	12	.....
St. Charles.....	2,434	141	1,928	.....
Ralls.....	1,467	644	.....	.....
Warren.....	597	514	224	4
Total.....	15,501	8,575	2,164	11
Maj. over next.	7,016			
Per cent.....	59.32	32.92	8.21	
Total vote.....		26,341		

REPRESENTATIVES IN 1876.

District.....		
1. Anthony Ittner, R.....	7,043	
E. C. Kehr, D.....	6,894	
2. Nathan Cole, R.....	7,816	
Erastus Wells, D.....	7,026	
3. L. S. Metcalfe, R.....	8,091	
R. Graham Frost, D.....	8,072	
4. L. Davis, R.....	3,953	
R. A. Hatcher, D.....	21,389	
W. Ballentine R.....	1,737	
5. J. Q. Thompson, R.....	11,424	
Rich. P. Bland, D.....	14,590	
6. H. E. Havens, R.....	17,357	
Chas. H. Morgan, D.....	18,081	
7. John H. Stover, R.....	15,353	
T. T. Crittenden, D.....	18,700	
8. D. S. Twitchell, R.....	7,163	
B. J. Franklin, D.....	15,329	
9. Benj. F. Loan, R.....	13,343	
David Rea, D.....	15,715	
10. Har. Pollard, R.....	16,582	
R. A. DeBolt, D.....	15,902	
11. M. L. DeMotte, R.....	9,915	
J. B. Clarke, Jr., D.....	21,671	
12. J. T. K. Hayward, R.....	11,646	
John M. Glover, D.....	16,153	
13. T. B. Robinson, Ind.....	4,715	
A. H. Buckner, D.....	23,578	
S. Clarkson, Ind.....	963	

## REPRESENTATIVES IN 1876.

District.		1876.	
1. Anthony Ittner, R.....	7,043	.....	.....
E. C. Kehr, D.....	6,884	.....	.....
2. Nathan Cole, R.....	7,816	.....	.....
Erastus Wells, D.....	7,026	.....	.....
3. L. S. Metcalfe, R.....	8,091	.....	.....
R. Graham Frost, D.....	8,072	.....	.....
4. L. Davis, R.....	3,953	.....	.....
R. A. Hatcher, D.....	21,389	.....	.....
W. Ballentine R.....	1,737	.....	.....
5. J. Q. Thompson, R.....	11,424	.....	.....
Rich. P. Bland, D.....	14,599	.....	.....
6. H. E. Havens, R.....	17,357	.....	.....
Chas. H. Morgan, D.....	18,081	.....	.....
7. John H. Stover, R.....	15,353	.....	.....
T. T. Crittenden, D.....	18,700	.....	.....
8. D. S. Twitchell, R.....	7,166	.....	.....
B. J. Franklin, D.....	15,329	.....	.....
9. Benj. F. Loan, R.....	13,343	.....	.....
David Bea, D.....	15,715	.....	.....
10. Har. Pollard, R.....	16,582	.....	.....
R. A. DeBolt, D.....	15,802	.....	.....
11. M. L. DeMotte, R.....	9,915	.....	.....
J. B. Clarke, Jr., D.....	21,671	.....	.....
12. J. T. K. Hayward, R.....	11,646	.....	.....
John M. Glover, D.....	16,153	.....	.....
13. T. B. Robinson, Ind.....	4,715	.....	.....
A. H. Buckner, D.....	22,573	.....	.....
S. Clarkson, Ind.....	965	.....	.....

The State having been re-districted since 1876, comparison by counties and districts with that year's vote is not possible.

In the St. Louis Districts, S. stands for the Socialist or Labor Party.

The Legislature of 1878-79, stands: Democrats, 123; Republicans, 18; National Green-back Party, 20; Independent, 11—total, 177.

## TERRITORY OF MONTANA.—Delegate to Congress.

COUNTIES—10.	1873.		1876.	
	Maginnis. D.	Orr. Ind.	Maginnis. D.	Levitt. R.
Beaverhead.....	451	174	148	276
Choteau.....	497	7	233	26
Custer (new county).....	312	17	.....	.....
Deer Lodge.....	1,742	635	849	734
Gallatin.....	544	320	374	173
Jefferson.....	293	214	290	222
Lewis and Clarke.....	1,103	687	791	642
Madison.....	581	404	504	500
Meagher.....	413	149	209	242
Missoula.....	514	76	333	165
Total.....	6,485	2,757	3,827	2,980
Majority over next.....	3,728	847	.....	.....
Per cent.....	70.17	29.83	56.22	43.77
Total vote.....	9,242	.....	6,807	.....

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## AMERICAN ALMANAC FOR 1879.

## STATE OF NEBRASKA.—Congress and Supreme Court. 1878.

COUNTIES—62.	Judge of Sup. Court.		Member 46th Con.		President—1876.	
	Cobb. R.	Howe. D.	Valentine R.	Davis. D.	Hayes. R.	Tilden. D.
Adams.....	757	267	773	266	767	204
Antelope.....	165	139	166	134	206	65
Boone.....	270	90	263	97	262	45
Buffalo.....	544	204	547	202	491	160
Burt.....	390	515	372	525	674	310
Butler.....	484	581	486	558	583	418
Cass.....	1,061	904	989	1,050	1,367	901
Cedar.....	131	243	131	240	144	287
Cheyenne.....	189	282	193	272	103	200
Clay.....	846	310	848	301	1,087	341
Colfax.....	454	452	463	440	465	458
Cuming.....	357	424	502	276	408	496
Custar (New Co.).....	22	36	22	44	.....	.....
Dakota.....	205	312	215	302	.....	.....
Dawson.....	154	99	153	100	171	76
Dixon.....	349	294	354	288	363	294
Dodge.....	936	892	.....	.....	984	956
Douglas.....	1,337	2,391	2,066	2,257	2,342	2,270
Fillmore.....	880	367	879	376	639	251
Franklin.....	311	188	307	190	357	157
Frontier.....	741	15	38	15	.....	.....
Furnas.....	166	101	176	92	201	64
Gage.....	610	572	613	569	847	242
Greeley.....	75	67	75	67	88	3
Gosper.....	9	11	9	11	28	9
Hall.....	706	354	761	301	720	295
Hamilton.....	465	362	454	366	637	31
Harlan.....	397	141	398	137	342	115
Hitchcock.....	20	21	20	21	16	10
Howard.....	281	169	296	154	292	84
Holt.....	71	165	105	130	22	.....
Jefferson.....	472	470	473	471	631	187
Johnson.....	595	403	599	395	697	376
Kearney.....	267	112	257	119	186	42
Keith.....	11	58	7	57	16	55
Knox.....	249	115	278	86	216	50
Lancaster.....	1,361	837	1,872	922	1,951	711
Lincoln.....	273	254	283	246	251	239
Madison.....	366	372	378	330	396	299
Merrick.....	540	272	528	277	564	205
Nemaha.....	903	863	890	861	1,087	608
Nuckolls.....	225	176	225	169	213	94
Otoe.....	1,256	787	1,233	801	1,256	1,087
Pawnee.....	560	324	599	239	751	165
Phelps.....	178	4	178	4	61	8
Pierce.....	22	115	47	90	20	101
Platte.....	530	528	502	530	514	530
Polk.....	511	111	518	104	548	79
Red Willow.....	57	52	60	50	82	20
Richardson.....	1,051	1,290	1,069	1,269	1,264	1,076
Saline.....	930	918	921	919	1,033	469
Sarpy.....	339	469	332	453	391	421
Saunders.....	615	1,399	634	1,368	1,106	464
Seward.....	772	643	769	645	905	325
Sherman.....	199	24	99	24	61	89
Stanton.....	121	172	137	150	136	181
Thayer.....	417	215	416	247	378	128
Valley.....	170	25	173	21	182	6
Washington.....	811	650	817	469	977	468
Wayne.....	68	24	66	24	49	13
Webster.....	485	243	485	246	509	116
York.....	612	332	624	329	504	293
Total.....	28,956	23,191	28,341	21,752	31,916	17,554
Majority.....	5,765		6,589		14,302	
Per cent.....	55.52	44.07	56.57	43.42	64.51	35.48
Total vote.....	52,158		50,247		51,836	

Cooper, Greenback, for President, received 2,336 votes in 1876.

The Legislature of 1878-79 stands: Rep., 75; Dem., 17; Nat. Greenback, 22—total, 113.

## ELECTION STATISTICS OF 1878.

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## NEVADA.

COUNTIES—14.	Governor, 1878.		Representative in Congress.				President, 1876.	
	Klinkead. Rep.	Bradley. Dem.	1878		1876		Hayes. Rep.	Tilden. Dem.
			Daggett. Rep.	Deal. Dem.	Wren. Rep.	Ellis. Dem.		
Churchill.....	65	74	67	72	29	40	34	46
Douglass.....	257	232	276	211	205	200	232	179
Elko.....	757	1,109	837	971	759	815	763	820
Esmeralda.....	456	535	500	490	353	387	870	373
Eureka.....	1,079	1,058	1,105	1,019	884	655	779	769
Humboldt.....	508	455	434	524	387	492	394	500
Lander.....	441	620	449	610	354	399	380	525
Lincoln.....	355	429	367	417	364	534	359	393
Lyon.....	389	207	388	233	500	332	533	305
Nye.....	298	334	305	364	436	425	429	436
Ormsby.....	638	409	638	400	818	529	844	506
Storey.....	3,216	2,491	3,024	2,668	3,575	3,319	3,692	3,228
Washoe.....	740	673	794	618	896	656	906	662
White Pine.....	479	484	513	450	591	538	568	568
Total.....	9,678	9,151	9,727	9,047	10,241	9,380	10,383	9,308
Majority.....	527		680		911		1,075	
Per cent.....	51.40	43.60	51.82	48.18	52.32	47.68	52.73	47.27
Total vote.....	18,829		18,774		19,571		17,691	

The Legislature of 1879 stands : Republicans, 61 ; Democrats, 14.

## STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.—State Ticket—Governor, Nov., 1878.

COUNTIES—10.	GOVERNOR, 1878.				GOVERNOR, 1877.		PRESIDENT, 1876.	
	Head. R.	McKean. D.	Brown. G.	Scat- tering.	Pres- cott. R.	Marcy. D.	Hayes. R.	Tilden. D.
Belknap.....	1,896	1,973	268	3	2,006	2,252	2,027	2,303
Carroll.....	1,736	2,076	454	7	2,017	2,553	2,016	2,474
Cheshire.....	3,729	2,413	375	23	3,925	2,668	4,162	2,934
Coos.....	1,235	1,868	466	16	1,673	2,103	1,679	2,130
Grafton.....	4,285	4,308	839	3	4,677	4,852	4,763	5,091
Hillsborough.....	7,548	5,156	1,400	21	7,900	6,296	8,190	6,700
Merrimack.....	5,433	4,652	763	28	5,599	5,417	5,680	5,687
Rockingham.....	5,997	4,316	960	34	6,376	5,429	6,432	5,576
Strafford.....	3,794	2,619	730	5	4,036	3,194	4,052	3,363
Sullivan.....	2,420	1,844	222	3	2,546	1,967	2,563	2,106
Aggregates.....	38,175	31,135	6,507	142	40,735	36,721	41,539	38,509
Maj. over all.....	391				4,034		3,030	
Maj. over next.....	50.25	40.98	8.56	.18	52.60	47.40	51.89	46.11
Per cent.....								
Total vote.....		75,959			77,873		80,048	

In March, 1878, an election for Governor was held, at which B. F. Prescott was chosen for the last annual term (June, 1878-9). The Nov., 1878, election was for the first biennial term of Governor under the new State Constitution. The vote in March, 1878, was—Prescott, Rep., 39,427; McKean, Dem., 36,860; scattering, 576—total, 77,963.

The Legislature elected, Nov., 1878, stands : House, Rep. 168, Dem. 100, Gr. 11, vacancies, 20—total, 299; Senate, Rep. 20, Dem. 4—total, 24. Rep. majority on joint ballot, 73.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Representatives in Congress.

COUNTIES—10.	NOVEMBER, 1878.				MARCH, 1877.	
	Hall. R.	Norris. D.	Ches- ley. G.	Scat- tering.	Mars- ton. R.	Jones. D.
1st District—Belknap.....	1,899	1,977	261	.....	1,991	2,293
Carroll.....	1,735	2,086	416	27	1,990	2,579
Rockingham.....	5,991	4,354	920	15	6,205	5,596
Strafford.....	3,825	2,609	687	.....	3,695	3,459
Total.....	13,510	11,026	2,284	42	13,881	13,924
Majority over all.....	158				43	
Per cent.....	50.29	41.04	8.49	.15	49.92	50.07
Total vote.....		26,862				27,805
	Briggs. R.	A. W. Sullo- way. D.	C. A. Sullo- way. G.	Scat- tering.	Briggs. R.	Sullo- way. D.
2d District—Hillsborough.....	7,567	5,108	1,348	9	7,801	6,443
Merrimack.....	5,414	4,752	729	11	5,406	5,672
Total.....	12,981	9,860	2,075	20	13,207	12,114
Majority over all.....	1,026				1,093	
Per cent.....	52.05	39.54	8.22	.08	52.15	47.84
Total vote.....		24,936				25,321
	Farr. R.	Kent. D.	John- son. G.	Scat- tering.	Blair. R.	Kent. D.
3d District—Cheshire.....	3,745	2,480	268	38	3,900	2,738
Coos.....	1,320	2,006	329	11	1,636	2,161
Grafton.....	4,337	4,266	722	1	4,661	4,868
Sullivan.....	2,336	1,911	177	58	2,483	2,041
Total.....	11,708	10,663	1,496	103	12,683	11,828
Plurality.....	1,045				855	
Majority.....					51.74	49.25
Per cent.....	43.83	44.47	6.23	.45		
Total vote.....		23,975				24,511

## NEW JERSEY.—State Officers.

COUNTIES—21.	SHERIFFS, 1878.			GOVERNOR, 1877.			
	R.	D.	G.	Newell. R.	McClel- lan. D.	Hoxsey G.	Bing- ham. Pro.
Atlantic.....	1,325	1,086	137	1,545	1,471	82	20
Bergen.....	3,209	3,117	121	2,387	3,540	34	44
Burlington.....	5,095	5,110	1,494	5,150	5,539	93	426
Camden.....	6,040	4,925	.....	6,119	4,636	383	69
Cape May.....	764	865	116	882	796	.....	18
Cumberland.....	2,720	1,696	2,452	2,809	2,802	1,297	23
Essex.....	14,327	13,750	1,632	14,712	13,626	806	27
Gloucester.....	2,408	2,272	254	2,622	2,177	814	76
Hudson.....	14,687	10,668	1,066	9,177	14,412	159	41
Hunterdon.....	3,019	3,719	1,033	2,849	4,638	30	78
Mercer.....	5,649	4,208	462	5,715	5,834	112	178
Middlesex.....	4,940	4,534	506	5,023	4,973	56	57
Monmouth.....	5,663	4,671	816	4,315	5,405	6	131
Morris.....	4,375	3,568	459	4,018	4,360	49	53
Ocean.....	1,338	1,027	513	1,608	1,605	84	38
Passaic.....	5,114	3,518	624	3,668	4,102	648	11
Salem.....	2,664	2,635	639	2,834	2,376	86	45
Somerset.....	2,935	2,210	269	2,612	2,595	46	22
Sussex.....	904	2,034	2,008	1,563	3,070	20	16
Union.....	4,890	4,207	740	4,599	5,170	140	35

## ELECTION STATISTICS OF 1878.

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## NEW JERSEY.—State Ticket. (Continued.)

COUNTIES—21.	SHERIFFS, 1878.			GOVERNOR, 1877.			
	R.	D.	G.	Newcll. R.	McClellan. D.	Hoxsey G.	Bingham. Pro.
Warren.....	2,839	2,726	1,354	2,032	4,443	734	80
Total.....	94,951	82,576	16,795	85,094	97,840	5,069	1,438
Maj. over next.....	12,375	.....	.....	.....	12,746	.....	.....
Per cent.....	48.86	42.49	8.60	44.92	51.64	2.67	.75

<sup>1</sup> Combined Dem. and Green. vote. <sup>2</sup> Rep. and Ind. Dem. vote.  
Scattering votes in 1873: Ind. Rep., 497; Ind. Dem., 187; Prohibition, 1,249.

## Summary of total Vote in 1876, 1877, and 1878.

	R.	D.	G.	Total.	Maj. over next.
1878—Congress.....	90,488	80,029 <sup>1</sup>	24,699 <sup>2</sup>	195,832	10,459R.
1878—Sheriffs.....	94,951	82,576	18,728 <sup>3</sup>	196,255	12,375R.
1877—Governor.....	85,094	97,840	6,507 <sup>4</sup>	189,427	12,746D.
1876—President.....	103,517	115,962	714	220,236	11,688D.
1876—Congress.....	103,474	115,168	520	219,162	11,474D.

<sup>1</sup> Including Democratic and Greenback vote in Second District. <sup>2</sup> Including 616 Prohibition votes. <sup>3</sup> Including 1,249 Prohibition, 497 Independent Republican, and 187 Independent Democratic votes. <sup>4</sup> Including 1,438 Prohibition votes.

	R.	D.	Ind. D.
The Legislature of 1879 stands: Senate.....	11	9	1
Assembly.....	23	27	0
	44	36	1

## Representatives in Congress.

	1878.			1876.				1878.			1876.		
1st Dist.	Roberson. R.	Stratton. D.	Grosscup. G.	Sinclair. son. R.	Slumer. man. D.		4th Dist.	Potts. R.	Clark. D.	Larson. G.	Veghte. I. D. & R.	Clark. D.	
Camden...	6,208	691	4,068	6,518	5,282		Hunter'n.	3,056	3,527	1,368	3,848	5,558	
Cape May	883	750	204	1,053	863		Somerset.	2,876	2,233	277	3,202	2,850	
Cumb'nd.	2,656	1,096	2,508	3,800	3,777		Sussex....	1,512	2,580	937	2,119	3,538	
Glou'ster.	2,487	1,011	2,033	2,981	2,729		Warren...	2,408	3,109	1,539	2,731	5,385	
Salem....	2,715	2,067	1,099	2,555	2,841		Total...	9,852	11,449	4,111	11,900	17,351	
Total...	14,924	6,215	9,850	17,362	15,472		Maj. over next....		1,597			5,451	
Maj. over next ..	5,044			1,800			Per cent..	33.70	45.13	16.15			
Per cent..	48.07	20.05	31.86				To'l vote.		25,412		29,251		
To'l vote.		30,010		32,834									
2d Dist.	Fugh. R.	Smith. D. & G.	Baker. Pro.	Fugh. R.	Smith. D.		5th Dist.	Voorhis. R.	Demarest. D.	Potter. G.	Miller. R.	Cutler. D.	
Atlantic...	1,600	1,413	4	1,692	1,433		Bergen...	2,594	3,599	272	3,209	4,401	
Burl'ngton.	5,196	6,340	220	6,397	6,460		Morris....	4,052	3,359	995	4,094	5,209	
Mercer...	5,535	5,350	321	6,102	6,013		Passaic...	4,244	3,129	2,001	5,579	5,424	
Ocean....	1,378	1,507	13	1,824	1,579		Total...	10,893	10,089	3,268	13,882	15,084	
Total...	13,699	14,610	568	16,015	15,485		Maj. over next....		804			1,152	
Maj. over next....		911		530			Per cent..	41.91	44.16	13.43			
Per cent..	47.48	56.25	.19				To'l vote.		24,250		28,916		
To'l vote.		28,877		21,500									
3d Dist.	Clark. R.	Ross. D.	Hoppe. G.	Atherton. R.	Ross. D.		6th Dist.	Blake. R.	Albright. D.	Ellis. G.	Peddie. R.	Righter. D.	
Middle'x.	4,712	4,503	792	5,303	5,776		Essex....	14,771	12,832	2,106	17,565	16,041	
Monm'th.	4,016	5,022	1,662	4,750	6,901		Maj. over next....		1,939		1,524		
Union....	4,448	8,984	1,389	5,906	5,848		Per cent..	49.70	43.10	7.08			
Total...	13,176	18,509	3,843	15,359	18,525		To'l vote.		29,709		33,606		
Maj. over next ..		333		3,166			In 1876 William Baxter (Green.) received 520 votes.						
Per cent..	43.17	44.61	12.56										
To'l vote.		30,601		33,684									
In 1878 James A. Bradley (Pro.) received 73 votes.													
7th Dist.	Brigham. R.	Lavery. D.	Winant. G.	Stansbury. R.	Hardenberg. D.		7th Dist.	Brigham. R.	Lavery. D.	Winant. G.	Stansbury. R.	Hardenberg. D.	
Hudson...	13,199	11,284	1,424	11,391	17,260		Maj. over next....		1,960			5,869	
Total...	50.93	43.61	5.40				Per cent..	50.93	43.61	5.40			
To'l vote.		25,970		28,651			In 1878 C. C. Burr (Ind. Green.) received 113 votes.						

## NEW MEXICO.—Delegate in Congress.

COUNTIES—12.	1878.		1876.		1874.	
	M. S. Otero. R.	Benito Baca. D.	Romero. R.	Valdez. D.	Elkins. R.	Valdez. D.
Bernalillo .....	1,611	606	1,096	474	720	297
Colfax .....	121	645	158	441	393	300
Dofia Anna .....	609	643	826	378	716	226
Grant .....	260	267	155	357	311	351
Lincoln .....	6	160	141	139	89	179
Mora .....	542	1,117	365	1,082	423	1,234
Rio Arriba .....	993	663	963	801	1,508	233
Santa Ana* .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	366	112
Santa Fé .....	822	839	775	649	793	498
San Miguel .....	1,720	2,037	1,662	1,394	625	2,325
Socorro .....	781	645	821	472	860	444
Taos .....	973	842	1,001	715	1,093	614
Valencia .....	1,295	2	1,628	521	759	285
Total .....	9,759	9,067	9,591	7,418	8,681	7,100
Rep. majority .....	672		2,173		1,381	
Total vote .....		18,806		17,009		15,781

Legislature, 1878, Republicans 22, Democrats 17, on joint ballot. In 1876, Republicans 27, Democrats 12.

\* Attached to Bernalillo.

## NEW YORK.—State Ticket.

COUNTIES—60.	1878. COURT OF APPEALS JUDGE.				1877. SECRETARY OF STATE.		1876. PRESIDENT.	
	Dan- forth. R.	Brad- ley. D.	Tucker. G.	Van Cott. Pro.	Church- ill. R.	Beach. D.	Hayes. R.	Tilden. D.
Albany .....	12,977	10,769	5,984	...	14,173	14,580	16,462	17,642
Allegany .....	4,807	2,140	1,820	35	4,557	2,489	6,729	3,741
Broome .....	5,496	4,010	613	92	4,764	3,981	6,786	5,424
Cattaraugus .....	5,556	2,521	2,553	36	4,697	3,251	6,713	5,054
Cayuga .....	6,398	3,063	2,102	105	6,707	5,049	9,857	6,120
Chautauque .....	6,642	3,437	1,917	63	7,146	4,074	10,065	5,685
Chemung .....	3,235	2,656	2,881	6	2,528	2,683	4,700	5,228
Chenango .....	4,075	2,500	2,738	150	4,771	4,124	6,173	4,325
Clinton .....	4,316	3,285	560	11	4,340	4,255	5,502	4,796
Columbia .....	5,450	4,032	459	...	4,797	5,212	5,799	6,399
Cortland .....	2,838	1,479	1,113	56	3,284	2,810	4,038	2,642
Delaware .....	4,430	2,029	1,594	175	4,784	4,290	5,867	5,272
Dutchess .....	8,519	6,324	398	284	8,900	7,491	9,501	9,102
Erie .....	18,728	15,679	1,427	...	18,437	15,192	20,298	19,533
Essex .....	3,558	2,345	474	1	3,948	2,412	4,477	2,955
Franklin .....	3,552	1,876	280	43	3,132	2,286	4,104	2,946
Fulton .....	3,574	2,472	95	86	3,810	3,070	3,940	3,662
Genesee .....	3,694	2,511	223	12	3,230	2,475	4,322	3,321
Greene .....	2,010	2,993	1,742	109	2,199	3,006	3,678	4,771
Hamilton .....	297	529	.....	.....	364	526	322	569
Herkimer .....	4,643	3,110	911	123	4,843	4,113	5,966	5,212
Jefferson .....	7,237	5,984	407	153	6,977	6,032	9,227	7,094
Kings .....	53,957	39,336	2,632	4	31,493	41,249	39,066	57,556
Lewis .....	2,978	2,728	456	6	2,860	2,787	3,610	3,708
Livingston .....	4,602	3,157	526	50	4,448	3,835	5,287	4,244
Madison .....	4,964	3,259	1,393	214	4,685	3,843	6,668	4,761
Monroe .....	10,773	7,739	3,171	15	8,466	7,805	14,738	13,127
Montgomery .....	3,964	3,725	366	18	3,618	4,239	4,457	4,768
New York .....	51,702	87,716	1,988	.....	46,965	77,189	58,561	112,580
Niagara .....	4,906	4,498	363	130	4,449	4,692	5,075	5,891
Oneida .....	10,083	8,743	3,450	471	10,165	10,125	14,019	12,844
Onondaga .....	11,570	5,312	3,781	93	9,539	7,108	14,867	11,161



## NEW YORK.—State Ticket. (Continued.)

COUNTIES—60.	1878. COURT OF APPEALS JUDGE.				1877. SECRETARY OF STATE.		1876. PRESIDENT.	
	Dan- forth. R.	Brad- ley. D.	Tucker. G.	Van- cott. Pro.	Church- ill. R.	Beach. D.	Hayes. R.	Tilden. D.
Ontario.....	5,091	3,982	647	105	4,680	4,415	6,334	5,527
Orange.....	7,417	6,745	761	221	7,087	7,390	9,430	9,776
Orleans.....	3,275	1,942	345	261	3,322	2,589	4,252	3,117
Oswego.....	6,815	3,964	3,427	162	7,037	4,943	10,228	7,417
Otsego.....	6,392	6,015	472	277	5,500	6,055	6,809	7,027
Putnam.....	2,073	1,204	1	9	1,715	1,704	1,949	1,805
Queens.....	4,838	6,446	687	9	3,954	5,992	6,970	9,094
Rensselaer..	10,552	7,905	2,892	117	8,406	10,129	12,254	12,926
Richmond.....	2,295	3,080	64	...	1,886	2,711	2,882	4,398
Rockland.....	2,403	2,567	67	7	1,793	2,932	2,349	2,494
St. Lawrence..	8,517	2,987	203	29	8,854	3,730	13,461	5,784
Saratoga.....	6,092	3,559	1,214	3	6,410	4,928	7,488	6,497
Schenectady..	2,452	2,027	788	3	2,142	2,234	2,689	2,946
Schoharie.....	2,811	4,345	281	23	2,697	4,184	3,549	5,824
Schuyler.....	2,051	1,20	643	95	2,064	1,598	2,860	2,255
Seneca.....	2,769	2,726	330	3	2,458	2,951	3,076	3,613
Steuben.....	6,468	6,212	2,992	2	7,243	6,258	9,762	8,803
Suffolk.....	4,414	4,460	119	190	3,718	3,694	5,589	5,804
Sullivan.....	1,865	2,662	1,786	4	2,130	2,903	2,262	4,402
Tioga.....	3,804	2,105	1,619	22	3,611	2,837	4,675	3,906
Tompkins.....	3,549	2,586	1,379	47	3,293	3,158	5,092	4,023
Ulster.....	6,646	6,945	567	27	6,736	7,914	8,914	10,636
Warren.....	2,203	953	1,581	11	2,594	2,944	3,135	2,663
Washington..	5,470	2,508	809	4	5,030	3,457	7,903	4,815
Wayne.....	4,985	3,027	1,453	46	5,215	3,572	7,081	5,190
Westchester	8,377	7,504	1,075	15	7,872	9,072	9,574	12,050
Wyoming.....	3,408	2,325	86	26	3,005	2,009	4,123	3,263
Yates.....	2,679	1,513	377	5	2,677	1,720	3,327	2,046
Total.....	391,112	356,451	75,133	4,294	371,798	383,062	489,207	521,949
Majority over next..	34,661					11,264		32,742
Per cent.....	47.31	43.02	9.06	.53	47.26	48.64	48.17	51.39
Total vote.....		828,445			786,616		1,015,502	

In 1878, 1455 scattering votes were cast. In 1877, 20,282 Workingmens'; 17,250 Prohibition; 1799 Socialist; 997 Greenback, and 1443 scattering. In 1876, Cooper, Gr., had 1987 votes, and Smith, Pro., 2339. The Legislature of 1879 stands:

	Rep.	Dem.	Ind.	Gr.
Senate.....	19	12	1	..
House.....	98	58	..	2
Total.....	117	40	1	2

## Representatives in Congress.

	1878.			1876.		
	Otis. R.	Covert. D.	Crooks. G.	King. R.	Covert. D.	
1st Dist. ..						
Suffolk...	4,674	4,221	278	5,449	5,829	
Queens...	4,713	6,665	1,032	6,823	10,074	
Richmond	2,411	2,929	120	2,350	4,242	
Total...	11,798	13,815	1,430	15,222	10,145	
Maj. over next....		2,017			4,923	
Per cent....	43.62	51.08	5.29	43.40	56.53	
Total v.		27,043		35,531		

	PART OF KINGS COUNTY (BROOKLYN).				
	O'Reilly. I. D.	Litch- field. D.	Bennett. G.	Cava- nagh. R.	Veeder. D.
2d Dist.					
Kings Co.	13,138	9,881	779	8,531	13,406
Maj. over next....	8,267				5,075
Per cent..	55.21	41.53	3.27	38.32	61.67
Total v.		23,798			22,257

In 1876, 530 scattering votes were cast.

Smith, Prohib., received 123 votes in 1878, and Reeve, Prohib., 174 votes in 1876.

## NEW YORK.—Representatives in Congress. (Continued.)

	1878.			1876.		
PART KINGS COUNTY (BROOKLYN).						
	Chitten- den.	Huntley. R.	Steele. D.	Chitten- den.	Dakin. R.	D.
4d Dist.			I. D. & G.			
Kings Co.	16,667	10,017	857	18,110	17,858	
Majority..	5,793			252		
Per cent..	60.51	36.37	3.11	50.01	49.48	
Total v.	27,541			36,096		
In 1876, there were 128 scattering votes.						

PART OF KINGS COUNTY.						
4th Dist.	Lyon. R.	Bliss. D.	Kelly. R.	Hanson. D.	Spitzer. R.	Bliss. D.
	8,742	13,020	777	531	11,492	18,506
Maj.		2,290				7,014
P. c.	39.17	53.80	....	....	38.80	61.69
T. v.		22,343			30,110	
In 1876, scattering, 112.						

NEW YORK CITY.—WARDS 1-6, 8, AND 14.				
	Muller.	Bourke.	Muller.	Kerrigan.
5th Dist.	T. D.	A. T.	Dr. T. D.	Ind.
	9,509	8,197	15,289	4,775
Majority.....	1,812		10,504	
Per cent.....	53.70	46.29	76.24	32.75
Total vote....	17,706		20,286	
In 1876, scattering, 272.				

NEW YORK CITY.—WARDS 7, 11, AND 13.				
6th Dist.	Cox. T. D.	De Vries. A. T.	Cox. D.	Duganne. R.
	10,901	6,497	17,098	41
Majority.....	4,404		16,110	
Per cent.....	61.50	58.49	94.85	
Total vote.....	17,898		18,000	
In 1876, scattering, 867.				

NEW YORK CITY.—WARDS 10 AND 17.				
1st Dis.	Ein- stein.	Elckhoff.	Groom.	Elckhoff.
	R.	T. D.	R.	T. D.
Majority.....	7,627	6,969	6,081	13,199
Per cent.....	658			7,148
Total vote.....	52.25	47.74	31.43	68.56
	14,596		19,387	
In 1876, scattering, 137.				

N. Y. CITY.—WARDS 15, 16, AND PART OF 18.				
8th Dist.	McCook. R.	Jerome. T. D.	McCook. R.	Ward. D.
	1,898	6,882	13,221	12,408
Majority.....	4,936		813	
Per cent.....	62.23	36.76	51.60	47.68
Total vote.....	18,720		25,779	
In 1876, scattering, 150.				

N. Y. CITY.—PARTS OF WARDS 12, 20, AND 22.					
	Berryman. Wood. Hardy.			Da Cunha.	Wood.
9th Dist.	R.	T. D.	A. T. D.	R.	D.
Majority.	5,534	6,990	6,122	8,217	14,280
Per cent..	29.19	37.45	32.85	36.52	63.47
Total v.	18,636			22,987	
In 1876, scattering, 490.					

	1878.		1876.	
N. Y. CITY.—PARTS OF WARDS 18, 19, AND 21.				
10th Dist.	Potter. T. D.	O'Brien. A. T.	Hewitt. D.	Babcock. R.
Majority.....	8,939	11,145	17,136	6,805
Per cent.....	45.54	55.44	71.57	28.42
Total vote.....	20,064		24,637	
In 1876, scattering, 696.				

NEW YORK CITY.—PARTS OF WARDS 12, 19, 20, 21, AND 22.				
11th Dist.	Morton. R.	Willis. T. D.	Morton. R.	Willis. D.
	13,013	6,563	12,092	12,519
Majority.....	6,350			427
Per cent.....	66.13	33.86	49.18	50.86
Total vote.....	19,676		25,214	
In 1876, scattering, 603.				

	A. Smith. R.	Cobb. D.	N. Smith. G.	Brand- deth. R.	Potter. D.
12th Dist. Westches- ter.....	11,338	9,063	2,421	11,160	16,078
Maj. over next....	2,256				4,918
Per cent.....	49.63	39.75	10.59	40.97	53.64
Total v.		22,841		27,238	

	Ketcham. Baker.		Doty. Ketcham. Davies.		
	R.	D.	G.	R.	D.
Columbia.	5,886	3,747	334	6,173	5,964
Dutchess.	10,189	4,888	446	10,096	8,373
Putnam..	2,165	1,113	12	1,956	1,777
Total...	18,240	9,698	792	18,225	16,113
Maj. over next....	8,542			2,112	
Per cent....	63.48	33.75	2.76	53.07	46.92
Total v.		28,730		84,338	

In 1878, Potter, Prohib., had 241 votes, and Davies, Ind. Dem., 89.  
In 1876, Deney, Prohib., had 233 votes.

	Ferdon. R.	Beebe. D.	Voorhis. G.	Sweet. R.	Beebe. D.
14th Dist.					
Orange...	7,332	6,400	2,237	9,333	9,800
Rockland.	2,570	2,182	427	2,338	3,482
Sullivan...	1,959	2,751	1,597	2,996	4,450
Total...	11,861	11,323	3,261	14,667	17,732
Maj. over next....	538				2,603
Per cent.....	44.85	42.61	12.33	45.26	54.70
Total v.		26.445		32.399	

	Nichols.	Louns- berry.	Erkson.	Tremper.	May- ham.
15th Dist.	R.	G.	R.	D.	
Greene...	2,137	2,811	1,839	3,715	4,713
Schoharie	2,733	4,019	757	3,465	5,899
Ulster....	6,571	6,850	935	9,086	10,386
Total...	11,441	13,680	5,524	16,267	20,498
Maj. over next....		2,289			
Percent...	39.94	47.75	12.30	44.24	53.75
Total v.		28,645		36,765	
Contant,		Prohib.,	received	140 votes.	

## NEW YORK—Representatives in Congress. (Continued).

1878.					1876.				
	Bailey.	Woods.	Hilton.	Harris.	Quinn.				
16th Dist. Albany...	12,199	12,004	5,455	16,506	17,497				
Maj. over next...	195								
Percent...	41.13	40.47	18.39	48.09	51.32				
Total v.	29,658			84,093					
17th Dist. Rensselaer Washington ...	10,462	7,392	8,067	12,467	12,606				
Total...	5,053	2,400	811	7,222	4,842				
Maj. over next...	6,323								
Percent...	54.84	32.87	18.01	58.01	46.96				
Total v.	29,785			37,187					
18th Dist. Clinton...	4,489	3,183	681	5,650	4,611				
Essex...	3,978	1,692	728	4,442	2,967				
Warren...	2,283	890	1,640	3,103	2,668				
Total...	10,650	5,765	3,005	13,177	10,246				
Maj. over next...	4,865								
Percent...	54.84	29.68	15.47	56.25	43.74				
Total v.	19,430			23,423					
19th Dist. Franklin...	3,630	1,970	4,070	2,957					
St. Lawrence...	8,513	3,086	13,205	5,799					
Total...	12,183	5,056	17,275	8,750					
Maj. over next...	7,077								
Percent...	70.58	20.41	66.36	38.63					
Total vote...	17,189		23,031						
20th Dist. Fulton...	3,873	2,180	114	3,896	3,674				
Hamilton...	880	465	7	822	563				
Montgomery...	4,563	2,972	534	4,774	4,417				
Saratoga...	6,223	3,451	1,169	7,480	6,515				
Schenectady...	2,676	1,801	761	2,718	2,930				
Total...	17,736	10,878	2,585	19,142	18,089				
Maj. over next...	6,858								
Percent...	56.84	34.85	8.25	51.41	48.58				
Total v.	31,283			37,231					
Bronson, Prohib., received 74 votes in 1878.									
21st Dist. Chenango...	4,304	2,945	2,783	6,158	4,768				
Delaware...	4,475	2,489	2,257	5,944	5,282				
Otsego...	6,696	5,846	978	6,823	7,006				
Total...	15,377	10,180	6,017	18,825	17,056				
Maj. over next...	5,197								
Percent...	48.70	32.24	19.05	52.45	46.14				
Total v.	31,588			36,175					
Jarvis, Prohib., received 314 votes in 1878.									
In 1876, scattering, 294.									

1878.					1876.				
	Miller.	Brown.	Lewis.	Bagley.	Smith.				
22d Dist. Herkimer...	4,726	2,997	987	5,818	5,284				
Jefferson...	7,105	6,007	583	9,289	6,979				
Lewis...	3,024	2,644	523	3,561	3,732				
Total...	14,855	11,648	2,102	18,668	15,995				
Maj. over next...	3,207								
Percent...	51.98	40.73	7.84	58.85	46.14				
Total v.	28,894			34,875					
Gray, Prohib., received 289 votes in 1878.									
In 1876, scattering, 212.									
23d Dist. Prescott. Springs. Mitchell. Bacon. Lord.									
Oneida...	9,762	8,730	3,787	13,779	13,069				
Maj. over next...	1,039								
Percent...	48.81	39.18	16.99	51.32	49.67				
Total v.	22,730			28,848					
Mears, Prohib., received 451 votes in 1878.									
24th Dist. Mason. Duff. Smythe. Baker. Bond.									
Madison...	4,671	4,664	290	6,061	3,994				
Oswego...	7,372	6,643	148	9,894	7,804				
Total...	12,043	11,307	428	16,855	11,798				
Maj. over next...	786								
Percent...	50.64	47.55	1.79	58.39	41.61				
Total v.	23,778			28,939					
In 1876, C. T. Richardson, Pro., had 536 votes.									
25th Dist. Hancock. Wieting. Stratton. Hancock. Pratt.									
Cortland...	2,863	2,562	34	3,967	2,020				
Onondaga...	11,786	8,613	280	14,468	11,305				
Total...	14,590	11,174	314	18,435	13,834				
Maj. over next...	3,425								
Percent...	55.96	42.63	1.20	57.11	42.85				
Total v.	26,087			32,440					
In 1876, scattering, 181.									
26th Dist. Camp. Durston. Walley. Camp. Van Aulen.									
Cayuga...	6,810	940	4,429	8,897	6,111				
Seneca...	2,839	133	2,890	3,102	3,654				
Wayne...	5,216	657	3,687	7,127	5,114				
Total...	14,855	1,638	10,976	19,036	14,879				
Maj. over next...	3,879								
Percent...	58.23	6.67	40.69	56.12	48.87				
Total v.	37,070			84,011					
Osborne, Prohib., received 102 votes in 1878.									
In 1876, scattering.									
Lapham. Pierpont. Howell. Lapham. Comstock.									
27th Dist. Livingston	4,472	3,795	23	5,232	4,256				
Ontario...	5,107	4,541	...	6,257	5,482				
Yates...	2,696	1,896	...	3,287	2,114				
Total...	12,265	10,229	23	14,726	11,852				
Maj. over next...	2,033								
Percent...	54.46	45.43	.10	53.40	44.59				
Total v.	22,520			26,875					
In 1876, there were 97 Prohibition votes.									



## NORTH CAROLINA.—Representatives in Congress. (Continued.)

	1873.		1876.			1878.		1876.	
	Waddell.	Russell.	Waddell.	Canada.		Armfield.	Brower.	Robbins.	Dula.
2d. Dist.	D. G. & R.	D.	R.		7th DIST.	D.	G. R.	D.	R.
Bladen.....	705	1,295	1,850	1,414	Alexander....	209	58	807	237
Brunswick....	433	697	994	1,053	Alleghany....	203	122	516	198
Carteret.....	707	470	1,109	711	Ashe.....	No returns.		1,088	811
Columbus....	1,052	705	1,412	768	Davie.....	257	187	1,018	697
Cumberland..	1,325	1,538	2,183	2,129	Forsyth....	806	629	1,490	1,486
Duplin.....	1,484	853	2,144	1,268	Iredell....	573	271	2,354	1,207
Harnett.....	587	458	1,037	741	Rowan.....	573	895	2,169	1,201
Moore.....	692	897	1,325	1,200	Surry.....	543	779	1,800	979
New Hanover	1,078	2,411	1,554	3,045	Watauga...	166	45	699	236
Onslow.....	451	403	1,229	543	Wilkes....	648	695	1,328	1,434
Pender.....	716	1,160	1,151	1,264	Yadkin....	475	507	900	1,073
Sampson.....	1,403	1,168	2,025	1,605					
Total.....	10,730	11,611	17,524	15,796	Total.....	4,758	3,630	18,724	9,543
Maj. over next	881		1,728		Scattering, 120				
Per cent.....	47.99	51.92			Maj. over next	1,103		4,175	
Total vote..	22,358		33,320		Per cent.....	56.56	43.43		
					Total vote..	8,529		23,273	
4th Dist.	Davis.	Turner.	Jones.	Davis.	Young.	Vance.	Vance.	Hampton.	R.
Chatham.....	1,348	190	453	2,140	1,854	Buncombe....	838	2,038	1,032
Franklin....	1,931	576	718	1,873	1,910	Burke.....	No ret'ns.		1,222
Granville....	1,911	2,591	39	2,203	2,368	Caldwell....	206	1,140	196
Johnston....	1,397	564	853	2,179	1,702	Cherokee & Graham	185	667	474
Nash.....	1,123	627	414	1,694	1,337	Clay.....	89	824	141
Orange.....	1,528	1,378	51	2,403	1,651	Cleveland....	451	1,716	317
Wake.....	2,576	2,427	872	4,830	4,407	Haywood....	155	1,018	331
Total.....	11,864	8,353	2,911	16,832	15,229	Henderson....	148	741	716
Maj. over next.	3,511			1,603		Jackson.....	116	553	234
Per cent.....	51.29	36.12	12.57			Macon.....	173	684	215
Total v.	23,228			31,061		Madison.....	No ret'ns.		927
5th Dist.	Scales.	Tougees.	Scales.	Boyd.	R.	McDowell....	146	559	636
Alamance....	1,164	785	1,346	1,147		Mitchell....	145	969	428
Caswell.....	1,228	1,413	1,467	1,598		Folk.....	83	421	283
Davidson....	1,003	731	1,812	1,696		Rutherford....	338	1,299	1,013
Guilford....	1,807	1,226	2,352	1,864		Swain.....	61	377	19
Person.....	974	847	1,193	978		Transylvania	97	449	186
Randolph....	1,485	1,050	1,783	1,475		Yancey.....	153	776	219
Rockingham..	1,659	1,900	2,125	1,385					
Stokes.....	1,006	428	1,183	858					
Total.....	11,326	7,630	13,264	11,001					
Scattering, 4									
Maj. over next	2,646		2,263						
Per cent.....	57.33	42.61							
Total vote..	18,010		24,263						
6th Dist.	Steele.	Covington.	Steele.	Jordan.					
Anson.....	523		1,578	1,099					
Cabarrus....	296	1	1,617	898					
Catawba....	434		1,840	249					
Gaston.....	263		1,315	544					
Lincoln.....	261		1,139	815					
Mecklenburg..	913	1	3,890	2,611					
Montgomery..	181	19	645	678					
Richmond....	639	237	1,326	1,417					
Robeson....	893		2,110	1,713					
Stanly.....	235		914	847					
Union.....	280		1,482	412					
Total.....	4,908	258	17,256	10,283					
Scattering, 103									
Maj. over next	4,650		6,973						
Per cent.....	96.74	4.53							
Total vote..	5,328		27,539						

8th Dist.	Vance.	Vance.	Hampton.	R.
Buncombe....	838	2,038	1,032	
Burke.....	No ret'ns.		1,222	339
Caldwell....	206	1,140	196	
Cherokee & Graham	185	667	474	
Clay.....	89	824	141	
Cleveland....	451	1,716	317	
Haywood....	155	1,018	331	
Henderson....	148	741	716	
Jackson.....	116	553	234	
Macon.....	173	684	215	
Madison.....	No ret'ns.		927	689
McDowell....	146	559	636	
Mitchell....	145	969	428	
Folk.....	83	421	283	
Rutherford....	338	1,299	1,013	
Swain.....	61	377	19	
Transylvania	97	449	186	
Yancey.....	153	776	219	
Total.....	2,894	13,568	7,493	
No opposition candi-				
date.				
Scattering, 96.				
Majority.....		8,375		
Per cent.....	93.73			
Total vote.....	2,990	23,331		

No opposition candidate in the 8th District in 1878.

Total vote: 1878, 129,138; 1876, 228,497.

The Legislature of 1878-79 stands:

	Senate.	House.	Joint Ballot.
Democrats....	83	84	119
Republicans..	13	86	51

## STATE OF OHIO—State Ticket.

COUNTIES, 88.	Secretary of State, 1878.				Governor, 1877.					Pres't, 1876.	
	Barnes R.	Paige. D.	Ray. G.	Robin- son. P.	West. R.	Bis- hop. D.	Bond. W.	Thomp. P.	John- son. N.	Hayes R.	Til- den. D.
Adams .....	2,340	2,540	7	9	1,862	2,321		24		2,141	2,547
Allen .....	1,871	2,857	230	4	1,956	3,048		13	150	2,481	3,518
Ashland .....	2,335	2,838	2	8	2,121	2,824		9	8	2,387	3,021
Ashtabula .....	4,984	1,518	359	197	5,151	1,930		88	63	6,771	2,225
Athens .....	2,687	1,731	447	327	2,568	2,051		145	15	3,413	2,195
Auglaize .....	1,028	2,416	185		1,121	2,312	7		3	1,521	3,560
Belmont .....	3,953	4,218	689	8	4,055	4,632		61	258	4,976	5,024
Brown .....	2,223	3,835	187		2,211	3,359		19	13	2,966	4,068
Butler .....	2,737	5,027	52	17	2,581	4,997	383	20	4	3,351	60,29
Carroll .....	1,904	1,354	98	5	1,888	1,465		10	8	2,060	1,554
Champaign .....	3,282	2,425	57	119	3,279	2,582	1	81	12	3,528	2,872
Clarke .....	4,142	2,857	244	500	3,351	2,785	4	290	210	5,136	3,536
Clermont .....	2,932	3,725	1,029	1	3,043	3,859	2	12	263	3,848	4,315
Clinton .....	3,103	1,927	1	71	2,766	1,709		88	18	3,500	2,048
Columbiana .....	4,395	2,976	869	16	4,255	3,441		12	545	5,417	4,000
Coshocton .....	2,338	2,877	108	20	2,228	2,886		8	15	2,518	3,312
Crawford .....	1,924	3,489	258	113	1,581	3,498		88	89	2,312	4,395
Cuyahoga .....	12,549	8,111	5,743	685	11,634	10,644	1,519	83	1,567	18,198	14,425
Darke .....	2,980	4,202	254	20	2,612	3,947		39	211	3,577	4,697
Defiance .....	1,077	2,149	285		1,017	2,005			455	1,530	2,888
Delaware .....	2,632	2,535	78	352	2,383	2,501		291	20	3,237	2,809
Erie .....	2,600	2,558	524	11	2,424	2,486		23	377	3,158	2,112
Fairfield .....	2,557	4,365		9	2,417	4,161	12	60		2,770	4,597
Payette .....	2,330	1,936	69		1,992	1,726	1		6	2,436	1,874
Franklin .....	6,555	6,371	1,142	143	5,028	7,804	16	251	694	7,557	9,283
Fulton .....	2,013	1,299	582	17	1,600	1,156		11	387	2,697	1,597
Gallia .....	2,801	2,251	4	10	2,586	1,997	7	18		3,202	2,302
Geauga .....	2,235	4,92	190	36	2,236	714		6	13	3,004	803
Greene .....	3,360	1,886	37	89	3,031	2,003	216	162		4,488	2,494
Guernsey .....	2,843	2,820	118	25	2,701	2,341	1	64	12	3,106	2,460
Hamilton .....	25,628	24,458	503	8	17,156	20,325	9,076	6	24	38,869	29,451
Hancock .....	2,363	2,804	362	8	2,306	2,854		39	14	2,811	3,215
Hardin .....	2,908	2,786	6	96	2,724	2,734		85		2,880	2,762
Harrison .....	2,129	1,739	90	11	2,232	1,912	2	23	7	2,564	20,20
Henry .....	767	1,863	507		967	1,843		10	19	1,527	2,445
Highland .....	3,191	3,338		7	3,021	3,056	5	22		3,341	3,323
Hocking .....	1,355	1,820	272		1,165	1,876		13	3	1,475	2,259
Holmes .....	904	2,404	17	2	1,000	2,780		16		1,241	3,171
Huron .....	3,366	1,514	1,814	136	3,274	2,454		128	239	4,504	3,014
Jackson .....	2,294	2,011	66	34	2,003	1,845	2	30	4	2,522	1,954
Jefferson .....	3,254	2,156	525	49	3,178	2,484		65	324	4,067	2,923
Knox .....	2,493	3,072	601	189	2,588	3,063	117	199	26	3,151	3,391
Lake .....	2,172	938	358	2	2,159	906		26	58	2,941	1,141
Lawrence .....	3,282	2,312	392	32	2,630	2,417	1	19	463	3,975	2,949
Licking .....	3,061	4,650	907	63	2,982	4,719	1	100	490	3,962	5,473
Logan .....	2,761	1,989	42	99	2,717	2,045		98	14	3,259	2,286
Lorian .....	4,398	2,018	485	99	3,896	2,162		87	104	5,187	2,730
Lucas .....	3,294	3,521	3,993	11	2,671	3,155	7		4,076	6,524	5,155
Madison .....	2,069	2,137	28	108	2,165	2,127		25		2,191	2,145
Mahoning .....	3,562	2,684	1,184		2,947	2,820		84	1,339	3,921	3,691
Marion .....	1,770	2,196	61	46	1,534	2,252	23	49	2	1,918	2,603
Medina .....	2,609	1,781	71	49	2,548	1,933		32	36	3,119	2,192
Meigs .....	3,678	2,425	236	99	2,935	2,178	350	97		3,962	2,773
Mercer .....	860	2,182	5		708	1,878			12	1,128	2,840
Miami .....	3,814	2,834	87	93	3,504	3,015		54	65	4,388	3,509
Monroe .....	1,084	2,947	86	3	1,092	2,927		4		1,462	3,803
Montgomery .....	7,367	8,572	254	127	6,311	7,930	549	100	9	7,921	8,971
Morgan .....	2,169	2,041	43	146	2,065	1,981		132	16	2,376	2,108
Morrow .....	2,126	1,855	164	172	1,942	1,945		242	19	2,450	2,046
Muskingum .....	4,584	4,828	493	60	4,292	4,994	1	68	300	5,232	5,457
Noble .....	1,719	1,808	527	24	2,058	2,017		4	1	2,225	2,096
Ottawa .....	729	1,985	588		946	1,944		7	82	1,336	2,208
Paulding .....	1,171	1,097	67		973	984		2	52	1,313	1,180
Perry .....	1,916	2,620	823		1,703	2,521		14	519	2,034	2,810

## STATE OF OHIO.—State Ticket. (Continued.)

COUNTIES, &c.	Secretary of State, 1878.				Governor, 1877.					Pres't. 1876.	
	Barnes R.	Paige D.	Ray. G.	Robinson. P.	West R.	Bishop- D.	Bond. W.	Thomp. P.	Johnson. N.	Hayes R.	Thiden. D.
Pickaway....	2,303	3,304	97	2	2,156	3,137	2	9	3	2,565	3,389
Pike.....	1,314	2,016	103	39	1,125	1,711	31	42	1	1,465	2,096
Portage....	3,221	2,451	408	73	3,031	2,624	...	69	287	3,712	3,006
Preble.....	2,595	2,306	31	244	2,461	2,350	11	197	...	3,004	2,551
Putnam....	1,110	2,548	102	...	1,183	2,614	1	27	2	1,606	3,174
Richland...	2,928	3,840	61	77	3,091	4,187	...	63	10	3,649	4,407
Ross.....	3,915	4,070	292	...	3,445	4,084	31	3	60	4,177	4,431
Sandusky...	1,912	2,718	1,504	40	2,320	3,037	...	11	139	3,032	3,390
Scioto.....	3,179	2,973	26	9	2,610	2,904	6	5	...	3,359	3,025
Seneca....	3,345	4,210	544	...	3,009	3,945	3	84	26	3,793	4,515
Shelby....	1,614	2,940	203	5	1,565	2,544	...	12	35	1,985	3,141
Stark.....	5,455	5,255	969	69	4,919	5,943	...	111	903	6,410	6,772
Summit....	3,923	3,300	703	121	3,620	3,248	...	95	649	5,055	3,804
Trumbull...	4,299	2,152	852	109	4,703	2,584	...	123	478	6,133	3,030
Tuscarawas.	2,677	3,578	687	8	2,858	3,959	143	1	95	3,574	4,545
Union.....	2,426	1,590	5	184	2,530	1,924	...	61	2	2,939	2,073
Van Wert...	2,116	2,214	52	6	1,958	2,139	...	11	81	2,290	2,410
Vinton....	1,450	1,795	17	...	1,250	1,749	...	9	2	1,533	1,817
Warren....	3,798	2,322	6	18	3,393	2,087	3	67	11	4,146	2,559
Washington.	3,626	3,861	460	44	3,464	40,53	...	54	27	4,361	4,492
Wayne....	3,708	4,165	230	5	3,243	4,114	...	30	188	4,009	4,598
Williams...	2,369	2,282	269	5	2,330	2,307	...	13	1	2,701	2,546
Wood.....	2,901	2,690	1,041	27	2,719	2,512	...	70	69	4,079	3,245
Wyandot...	1,907	2,448	2	12	1,732	2,405	...	18	1	2,079	2,619

Totals..... 274,120 270,966 38,332 5,682 249,105 271,625 12,489 4,836 16,912 330,608 323,182  
 Per cent..... 46.52 45.59 6.50 .06 44.88 48.94 2.25 0.27 3.04 50.214 49.073  
 Maj. over next 3,154  
 Maj. over all  
 Scattering votes, 28.  
 Total vote, 589,123 555,680 650,771

The Legislature of 1878-79 stands: Democrats, 93; Republicans, 43; National Greenback Party, 3; total 144.

## OHIO—Representatives in Congress—1878.

1st DIST.	Butterworth. R.	Saylor. D.	Spohn. G.	Clark. R.	4th DIST.	Keller. R.	Margus. D.	Hance. G.	Spahr. P.
Hamilton Co.	12,736	12,036	156	275	Champaign..	3,291	2,425	64	118
Plurality...	720				Clarke.....	4,143	2,813	464	276
Scattering...	16				Greene.....	3,375	1,881	94	41
Per cent....	50.54	47.68			Logan.....	2,030	2,109	88	45
Total vote.		25,330			Union.....	2,447	1,577	190	2
2d DIST.	Young. R.	Goss. D.	Flatt. G.	Ruth- enburg. R.	Total.....	15,895	10,805	900	452
Hamilton...	12,914	11,040	272	260	Plurality....	5,090			
Plurality....	974				Scattering... 1				
Scattering...	3				Per cent....	56.60	88.47	3.20	
Per cent....	50.80	47.02	1.07		Total vote.		28,083		
Total vote.		25,389			5th DIST.	Wilson. R.	Le Fever. D.	Johnson. G.	Black'd. P.
3d DIST.	Schultz. R.	McMahon. D.	Nolan. G.	Staley. P.	Anglize.....	1,065	2,193	242	...
Montgomery	7,616	8,302	214	112	Darke.....	2,977	3,983	449	20
Rutler.....	2,905	4,849	72	...	Mercer.....	854	1,978	241	...
Warren.....	3,831	2,286	12	15	Miami.....	3,732	2,164	824	94
Total.....	14,352	15,437	228	127	Preble.....	2,638	2,316	64	205
Plurality....	1,085				Shelby.....	1,587	2,092	472	...
Per cent....	47.45	51.04	1.08		Total.....	12,843	14,076	2,392	819
Total vote.		20,244			Plurality....	1,833			
					Scattering... 7				
					Per cent....	42.47	48.53	7.91	
					Total vote.		30,287		

## OHIO.—Representatives in Congress. (Continued.)

6th DIST.	Price. R.	Hill. D.	Holgate. G.	11th DIST.	McKnight. R.	Dickey. D.	Priny. P.
Allen.....	1,866	2,884	232	Adams.....	2,403	2,499	4
Defiance.....	1,015	2,082	363	Brown.....	2,807	3,771	154
Fulton.....	2,009	1,932	563	Clermont.....	5,025	3,733	943
Henry.....	607	1,816	682	Clinton.....	3,123	1,988	1
Paulding.....	1,136	1,083	103	Highland.....	3,128	3,384	2
Putnam.....	1,051	2,502	253	Total.....	13,986	15,335	1,107
Van Wert.....	2,144	2,103	53	Plurality.....		1,369	
Williams.....	2,244	2,272	296	Scattering.....	6		
Total.....	12,072	16,110	2,544	Per cent.....	40.80	52.13	3.75
Plurality.....		4,088		Total vote.....		29,454	
Scattering.....	1			12th DIST.	Neal. R.	Emmitt. D.	Kirkendall. P.
Per cent.....	89.28	52.43	8.27	Jackson.....	2,349	1,922	82
Total vote.....		30,727		Lawrence.....	3,499	2,088	804
7th DIST.	Luckey. R.	Hurd. D.	Kahle. G.	Pike.....	1,374	1,900	88
Hancock.....	2,343	2,732	443	Ross.....	4,102	3,723	207
Lucas.....	3,137	3,546	4,004	Scioto.....	3,242	2,838	31
Ottawa.....	1,037	1,693	580	Total.....	14,566	12,400	843
Sandusky.....	1,930	2,697	1,527	Plurality.....	2,076		122
Wood.....	2,351	2,514	1,249	Per cent.....	51.92	44.53	3.00
Total.....	11,278	13,182	7,893	Scattering.....	13		
Plurality.....		1,904		Total vote.....		28,083	
Scattering.....	7			13th DIST.	Van Vorhes. R.	Warner. D.	McElhinny. P.
Per cent.....	81.83	40.64	24.39	Athens.....	2,934	1,740	363
Total vote.....		32,360		Monroe.....	1,172	2,779	136
8th DIST.	Foster. R.	Finley. D.	Brown. G.	Morgan.....	2,201	2,037	38
Crawford.....	2,232	3,255	217	Noble.....	1,780	1,897	404
Hardin.....	3,021	2,706	4	Washington.....	3,760	3,567	437
Marion.....	1,850	2,130	59	Total.....	11,827	11,950	1,437
Morrow.....	2,173	1,836	157	Plurality.....		123	
Seneca.....	3,710	3,966	421	Scattering.....	2		
Wyandot.....	1,994	2,354	2	Per cent.....	46.23	46.71	5.80
Total.....	14,983	16,237	860	Total vote.....		25,579	
Plurality.....		1,255		14th DIST.	Morion. R.	Atherton. D.	McGinniss. G.
Scattering.....	4			Guernsey.....	2,673	2,325	196
Per cent.....	46.20	50.17	2.65	Licking.....	2,943	4,589	981
Total vote.....		32,363		Muskingum.....	4,540	4,783	588
9th DIST.	English. R.	Converse. D.	Lewis. G.	Perry.....	1,907	2,653	776
Delaware.....	2,356	2,565	101	Total.....	12,063	14,350	2,421
Fayette.....	2,293	1,963	86	Plurality.....		2,287	
Franklin.....	7,176	7,900	964	Per cent.....	41.73	49.64	8.61
Madison.....	2,100	2,135	28	Scattering.....	1		
Pickaway.....	2,374	3,290	96	Total vote.....		28,905	
Total.....	16,793	17,776	1,273	15th DIST.	Jones. R.	Geddes. D.	Pepper. G.
Plurality.....		983		Coshocton.....	2,332	2,889	103
Scattering.....	2			Holmes.....	993	2,293	5
Per cent.....	46.18	48.90	3.60	Knox.....	2,399	2,963	881
Total vote.....		36,369		Richland.....	2,809	3,865	86
10th DIST.	Horton. R.	Ewing. D.	Smart. G.	Tuscarawas.....	2,593	3,562	771
Fairfield.....	2,572	4,354		Total.....	11,029	15,597	1,849
Gallia.....	2,777	2,292		Plurality.....		4,568	
Hocking.....	1,419	1,971		Per cent.....	23.38	54.28	6.40
Meigs.....	3,961	2,328	100	Scattering.....	1		
Vinton.....	1,516	1,734		Total vote.....		28,732	
Total.....	12,245	12,679	176	16th DIST.	M'Kinley. R.	Wiley. D.	Hunter. G.
Plurality.....		434		Ashland.....	2,435	2,731	7
Scattering.....	18			Portage.....	3,245	2,469	373
Per cent.....	47.79	49.44	6.86	Stark.....	5,931	5,027	719
Total vote.....		25,645		Wayne.....	3,873	4,028	168
				Total.....	15,489	14,255	1,273
				Plurality.....	1,234		
				Per cent.....	49.73	43.82	4.08
				Total vote.....		31,110	



OHIO.—Representatives in Congress. *Continued.*)

17th DIST.				19th DIST.			
	Monroe. R.	Miller. D.			Gardfield. R.	Hubbard. D.	Tuttle. G.
Erie.....	2,613	3,069		Ashtabula....	4,916	1,566	386
Huron.....	3,415	3,344		Geauga.....	2,206	441	247
Lorain.....	4,450	2,515		Lake.....	2,161	757	52d
Medina.....	2,648	1,853		Mahoning....	3,593	2,647	1,181
Summit.....	4,067	3,794		Trumbull....	4,269	2,142	806
Total.....	17,213	14,575		Total.....	17,166	7,553	3,148
Majority.....	2,688			Plurality.....	9,613		
Scattering.....	1			Per cent.....	61.84	26.99	11.25
Per cent.....	54.14	45.84		Scattering....	17		
Total vote.....		31,789		Total vote.....		27,962	
18th DIST.				20th DIST.			
	Updegraff. R.	Lawson. D.	Smith. G.		Townsend. R.	Poe. D.	Shore. G.
Belmont.....	3,842	4,805	65				
Carroll.....	1,899	1,270	96	Cuyahoga....	13,081	7,271	4,934
Columbiana.	4,294	3,076	889	Plurality.....	5,810		
Harrison....	2,077	1,768	80	Per cent.....	47.79	26.56	17.66
Jefferson....	3,208	2,174	581	Total vote.....		27,371	
Total.....	15,820	12,593	2,231				
Plurality....	2,727						
Scattering....	90						
Per cent.....	50.60	41.60	7.37				
Total vote.....		30,271					

NOTE.—The Congressional districts having been radically changed by re-districting at the Legislative session of 1878, comparisons with the Presidential vote of 1876 may be made by counties.

## STATE OF OREGON.—June, 1878.

COUNTIES.—23.	CONGRESS, 1878.			SEC. OF STATE.			CONGRESS, '76		PRESID'T, '76.	
	Hines. R.	Whiteaker. D.	Campbell. G.	Earhart. R.	Reames. D.	Cates. G.	Williams. R.	Lane. D.	Hayes. R.	Tilden. D.
Baker.....	394	562	1	372	538	....	329	540	319	549
Benton.....	573	749	31	665	596	131	651	594	615	567
Clackamas....	944	790	62	1,003	780	56	952	734	950	734
Clatsop.....	509	527	1	530	504	1	430	337	432	335
Columbia....	184	200	2	187	201	2	168	197	156	179
Coos.....	544	544	....	566	536	....	553	530	571	515
Curry.....	149	168	....	156	165	....	131	128	131	128
Douglas.....	1,035	1,068	3	1,073	1,072	2	1,023	928	1,002	947
Grant.....	459	473	7	449	445	7	317	290	314	277
Jackeon.....	562	619	185	545	550	172	562	528	585	540
Josephine....	193	277	2	187	242	73	208	247	209	252
Lake.....	190	296	1	195	284	1	171	250	173	258
Lane.....	872	999	131	945	928	142	964	944	949	946
Linn.....	1,100	1,477	392	1,134	1,411	444	1,371	1,438	1,324	1,404
Marion.....	1,645	1,356	123	1,705	1,300	124	1,780	1,155	1,732	1,154
Multnomah....	2,226	1,814	20	2,379	1,750	16	2,109	1,537	2,122	1,535
Folk.....	686	766	121	689	692	159	686	567	686	549
Tillamook....	119	67	8	121	67	8	120	76	119	76
Umatilla....	631	985	11	658	965	14	508	738	486	742
Union.....	452	620	78	474	611	87	370	539	366	625
Wasco.....	618	551	4	635	537	2	452	626	491	621
Washington....	740	556	6	735	548	5	694	417	692	423
Yamhill.....	848	848	....	865	830	2	814	669	810	674
Total.....	14,593	16,744	1,184	16,333	16,042	1,447	15,347	14,239	15,206	14,140
Maj. over next.	....	1,151	....	291	....	....	1,108	....	1,057	....
Per cent.....	40.51	49.95	4.53	43.29	47.43	4.27	51.85	43.15	50.30	47.49
Total vote.....		33,521			33,322		29,536		29,355	

In 1878 the vote for Governor was as follows: W. W. Thayer (Dem.), 16,201 (elected); C. C. Beekman (Rep.), 16,132; M. Wilkies (Greenback), 1,432. John Whiteaker (Dem.) was elected to Congress by 1,151 plurality. P. Earhart (Rep.) was elected Secretary of State by a plurality of 201 votes.

## PENNSYLVANIA.—State Ticket.

COUNTY.—67.	GOVERNOR. 1878.				TREASURER. 1877.				PRESIDENT. 1876.	
	Hayt. Rep.	Dill. Dem.	Mason. Gr.	Lane. Pro.	Hart. Rep.	Noyes. Dem.	Wright. Gr.&La.	C'nt. Pro.	Hayes. Rep.	Tilden. Dem.
Adams.....	2,742	3,361	139	1	2,032	2,827	76	6	2,921	3,439
Allegheny.....	20,601	13,186	7,724	396	13,468	10,331	7,575	120	28,729	19,247
Armstrong.....	3,207	2,693	1,809	13	1,859	1,764	204	1	4,613	3,821
Beaver.....	3,671	2,968	436	31	2,929	2,242	267	12	3,982	2,949
Bedford.....	3,014	3,347	202	7	2,164	2,655	58	9	3,210	3,532
Berks.....	6,506	13,480	1,755	7	4,455	10,579	1,123	5	8,020	15,609
Blair.....	3,700	3,390	968	37	2,903	2,779	1,248	40	4,752	3,933
Bradford.....	6,010	3,132	1,846	105	4,223	2,683	578	447	8,008	4,089
Bucks.....	7,601	7,552	200	26	5,442	6,020	147	34	7,722	8,023
Butler.....	3,766	3,892	2,216	93	2,939	3,218	277	62	5,043	4,830
Cambria.....	2,196	3,242	1,081	55	1,489	2,921	820	98	2,989	4,257
Carbon.....	408	381	219	6	310	588	13	...	572	543
Camden.....	2,150	2,260	1,041	6	1,108	1,611	825	13	2,758	3,106
Centre.....	2,059	3,827	1,466	21	1,854	3,046	421	25	3,266	4,065
Chester.....	8,178	5,466	205	499	5,852	4,231	44	303	9,715	6,621
Clarion.....	2,265	4,032	1,482	12	1,388	2,347	46	4	3,060	4,167
Cleaveland.....	1,602	3,207	1,108	18	1,157	2,589	56	12	2,318	4,230
Clinton.....	1,814	2,669	347	19	794	2,209	404	21	1,809	2,973
Columbia.....	1,451	3,278	1,159	20	902	2,760	300	10	2,069	4,290
Crawford.....	5,957	3,833	3,528	27	6,002	5,266	436	11	7,815	5,536
Cumberland.....	3,743	4,831	556	2	2,865	3,893	101	7	4,150	5,062
Dauphin.....	6,501	5,230	1,468	4	4,848	3,923	1,036	8	7,044	5,474
Delaware.....	4,769	3,137	364	51	3,121	1,789	513	42	5,484	3,250
Elk.....	426	1,100	378	1	447	1,068	74	.....	534	1,320
Erie.....	6,044	4,237	1,635	2	4,883	3,677	181	45	8,724	6,479
Fayette.....	2,654	4,211	1,397	201	3,169	4,053	929	25	4,370	5,594
Forest.....	318	267	277	2	316	251	.....	16	464	385
Franklin.....	4,734	4,601	41	14	4,042	3,936	2	23	4,697	4,620
Fulton.....	794	1,222	.....	.....	712	1,036	.....	.....	821	1,199
Greene.....	1,606	3,229	120	59	1,250	2,812	1	.....	1,956	3,719
Huntingdon.....	3,073	2,736	639	33	2,571	1,995	730	.....	3,493	2,982
Indiana.....	3,486	1,557	2,155	18	3,125	1,238	28	64	4,034	2,243
Jefferson.....	1,944	2,140	814	1	1,195	1,450	62	7	2,350	2,459
Juniata.....	1,473	1,861	142	.....	837	1,146	00	6	1,550	2,013
Lackawanna (New Co.).....	4,898	1,974	3,588	157	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lancaster.....	15,518	8,714	225	148	12,124	7,404	86	110	17,425	9,638
Lawrence.....	2,876	1,605	303	137	2,491	1,663	128	113	3,429	1,760
Lebanon.....	3,914	2,616	382	17	2,859	1,866	21	7	4,552	3,028
Lehigh.....	4,975	6,705	270	5	3,708	5,881	225	3	5,585	7,758
Luzerne.....	7,322	4,414	6,086	27	6,599	4,469	14,538	226	14,020	18,295
Lycoming.....	3,207	4,909	2,062	45	2,263	4,273	1,551	9	4,110	5,429
McKean.....	1,504	1,282	742	1	814	.....	.....	.....	1,427	1,320
Mercer.....	4,426	3,708	1,850	273	3,383	3,160	272	99	5,508	4,586
Mifflin.....	1,744	1,756	59	29	1,323	1,520	51	22	1,717	1,892
Monroe.....	602	2,829	420	2	408	2,319	26	.....	776	3,280
Montgomery.....	9,006	9,164	381	47	7,369	7,760	511	30	9,236	9,654
Montour.....	772	1,378	483	4	500	1,237	344	11	1,136	1,727
Northampton.....	4,035	7,504	1,079	10	3,101	6,243	1,600	12	5,311	9,271
Northumberland.....	3,281	4,584	1,489	28	2,164	3,547	700	65	4,269	5,061
Perry.....	2,697	2,711	97	.....	2,174	2,391	203	5	2,664	2,789
Philadelphia.....	70,092	53,755	3,211	154	56,897	51,317	5,095	49	77,075	62,110
Pike.....	497	1,135	66	3	352	925	.....	2	443	1,387
Potter.....	1,326	694	669	15	1,133	890	300	.....	1,621	1,280
Schuylkill.....	5,994	7,657	6,508	16	5,250	6,731	4,020	.....	8,079	10,456
Snyder.....	1,814	1,494	154	3	1,340	1,059	61	4	1,222	1,539
Somerset.....	3,124	2,140	898	15	2,458	1,556	55	16	3,754	2,835
Sullivan.....	496	602	579	1	373	546	593	21	502	670
Susquehanna.....	3,832	2,246	1,835	106	2,511	1,894	822	66	4,823	3,835
Tioga.....	4,253	2,128	1,081	62	3,113	1,670	816	20	5,892	2,729
Union.....	1,696	1,656	172	11	1,187	972	59	10	2,154	1,490
Warren.....	3,482	3,035	1,229	311	2,355	2,316	509	209	3,841	3,470
Washington.....	2,175	1,026	1,822	29	1,763	1,490	330	103	3,151	2,365
Wayne.....	5,263	4,994	822	23	4,211	3,677	310	11	5,800	5,323
Westmoreland.....	1,987	1,625	1,394	206	2,046	2,638	135	66	2,760	3,080
Wyoming.....	4,735	5,068	1,642	18	3,649	5,121	792	2	6,217	7,466
York.....	1,417	1,600	474	20	1,321	1,696	53	18	1,679	2,020
York.....	5,900	9,644	79	38	3,943	7,102	48	36	6,827	10,403
Total.....	319,490	297,137	81,758	3,759	241,816	251,717	52,854	2,827	384,122	366,158
Per cent of whole.....	45.50	42.31	11.64	0.53	44.02	45.83	9.62	0.51	50.62	48.25
Majority over next.....	22,353	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,901	.....	17,964	.....
Total vote.....	.....	702,144	.....	.....	.....	.....	840,214	.....	758,	.....

## PENNSYLVANIA.—Representatives in Congress.

	1878.			1876.		
1.	Blagham.	M'Can-	Steven-	Free-	Thack-	
	R.	D.	G.	R.	D.	
Philadelphia.	R.	D.	G.	R.	D.	
1st ward....	3,305	1,529	1,233	3,591	2,749	
2d ward....	1,898	1,245	1,658	2,203	3,108	
7th ward....	3,027	1,171	290	3,560	1,790	
26th ward....	2,798	1,097	671	2,738	1,735	
30th ward....	2,728	1,282	831	2,934	1,849	
Total....	13,751	6,324	4,223	15,021	11,231	
Majority....	7,427			3,791		
Per cent.....	56.59	26.02	17.37	52.31	42.77	
Total vote....	24,293			26,252		

2.	O'Neill.	Gibson.	Keyser.	O'Neill.	Gibson.	
	R.	D.	G.	R.	D.	
8th ward....	1,924	1,090	4	2,109	1,274	
9th ward....	1,312	958	11	1,427	1,236	
10th ward....	2,494	968	37	2,676	1,334	
13th ward....	1,873	1,194	37	1,934	1,462	
14th ward....	1,979	1,336	103	2,372	1,654	
17th w. (pt.)	590	1,267	47	531	1,735	
20th ward....	3,351	2,264	163	4,152	3,196	
Total....	14,063	9,177	402	15,201	11,881	
Majority....	4,886			3,320		
Per cent.....	59.50	38.86	1.62	56.13	43.86	
Total vote....	23,642			27,082		

3.	Shedden.	Randall.	Berry.	Randall.	
	G. & R.	D.	R.	D.	
3d ward....	1,083	1,802	1,226	2,027	
4th ward....	1,164	2,073	1,419	2,264	
5th ward....	1,577	1,364	1,853	1,489	
6th ward....	877	1,062	728	1,227	
11th ward....	793	1,410	773	1,606	
12th ward....	1,166	1,397	1,420	1,411	
16th ward....	1,317	1,609	1,570	1,727	
Total....	7,070	10,717	8,969	11,751	
Majority....		2,747		2,782	
Per cent.....	42.79	57.20	43.83	56.65	
Total vote....	18,687		20,740		

4.	Kelley.	Banes.	Kelley.	School.	
	G. & R.	D.	R.	D.	
15th ward....	4,161	3,135	4,053	3,850	
21st ward....	2,035	1,054	1,932	1,372	
24th ward....	3,561	2,677	3,655	2,773	
27th ward....	2,162	562	2,307	1,021	
29th ward....	2,626	1,592	2,639	1,740	
30th ward....	3,041	2,377	3,335	2,176	
Total....	17,786	11,697	18,320	12,432	
Majority....	6,089		6,388		
Per cent.....	60.39	39.00	60.22	39.77	
Total vote....	29,483		31,252		

5.	Harmer.	Dallam.	Steph-	Harmer.	Duval.	
	R.	D.	G.	R.	D.	
17th w. (pt.)	534	502	46	727	681	
18th ward....	3,071	1,728	262	3,270	2,171	
19th ward....	3,010	2,436	470	3,248	3,254	
22d ward....	2,854	1,983	36	2,870	1,965	
23d ward....	2,562	1,465	96	2,803	1,841	
25th ward....	2,333	2,645	279	2,321	2,768	
31st ward....	2,420	1,583	350	2,734	3,042	
Total....	16,784	11,742	1,539	17,973	14,722	
Majority....	5,042			3,251		
Per cent.....	55.82	39.05	5.12	54.97	45.02	
Total vote....	30,663			32,695		

6.	Ward.	Custer.	Hibbard.	Ward.	Hartman.	
	R.	D.	G.	R.	D.	
Chester....	3,195	5,402	211	9,709	6,579	
Delaware....	4,846	2,883	498	5,511	3,138	
Total....	13,041	8,285	709	15,220	9,717	
Majority....	4,756			5,503		
Per cent.....	50.18	37.59	3.22	61.03	38.96	
Total vote....	22,035			24,937		

7.	Godshalk.	James.	Acher.	Evans.	Rambo.	
	R.	D.	G.	R.	D.	
Bucks (part)	6,147	4,501	185	6,403	4,634	
Montgomery.	8,945	9,253	384	9,362	9,613	
Total....	15,092	13,754	569	15,765	14,247	
Majority....	1,388			1,538		
Per cent.....	51.65	47.06	1.28	52.22	47.77	
Total vote....	29,415			30,012		

8.	Maltsberger.	Clymer.	Yoder.	Marley.	Clymer.	
	R.	D.	G.	R.	D.	
Berks....	6,423	12,419	2,330	6,213	15,229	
Majority....		5,991			9,026	
Per cent.....	30.35	58.64	11.02	28.96	71.03	
Total vote....	21,177			23,230		

In 1876, Shearer, Greenback, had 1780 votes.

9.	Smith.	Wilson.	Clair.	Smith.	Nauman.	
	R.	D.	G.	R.	D.	
Lancaster....	15,496	8,605	273	17,419	9,574	
Majority....	6,881			7,825		
Per cent.....	63.56	35.31	1.12	64.53	35.46	
Total vote....	24,364			26,993		

10.	Whitaker.	Eachman.	Longaker.	Reeder.	Bridges.	
	R.	D.	G.	R.	D.	
Bucks (part)	245	2,395	1,088	1,324	3,356	
Lehigh....	906	6,619	4,358	5,556	7,627	
N'thampton.	3,273	7,164	1,933	5,376	9,136	
Total....	4,429	16,673	7,389	12,256	20,119	
Majority....		3,349			7,863	
Per cent.....	15.57	58.65	25.77	37.87	62.12	
Total vote....	23,426			32,375		

11th District. Three different returns of the vote were made—one throwing out Montour Co. entirely, as follows:

11.	Al-	Klots.	Brock-	Orvis.	Waller.	Collins.	
	bright.	R.	D.	G.	R.	D.	
Carbon....	2,519	2,651	181	898	2,842	3,100	
Columbia	1,523	1,063	1,360	1,277	2,971	4,151	
L'ne (pt)	1,924	1,208	618	1,267	3,069	4,807	
Lkw'na (pt)	448	18	474	739			
Monroe....	655	2,230	237	445	719	3,192	
Pike....	463	596	556	89	99	601	
Total....	7,382	7,271	3,046	4,715	10,172	18,548	
Majority....						8,776	
Per cent.....						35.41	64.57
Total vote....	23,790			28,790			

The other two returns were as follows:  
Klotz, Dem., 8211; Albright, Rep., 8116;  
Brockway, Dem., 4345; Orvis, Gr., 5173.  
(Signed by the judges of Monroe, Pike, Montour, Columbia and part of Lackawanna.)  
Klotz, 4867; Albright, 3373; Brockway, 3596;  
Orvis, 3018. (Signed by the judges of Monroe, Pike, Montour, Columbia, Carbon, part of Luzerne, and part of Lackawanna.)

## PENNSYLVANIA.—Representatives in Congress. (Continued.)

12.	1878.		1876.	
	Roberts. R.	Wright. G. & D.	Fayne. R.	Wright. D.
Lackawa's (pt.)	4,081	4,433		
Lazerne (part.)	5,043	7,285	12,101	13,557
Total	9,124	11,817		
Majority	2,693			1,456
Per cent.	43.86	56.43	47.16	52.83
Total vote	20,941		25,658	

13.	1878.		1876.	
	Fi ber. R.	Ryon. D.	Brumm. G.	Nutting. R.
Schnylkill.	5,698	7,320	7,128	10,107
Majority	192			81
Per cent.	27.78	36.37	35.88	49.79
Total vote	20,140		20,133	

14.	1878.		1876.	
	Killin. R.	Withing. D.	Earley. G.	Killin. R.
Dauphin	6,493	5,079	1,844	7,343
Lebanon	3,813	2,465	606	4,487
Northum'd.	3,863	4,489	1,512	4,624
Total	13,659	12,033	3,962	16,454
Majority	1,626			2,731
Per cent.	46.06	40.58	18.35	54.52
Total vote	29,654		80,177	

In 1876, Deming, Gr., had 532 votes in Dauphin and 1 each in Lebanon and Northumberland.

15.	1878.		1876.	
	Overton. R.	Dimmick. D.	DeWitt. G.	Over. R.
Bradford	6,074	1,826	8,056	7,742
Susquehanna	3,829	218	3,601	4,779
Wayne	1,927	1,059	1,704	2,778
Wyoming	1,315	680	959	1,655
Total	13,145	3,783	9,321	16,954
Majority	3,824			1,996
Per cent.	50.85	14.63	34.51	53.12
Total vote	25,849		81,912	

16.	1878.		1876.	
	Mitchell. R.	Smith. D.	Davis. G.	Mitchell. R.
Cameron	433	352	337	517
Lycoming	3,063	2,898	4,273	3,776
McKean	1,515	1,253	774	1,414
Potter	1,350	11	1,157	1,590
Sullivan	424	597	413	499
Tioga	4,328	744	3,109	5,779
Total	11,123	5,849	10,068	18,575
Majority	1,070			1,478
Per cent.	41.16	21.62	37.20	52.87
Total vote	27,045		25,673	

In 1876, Davis, Gr., had 1814 votes in Lycoming and 204 in Tioga.

17.	1878.		1876.	
	Campbell. R.	C. Froth. D.	Adams. G.	Camp. R.
Bedford	3,048	3,303	186	3,204
Blair	3,769	3,389	925	4,681
Cambria	2,415	3,246	1,008	2,973
Somerset	2,935	2,534	161	3,810
Total	12,167	12,472	2,275	14,668
Majority		305		520
Per cent.	45.10	48.83	8.47	50.90
Total vote	26,019		25,816	

In 1876, Davis, Gr., had 1814 votes in Lycoming and 204 in Tioga.

18.	1878.		1876.	
	Fisher. R.	Stenger. D.	Dough. G.	Mahon. R.
Franklin	4,613	4,806	2	4,814
Fulton	799	1,230		815
Huntingd'n.	3,378	2,663	423	3,437
Juniata	1,463	1,853	99	1,542
Perry	2,736	2,683	85	2,680
Snyder	1,850	1,484	136	1,944
Total	14,878	14,071	754	15,232
Majority		207		60
Per cent.	49.09	48.41	2.49	50.24
Total vote	30,303		30,533	

19.	1878.		1876.	
	Cochran. R.	Beltz. D.	Slayton. G.	Bresler. R.
Adams	2,737	3,350	154	2,934
Cumberland	4,497	4,983	581	4,146
York	6,088	9,480	86	6,818
Total	13,322	17,810	821	13,896
Majority		5,497		5,034
Per cent.	29.80	57.54	2.65	42.3
Total vote	30,963		32,880	

20.	1878.		1876.	
	Yocum. G. & R.	Cartin. D.	Lincoln. R.	Mackey. D.
Centre	3,486	3,525	3,237	4,100
Clearfield	2,014	3,084	2,335	4,207
Clinton	2,264	2,555	1,610	3,245
Elk	803	1,010	63	1,373
Mifflin	1,767	1,782	1,720	1,902
Union	2,220	1,455	2,226	1,392
Total	13,454	13,381	11,193	16,229
Majority		73		5,036
Per cent.	50.13	49.86	40.81	59.18
Total vote	26,835		27,422	

21.	1878.		1876.	
	Bailey. R.	Wise. D.	McFarland. G.	Rush. R.
Fayette	2,893	4,005	1,965	4,432
Greene	1,602	3,144	143	1,941
Westmor'd.	4,833	5,731	1,712	6,390
Total	9,348	12,880	3,819	12,763
Majority		3,532		4,199
Per cent.	35.89	49.44	14.65	42.83
Total vote	26,047		29,725	

22.	1878.		1876.	
	Errett. R.	Druff. D.	Kirk. G.	Errett. R.
Allegheny	9,099	7,960	7,447	14,551
(part)				12,913
Majority		1,632		1,638
Per cent.	38.22	30.49	31.27	56.00
Total vote	23,906		23,906	

23.	1878.		1876.	
	Bayne. R.	McKenna. D.	Watson. G.	Bayne. R.
Allegheny	9,104	5,621	2,781	12,516
(pt.)				8,320
Majority	3,483			4,180
Per cent.	52.00	32.10	15.89	60.03
Total vote	20,833		20,833	

24.	1878.		1876.	
	Shallen. R.	Clen. D.	Emer. G.	Shallen. R.
Beaver	3,501	2,999	524	5,801
Lawrence	2,470	2,111	451	4,061
Washington	5,290	4,915	926	3,286
Total	11,261	10,025	1,901	13,151
Majority		1,286		2,503
Per cent.	48.55	43.23	8.20	55.23
Total vote	23,187		23,793	

## PENNSYLVANIA.—Representatives in Congress. (Continued.)

25.	1878.			1876.		
	White.	Guffey.	Mosgrove.	White.	Jenks.	
	R.	D.	G.	R.	D.	
Armstrong..	3,056	1,861	2,965	2,953	4,257	
Clarion....	1,994	3,626	2,150	4,598	3,850	
Forest.....	817	262	290	457	393	
Indiana....	3,512	1,941	2,364	4,854	2,357	
Jefferson...	1,865	1,941	1,105	2,294	2,540	
Total....	10,744	9,081	8,874	15,156	13,397	
Majority....	1,718		1,750			
Per cent....	37.50	31.52	30.97	53.08	46.91	
Total vote....	28,649			28,553		

26.	1878.			1876.		
	Dick.	Bard.	Plum.	Thomp.	Shak.	
	R.	D.	G.	son.	ley.	
Butler.....	3,552	3,425	3,097	5,643	4,899	
Crawford....	6,191	743	6,195	5,556	5,042	
Mercer.....	4,267	2,390	3,421	7,313	6,745	
Total....	14,010	6,558	12,713	18,511	16,456	
Majority....	1,297			2,025		
Per cent....	42.39	10.41	38.19	52.89	47.10	
Total vote....	33,281			34,977		

27.	Omer.	Al'en.	Camp.	Watson.	Scott.	
	R.	D.	G.	R.	D.	
Erie.....	5,596	4,796	1,694	8,557	6,369	
Venango....	3,409	2,934	1,446	3,762	3,522	
Warren.....	2,300	821	2,047	3,321	2,202	
Total....	11,305	8,551	5,127	15,640	12,093	
Majority....	2,654			3,547		
Per cent....	45.02	34.36	20.61	56.39	48.60	
Total vote....	24,888			27,733		

The Legislature of 1878-80 stands: Republicans, 139; Democrats, 94; Greenback or National party, 13.

## STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.—State Ticket, 1878—Governor.

	1877.			1878.		
	Van Zandt.	Lawrence.	Foster.	Van Zandt.	Barnaby.	
	Rep. & Pro.	D.	G.	Rep. & Pro.	R. & T.	D.
Bristol....	743	872	4	840	621	
Kent.....	947	896	38	2,144	1,281	
Newport....	1,567	779	3	2,049	940	
Providence	6,818	4,706	586	20,700	7,849	
Wash'ton.	1,349	886	12	1,417	1,142	
Total....	11,454	7,689	590	26,125	11,788	
Majority....	3,765			14,337		
Per cent....	56.12	33.74	3.14	50.09	48.18	
Total vote....	19,709			24,456		

In 1877 there were 77 votes for the Greenback ticket, and 141 scattering.

The Legislature of 1879 stands: Republicans, 80; Democrats, 28.

## REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS—1878.

## FIRST DISTRICT.

Nelson W. Aldrich (R.).....	5,968
Thomas Davis (D.).....	1,332
Lycurgus Sayles (G.).....	637
Scattering.....	104

Aldrich's majority over all, 3,905.

## SECOND DISTRICT.

Latimer W. Ballou (R.).....	5,569
J. B. Barnaby (D.).....	4,535
J. F. Smith (G.).....	311
Scattering.....	15

Ballou's majority over all, 708.

## SOUTH CAROLINA.—Representatives in Congress.

COUNTIES, 33.	1st DISTRICT.		2d DISTRICT.	
	Richardson.	Rainey.	Atken.	Ensor.
	D.	R.	D.	R.
Chesterfield.....	1,545	985	1,607	216
Marlboro.....	2,583	1,682	1,489	35
Darlington.....	3,910	2,773	3,416	309
Sumter.....	4,776	2,940	5,851	8
Georgetown.....	1,468	1,307	3,118	2,122
Williamsburg.....	3,037	2,195	4,599	1,783
Marion.....	3,640	2,238	1,437	
Horry.....	1,748	426	3,016	1,830
Total....	22,707	14,546	24,583	6,343
Majority....		8,161	18,185	
Per cent....	C0.95	39.04	73.44	20.88
Total vote....	37,253		30,921	

3d DISTRICT.	O'Connor.	Tharin.
	D.	R.
Charleston.....	14,245	9,090
Orangeburg.....	4,142	2,626
Clarendon.....	2,181	1,466
Total....	20,568	13,182
Majority....	7,386	
Per cent....	60.94	39.05
Total vote....	37,750	

## SOUTH CAROLINA.—Representatives in Congress. (Continued.)

4th DISTRICT.	Evins. D.	No Nom. R.	5th DISTRICT.	Tulman. D.	Smalls. R.
Union.....	2,800	....	Colleton.....	4,299	2,152
Spartanburg.....	3,181	....	Beaufort.....	420	4,945
Greenville.....	2,918	....	Barnwell.....	5,679	1,671
York.....	2,352	....	Edgefield.....	7,185	1,701
Chester.....	2,798	....	Aiken.....	4,969	535
Lancaster.....	2,802	....	Hampton.....	3,837	1,251
Kershaw.....	2,743	741	Total.....	26,409	10,664
Fairfield.....	2,556	....	Majority.....	15,745	....
Total.....	22,700	741	Per cent.....	71.23	28.75
Majority.....	21,959	....	Total vote.....	87,073	....
Per cent.....	96.83	3.16	Total State vote on Con- gressmen.....	172,198	....
Total vote.....	23,441	....	In 1878, Wade Hampton, Dem., was elected Governor by 119,550 votes, with 2123 scattering. No Republican candidate was nominated. The Legislature of 1878-79, stands: Democrats, 150; Republicans, 8.		

## TENNESSEE.—Representatives in Congress.

1878.				1876.		1878.				1876.	
1st Dist.	Taylor.	Pettibone.	McFar- land.	Ran- dolph.	2d Dist.	Dibrell.	Wheeler.	Dibrell.	Drake.		
	D.	R.	D.	R.		D.	R.	D.	R.		
Carter .....	656	935	437	1,186	Bledsoe.....	357	149	490	324		
Claborn.....	834	715	779	908	Bradley.....	448	438	732	935		
Cooke.....	923	1,101	895	1,129	Cannon.....	796	97	1,110	319		
Grainger.....	871	650	860	946	Cumberl'nd	241	90	253	235		
Greene.....	1,626	1,657	1,902	1,945	De Kalb.....	917	107	1,038	866		
Hamblen.....	936	835	899	850	Grundy.....	270	42	498	54		
Hancock.....	422	693	427	616	Hamilton.....	715	1,114	1,615	1,857		
Hawkins.....	1,420	1,465	1,410	1,388	James.....	206	221	286	345		
Johnson.....	229	632	222	705	Marion.....	365	383	533	715		
Sullivan.....	1,914	843	1,935	961	McMinn.....	973	760	1,248	1,435		
Wash'gton.....	1,667	1,431	1,449	1,695	Meigs.....	494	176	619	828		
					Polk.....	490	139	699	332		
					Rhea.....	580	204	617	275		
Total.....	11,698	10,960	11,215	12,349	Sequachie.....	167	37	256	111		
Majority.....	738		1,134		Van Buren.....	189	13	445	80		
Per cent.....	51.53	48.46	47.59	52.40	Warren.....	1,146	200	1,659	446		
Tot. vote.....	22,658		23,564		White.....	1,045	86	1,215	111		
					Total.....	9,399	4,205	13,132	8,218		
					Majority.....	5,194		4,914			
					Per cent.....	69.08	30.91	61.60	28.39		
					Total vote..	13,604		21,350			
3d Dist.	Watkins.	Hook.	Cullom.	Thornb'gh	4th Dist.	McMillan.	Golliday.	Riddle.	Cox.		
	I. D.	R.	D.	R.		D.	I. D.	D.	I. D.		
Anderson...	360	572	645	778	Clay.....	373	188	419	220		
Blount.....	811	965	892	1,198	Fentress.....	195	55	185	210		
Campbell.....	205	706	435	636	Jackson.....	525	148	353	1,088		
Jefferson.....	864	1,158	802	1,655	Macon.....	516	42	537	85		
Knox.....	2,147	2,088	2,914	3,618	Overton.....	510	291	825	231		
London.....	426	682	601	908	Putnam.....	460	176	606	357		
Monroe.....	830	408	1,306	718	Robertson.....	1,117	769	1,863	803		
Morgan.....	256	153	263	465	Smith.....	1,370	190	1,470	493		
Roane.....	606	745	801	1,582	Sumner.....	1,589	496	2,254	251		
Scott.....	48	324	83	344	Trousdale.....	362	241	566	110		
Sevier.....	299	1,063	843	1,494	Wilson.....	944	1,695	2,890	247		
Union.....	315	664	518	822							
					Total.....	7,466	4,291	11,957	3,545		
Total.....	7,167	9,548	9,003	14,328	Majority.....	3,175		8,412			
Majority.....	2,361		4,725		Per cent.....	64.90	35.09	77.13	22.86		
Per cent.....	42.87	57.12	40.08	59.91	Tot. vote.....	12,257		15,503			
Tot. vote.....	16,715		23,931		In 1876 Patton, Rep., had 1,437 votes.						
F. M. Kirby received 32 votes for Congress.											

## TENNESSEE.—Representatives in Congress. (Continued.)

1878.						1876.		
5th Dist.	Bright. D.	Lil- lard. D.	War- der. R.	Isbell. G.	Bright. D.	Gal- braith. R.		
Bedford.....	1,784	68	196	498	2,558	1,727		
Coffee.....	850	207	..	185	1,355	136		
Franklin.....	1,551	527	..	11	2,244	268		
Lincoln.....	1,860	498	..	27	3,664	590		
Marshall.....	939	500	..	53	2,089	647		
Rutherford.....	1,401	799	769	97	2,964	1,952		
Total.....	8,285	2,594	965	876	15,094	5,309		
Maj. ov. next.....	5,691				9,785			
Per cent.....	65.13	20.39	6.88	7.50	73.95	26.04		
Tot. vote,	12,730				20,403			

1878.						1876.		
8th Dist.	Honse. D.	Akers. G.	Camp- bell. I. G.	Pro- ser. R.	Honse. D.	Pro- ser. R.		
Cheatham.....	699	131	63	76	908	270		
Davidson.....	4,411	2,679	60	1,537	7,539	5,540		
Dickson.....	873	359	5	72	1,341	427		
Houston.....	300	51	..	18	496	101		
Humphr'y.....	773	243	2	80	1,369	198		
Montgom'y.....	1,935	1,006	..	463	2,673	2,111		
Stewart.....	823	195	..	157	1,398	340		
Total.....	9,614	4,666	130	2,403	15,719	5,967		
Maj. over						6,732		
next.....						4,948		
Per cent.....	57.18	27.75	.07	14.29	64.43	25.56		
Tot. vote,	16,813					24,706		

1878.						1876.			
8th Dist.	Simonton. D.	Black. G.	Caldwell. G.	Folk. R.	8th Dist.	Atkins. D.	Warren. G.	Atkins. D.	Hawkins. R.
Crockett.....	501	254	.....	.....	Benton.....	654	204	854	318
Dyer.....	893	305	1,368	100	Carroll.....	1,355	1,418	1,381	2,115
Gibson.....	1,317	1,099	3,324	1,070	Decatur.....	400	151	807	323
Haywood.....	976	1,801	1,327	3,071	Hardin.....	579	481	968	1,076
Lake.....	96	43	391	.....	Henderson.....	829	598	1,314	1,020
Lauderdale.....	535	339	1,267	699	Henry.....	1,537	261	2,483	825
Obion.....	1,391	.....	2,408	473	Madison.....	1,928	995	3,037	1,582
Tipton.....	814	579	1,471	963	McNairy.....	732	966	1,312	967
Weakley.....	1,475	154	2,743	113	Perry.....	847	163	904	75
Total.....	7,998	4,564	14,799	6,509	Total.....	8,361	5,257	13,112	8,095
Majority.....	3,434		8,290		Majority.....	3,104		5,017	
Per cent.....	63.66	36.35	63.80	31.19	Per cent.....	62.86	37.12	62.30	37.69
Tot. vote,	12,562		21,508		Tot. vote,	13,618		21,307	

1878.						1876.					
7th Dist.	Whit- thorne. D.	Moore. D.	Hughes. D.	Whit- thorne. D.	Cliffe, R.	10th Dist.	Young. D.	Ran- dolph. G.	Keller. Young. D.	Ran- dolph. G.	
Giles.....	1,169	1,462	840	3,273	3	Fayette.....	1,226	1,104	183	2,614	2,673
Hickman.....	195	1,188	28	1,078	65	Hardeman.....	878	211	114	1,597	1,369
Lawrence.....	406	708	54	901	246	Shelby.....	3,418	1,884	1,080	8,503	8,087
Lewis.....	88	188	2	190	6	Total.....	5,822	3,199	1,357	13,014	12,134
Mauzy.....	2,854	849	1,621	3,695	1,222	Major. over					
Wayne.....	417	174	233	686	477	next.....					
Williamson.....	1,450	964	350	2,434	1,738	Per cent.....	54.79	31.74	13.46	51.74	48.25
Total.....	6,581	5,533	3,133	12,237	3,767	Tot. vote.					
Major. over						10,078					
next.....						1,048					
Per cent.....	43.16	36.23	20.45	76.46	23.53	Total vote,					
Tot. vote,	15,247					16,004					
In 1876 G. W. Blackburn, Ind. Rep., had						1,841 votes.					

For Governor in 1878 the vote was, A. S. Marks, Dem., 89,018; E. M. Wight, Rep., 42,328; R. M. Edwards, Greenback, 15,196.

## TEXAS.—Representatives in Congress.

1st Dist.	Reagan. D.	Newton. R.	Trinity.....	557	Franklin.....	466	385
Counties.....			Tyler.....	709	Gregg.....	545	568
Angellina.....	627	..	Total.....	18,088	Harrison.....	1,220	219
Chambers.....	251	..	Majority.....	17,839	Hopkins.....	2,059	359
Cherokee.....	2,183	163	Per cent.....	98.69	Hunt.....	1,920	576
Hardin.....	167	..	Scattering.....	39	Lamar.....	1,780	1,221
Henderson.....	867	..	Total vote.....	18,276	Marion.....	814	491
Houston.....	1,143	36	Reagan, Dem., vote of		Morris.....	422	349
Jasper.....	780	..	1876, Congress.....	13,699	Rains.....	816	112
Jefferson.....	503	..	Cooper, Rep., vote of		Red River.....	1,530	252
Liberty.....	747	..	1876, Congress.....	6,416	Titus.....	622	287
Nacogdoches.....	1,408	..	Reagan's majority.....	7,283	Upshur.....	977	520
Newton.....	539	..	2d Dist.		Van Zandt.....	1,359	246
Orange.....	333	..	Culberson, O'Neill.		Wood.....	887	618
Panola.....	1,605	..	Belton.....	449	Total.....	19,728	9,617
Polk.....	741	..	Bowie.....	1,125	Majority.....	10,111	
Rusk.....	1,606	..	Camp.....	309	Per cent.....	63.00	30.74
Sabine.....	552	..	Cass.....	725	Scattering.....	1,936	
San Augustine.....	470	..	Fannin.....	2,206	Total vote.....	31,231	
Shelby.....	1,257	..					
Smith.....	1,043	..					

For Governor in 1878 the vote was, A. S. Marks, Dem., 89,013; E. M. Wight, Rep., 42,328; R. M. Edwards, Greenback, 15,196.

## TEXAS.—Representatives in Congress. (Continued.)

Culberson, Dem., vote of 1876, Cong.	17,320	Limestone.....	1,617	817	Bandera.....	180	191
Russell, Rep., vote of 1876, Congress.....	9,190	Madison.....	570	262	Bee.....	139	233
Culberson's majority	8,190	McLennan.....	2,660	1,518	Bexar.....	2,953	1,595
2d Dist. Wellborn. Degrett. D. R.		Montgomery.....	911	1,009	Blanco.....	121	441
Callahan.....	248	Navarro.....	2,701	1	Caldwell.....	766	1,078
Clay.....	510	Robertson.....	1,771	1,864	Calhoun.....	281	77
Collin.....	3,153	San Jacinto.....	844	.....	Cameron.....	1,617	835
Cook.....	2,748	Waller.....	1,436	78	Comal.....	724	104
Dallas.....	3,810	Walker.....	829	.....	De Witt.....	824	809
Denton.....	1,949	Total.....	30,535	9,039	Duval.....	831	28
Eastland.....	469	Majority.....	21,496	.....	El Paso.....	521	1
Ellis.....	3,042	Per cent.....	75.67	22.40	Frio.....	179	98
Erath.....	1,586	Scattering.....	775	.....	Gillespie.....	738	36
Grayson.....	4,296	Total vote.....	40,340	.....	Goffad.....	547	407
Hill.....	2,042	Mills, Dem., vote of 1876, Congress.....	20,731	.....	Gonzales.....	534	1,874
Hood.....	1,078	Osterhout, Rep, vote 1876, Congress.....	8,539	.....	Guadalupe.....	832	1,130
Jack.....	580	Mills's majority.....	11,892	.....	Hays.....	890	69
Johnson.....	2,584	5th Dist. Hancock. Jones. G. & D.			Hidalgo.....	20	238
Kauffman.....	1,949	Austin.....	1,139	1,061	Jackson.....	197	245
Montague.....	1,817	Bastrop.....	513	2,329	Karnes.....	290	283
Palo Pinto.....	771	Brown.....	703	84	Kendall.....	419	81
Parker.....	1,781	Brazoria.....	789	877	Kerr.....	157	219
Rockwall.....	418	Burleson.....	406	997	Kimball.....	27	131
Shackleford.....	400	Burnet.....	409	541	Kinney.....	323	119
Somervell.....	330	Colorado.....	1,184	1,391	Llano.....	104	393
Stephens.....	641	Coleman.....	831	99	Live Oak.....	191	167
Tarrant.....	3,304	Fayette.....	2,415	1,520	Mason.....	210	167
Taylor.....	132	Galveston.....	3,425	1,229	Maverick.....	296	163
Wise.....	1,144	Lampasas.....	280	518	Medina.....	532	120
Young.....	663	Lavaca.....	690	897	Menard.....	98	35
Total.....	40,848	Lee.....	877	1,059	McMillan.....	33	71
Majority.....	31,190	Matagorda.....	829	239	Nueces.....	801	156
Per cent.....	80.54	Milam.....	1,628	1,157	Pecos.....	304	.....
Scattering.....	158	McCulloch.....	112	119	Presidio.....	352	.....
Total vote.....	50,724	San Saba.....	253	563	Perugio.....	223	63
Throckmorton, Dem., vote of 1876, Con.....	24,133	Travis.....	2,015	2,635	San Patricio.....	131	64
Bigger, Rep., vote of 1876, Con.....	2,283	Washington.....	1,309	3,109	Starr.....	395	40
Throckmorton's majority.....	21,855	Wharton.....	138	569	Tom Green.....	244	118
4th Dist. Mills. Smith. D. R.		Williamson.....	1,064	1,162	Uvalde.....	139	206
Bell.....	3,278	Total.....	19,721	21,101	Victoria.....	617	635
Bosque.....	1,508	Majority.....	.....	1,881	Webb.....	530	899
Brazos.....	974	Per cent.....	48.23	51.60	Wilson.....	207	929
Comanche.....	1,103	Scattering.....	66	.....	Zapata.....	173	75
Corryell.....	1,864	Total vote.....	40,888	.....	Total.....	19,199	15,671
Falls.....	1,148	Giddings, Dem., vote of 1876, Cong.....	15,286	.....	Majority.....	3,528	.....
Fort Bend.....	249	Jones, Ind., vote of 1876, Cong.....	13,277	.....	Per cent.....	55.05	44.93
Freestone.....	1,384	Giddings's majority.....	2,009	.....	Scattering.....	4	.....
Grimes.....	1,277	5th Dist. Schleicher. Ireland. D.			Total vote.....	34,874	.....
Hamilton.....	971	Aransas.....	169	27	Schleicher, Dem., vote of 1876, Cong.....	11,954	.....
Harris.....	2,815	Atascosa.....	243	834	Newcomb, Rep., vote of 1876, Cong.....	2,711	.....
Leon.....	1,123				Schleicher's majority	9,243	.....

## TERRITORY OF UTAH.—Delegate in Congress.

1878.			1876.		1878.			1876.	
COUNTIES—20.	Cannon. Mormon.		Cannon. Mormon.	Barkin. Anti-Mormon.	COUNTIES.	Cannon. Mormon.	Cannon. Mormon.	Barkin. Anti-Mormon.	
Beaver.....	348		468	270	Morgan.....	192	251	7	
Box elder.....	889		1,145	263	Piute.....	57	5	32	
Cache.....	1,389		2,146	26	Rich.....	177	224		
Davis.....	664		942	10	Salt Lake.....	2,541	4,499	1,787	
Iron.....	506		60	13	Sanpete.....	1,292	1,921	40	
Juab.....	307		537	118	Sevier.....	434	633	1	
Kane.....	567		723	2	Summit.....	330	485	291	
Millard.....	826		613	1					



## TERRITORY OF UTAH.—Delegate in Congress. (Continued.)

COUNTIES—20.	1878.			COUNTIES.	1878.		
	Cannon.	Cannon.	Backin.		Cannon.	Cannon.	Backin.
	Mormon.	Mormon.	Anti-Mormon.		Mormon.	Mormon.	Anti-Mormon.
Tooele.....	566	488	692	Majority.....		17,699	
Utah.....	2,023	3,336	55	Scattering votes	57		
Wasatch.....	144	298	...	Total vote ..	14,278	25,378	
Washington.....	606	837	16	No opposition candidate was nominated by the Anti-Mormons in 1878.			
Weber.....	867	1,356	200				
Total.....	14,321	21,531	8,842				

## STATE OF VERMONT.—State Ticket—Governor, 1878.

COUNTIES—14.	GOVERNOR, 1878.				PRESIDENT, 1876.	
	Proctor. R.	Bing- ham. D.	Martin. G.	Scat- tering.	Hayes. R.	Tilden. D.
Addison.....	3,873	652	189	7	3,787	895
Bennington.....	2,521	1,685	...	5	2,428	1,733
Caledonia.....	2,734	1,443	22	2	2,885	1,558
Chittenden.....	3,418	1,905	297	2	3,962	2,287
Essex.....	716	465	8	3	755	467
Franklin.....	3,182	1,638	623	...	3,153	1,895
Grand Isle.....	435	274	30	...	424	271
Lamoille.....	1,361	501	508	...	1,841	707
Orange.....	2,353	1,743	51	...	3,080	1,727
Orleans.....	2,417	814	239	...	2,822	835
Rutland.....	4,025	2,367	89	85	5,237	2,480
Washington.....	2,750	1,809	593	1	3,653	2,246
Windham.....	3,061	507	10	696	4,395	1,298
Windsor.....	3,971	1,471	30	11	5,671	1,915
Total.....	37,312	17,247	2,635	768	44,092	20,254
Majority over all.....	17,617				21,898	
Per cent.....	64.37	20.75	4.54	1.31	68.52	31.47
Total vote.....		57,957			64,460	

The Legislature of 1879 stands: Republicans, 204; Democrats, 44; Greenback or National party, 9; Independents, 5. Total, 262.

## REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

	1878.		1876.			1878.		1876.	
	Joyce.	Randall.	Joyce.	Childs.		Barlow.	Grout.	Water- man.	Hendes.
	R.	D.	R.	D.		G. R.	R.	D.	R.
1st District.					2d District.				
Addison.....	3,286	564	3,431	599	Chittenden.....	2,071	1,591	279	3,742
Bennington.....	2,386	1,491	2,274	1,863	Essex.....	230	233	173	668
Rutland.....	4,278	2,008	5,336	2,447	Franklin.....	3,451	401	206	3,065
Washington.....	2,650	1,834	3,455	2,148	Grand Isle.....	360	126	61	410
Total.....	12,600	5,895	14,496	7,057	Lamoille.....	1,137	475	163	1,879
Majority over all.....	6,688	7,439			Orleans.....	1,118	1,454	218	2,240
Per cent.....	68.06	31.84	67.25	32.74	Total.....	8,367	4,330	1,095	11,974
Scattering votes.....	17				Majority ..	2,867			6,607
Total vote.....	18,512	21,553			Per cent....	63.42	31.27	7.90	69.03
					Scattering				30.94
2d District.					votes.....	55			
Caledonia.....	2,672	1,285	2,538	1,285	Total vote.....	13,347			17,341
Orange.....	2,584	1,372	3,024	1,784	NOTE.—At the first Congressional election in the 3d District, Sept., 1878, there was no choice, a majority of all the votes being required. Grout, regular Rep., had 6,679; Barlow, bolting Rep., and Greenback, 9,919; Waterman, Dem., 3,572; scattering, 135. Total, 20,306.				
Windham.....	3,275	894	4,082	1,101					
Windsor.....	3,750	1,839	4,086	1,589					
Total.....	12,281	4,390	14,430	5,739					
Majority over all.....	7,846	8,691							
Per cent.....	73.46	26.20	71.54	28.45					
Scattering votes.....	45								
Total vote....	16,716	20,169							

## VIRGINIA—Representatives in Congress—1878.

FIRST DISTRICT.				FOURTH.			
	Beale. Con. D.	Round. R.	Critcher. Ind. D.		Hinton. Con. D.	Jorgensen. R.	
Accomac.....	724	416	19	Petersburg.....	1,571	1,097	
Northampton.....	587	551	10	Dinwiddle.....	607	931	
Gloucester.....	415	461	48	Brunswick.....	938	1,282	
Matthews.....	234	140	17	Mecklenburg.....	938	1,904	
Middlesex.....	343	459	20	Lunenburg.....	758	744	
Essex.....	536	635	98	Nottoway.....	366	1,069	
King William.....	389	536	3	Amelia.....	416	882	
King and Queen.....	444	565	18	Greensville.....	470	710	
Northumberland.....	472	308	142	Prince Edward.....	538	1,350	
Lancaster.....	427	487	21	Charlotte.....	709	803	
Richmond county.....	252	6	561	Powhatan.....	269	634	
Westmoreland.....	228	5	799	Cumberland.....	876	886	
King George.....	322	11	475				
Stafford.....	519	103	44	Total.....	7,976	12,322	
Prince William.....	544	260	16	Per cent.....	38.29	60.68	
Spotsylvania.....	465	279	1	Total vote in 1878, 20,298; in 1876, 20,771;			
Fredericksburg.....	420	192	4	383 of which number were cast for M. R. De			
				Mortie (Ind. rep.). Majority of Joseph Jor-			
Total.....	7,366	5,474	2,296	gensen over W. E. Hinton in 1878, 4,946;			
Per cent.....	48.32	36.40	15.26	same over same in 1876, 1,404.			
Plurality of R. L. T. Beale over George C.							
Round, 1,792; over John Critcher, 4,970.							
Majority of B. B. Douglas (dem.) in 1876							
over S. C. Bristow (rep.) 8,293. Total vote							
in 1878, 15,036; in 1876, 25,168.							
SECOND.				FIFTH.			
	Goode. Con. D.	Desen- dorf. R.			Cabell. Con. D.	Witcher. Ind. D.	
Norfolk city.....	1,178	627		Halifax.....	1,938	1,960	
Portsmouth.....	878	397		Pittsylvania.....	1,979	829	
Norfolk county.....	1,098	1,290		Henry.....	761	497	
Princess Anne.....	752	531		Franklin.....	1,009	510	
Nansemond.....	1,384	683		Patrick.....	504	57	
Isle of Wight.....	1,347	378		Floyd.....	531	72	
Elizabeth City.....	261	753		Carroll.....	645	29	
York.....	415	395		Grayson.....	621	139	
Warwick.....	125	202		Danville.....	501	163	
James City.....	163	169		North Danville.....	56	11	
Charles City.....	210	872		Total.....	8,545	4,267	
New Kent.....	365	280		Per cent.....	66.69	33.27	
Sussex.....	698	633		Total vote in 1878, 12,812; in 1876, 24,988;			
Southampton.....	1,621	835		George C. Cabell's majority over W. A.			
Surry.....	438	443		Witcher in 1878, 4,218; Cabell over D. S.			
Prince George.....	503	655		Lewis (rep.) in 1876, 5,304.			
Williamsburg.....	111	65					
Total.....	11,547	8,808					
Per cent.....	56.83	43.16					
Total vote in 1878, 20,355; in 1876, 31,874;							
John Goode's majority in 1878 over John F.							
Dezendorf, 2,730; in 1876, over Joseph Se-							
gar (rep.), 1,806.							
THIRD.				SIXTH.			
	Johnston. Con. D.	Newman. G.			Tucker. Con. D.	Patteson. Ind. D.	
Richmond city.....	2,653	641		Alleghany.....	156	71	
Henrico.....	433	537		Botetourt.....	533	369	
Chesterfield.....	616	615		Bedford.....	1,331	609	
Hanover.....	704	810		Rockbridge.....	1,265	987	
Caroline.....	603	474		Campbell.....	891	387	
Louisa.....	507	777		Amherst.....	910	379	
Manchester.....	289	318		Appomattox.....	467	109	
Total.....	5,787	4,172		Buckingham.....	533	735	
Per cent.....	58.10	41.86		Nelson.....	980	535	
Total vote in 1878, 9,959; in 1876, 28,966.				Lynchburg.....	824	339	
Majority of Joseph E. Johnston over W. W.				Total.....	7,993	4,520	
Newman in 1878, 1,615; Gilbert C. Walker				Per cent.....	63.60	36.37	
(dem.) over Charles S. Mills (rep.) in 1876,				Total vote in 1878, 12,413; in 1876, 27,553.			
2,106.				J. Randolph Tucker's majority over Camm			
7th District.				Patteson in 1878, 8,373; Tucker (dem.) over			
Total vote in 1878, 12,615; in 1876, 23,393.				George H. Burch (rep.) in 1876, 5,298.			
In 1878 no nomination was made by either							
party; Harris and Paul both claimed to be							
Conservatives. J. T. Harris's majority over							
John Paul, 1,702; Harris over E. W. Early							
(rep.) in 1876, 10,803.							
SEVENTH.				EIGHTH.			
	Harris. D.	Paul. D.			Harris. D.	Paul. D.	
Bath.....	223	141		Bath.....	223	141	
Highland.....	251	255		Highland.....	251	255	
Augusta.....	1,553	691		Augusta.....	1,553	691	
Rockingham.....	939	1,795		Rockingham.....	939	1,795	
Page.....	546	386		Page.....	546	386	
Shenandoah.....	1,123	252		Shenandoah.....	1,123	252	
Albemarle.....	1,402	1,818		Albemarle.....	1,402	1,818	
Greene.....	296	381		Greene.....	296	381	
Fauvergne.....	433	188		Fauvergne.....	433	188	
Goochland.....	522	236		Goochland.....	522	236	
Total.....	7,287	5,585		Total.....	7,287	5,585	
Per cent.....	56.45	43.53		Per cent.....	56.45	43.53	

# ELECTION STATISTICS OF 1878.

## STATE OF VIRGINIA.—Representatives in Congress. (Continued)

EIGHTH.	Hunton. Con. D.	Carter. Ind. D.	Wythe.....	453	15	607
Frederick.....	232	101	Pulaski.....	213	124	225
Clarke.....	322	35	Bland.....	80	29	543
Warren.....	213	17	Montgomery.....	380	122	242
Loudoun.....	1,159	351	Giles.....	309	106	285
Alexandria city.....	727	214	Roanoke.....	232	350	76
Alexandria county.....	133	9	Craig.....	61	87	123
Fairfax.....	418	99				
Fauquier.....	890	47	Total.....	5,120	4,829	4,640
Rappahannock.....	399	5	Per cent.....	33.90	31.97	30.72
Madison.....	333	83	J. B. Richmond's plurality over Faye			
Orange.....	274	25	Mullin, 291; Pridemore's (dem.) n			
Culpeper.....	537	28	over George T. Egbert (rep.) in 1870			
Winchester.....	139	95				

### SUMMARY—TOTAL VOTE.

Total.....	5,772	*1,119	1878.	
Per cent.....	78.03	21.95	First district.....	15,086
*There were 506 votes cast for James Cochran (ind.)			Second district.....	20,355
Total vote in 1878, 7,397; in 1876, 26,885.			Third district.....	9,950
Eppa Hunton's majority in 1878 over both,			Fourth district.....	20,208
4,147; in 1876 over J. C. O'Neal (rep.), 6,485.			Fifth district.....	12,812
			Sixth district.....	12,410
			Seventh district.....	12,815
			Eighth district.....	7,397
			Ninth district.....	15,103
NINTH.				
	Rich- mond.	McMul- lin. berry. Camp- bell.		

NINTH.	Richmond. Con. D.	McMurry. lin. Ind. D.	Newberry. berry. R.	Campbell. bell. R.	Aggregate.....	120,184
Lee.....	935	60	897	10	The prepayment of the poll-tax	
Scott.....	820	733	279	54	quired in 1878 and not in 1876, which	
Wise.....	274	59	270	56	in great part for the falling off of	
Buchanan.....	4	201	51	5	Aggregate vote in 1877, for	
Washington.....	451	1,218	256	56	106,329, of which Holliday (dem.)	
Russell.....	178	477	225	20	101,940. There was no republican	
Tazewell.....	422	295	487	1	tion, but 4,889 republican votes we	
Smyth.....	253	951	85	4		

The Legislature of 1878 stands: Democrats, 130; Republicans, 13; Independents, 1.

## WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

COUNTIES—24.	DELEGATE IN CONGRESS, 1878.		For Constitution.	Against Constitution.	DELEG. CONGRESS.
	Brents. R.	Caton. D.			Jacobs. R.
Chehalis.....	74	67	91	42	77
Clallam.....	78	55	103	8	70
Clarke.....	457	366	386	330	453
Columbia.....	632	579	496	513	342
Cowlitz.....	231	156	115	207	193
Island.....	80	97	164	1	64
Jefferson.....	219	149	332	30	193
King.....	878	584	1,284	30	806
Kitsap.....	257	187	198	35	220
Klickitat.....	394	206	229	101	144
Lewis.....	218	220	230	78	196
Mason.....	43	81	54	49	23
Pacific.....	205	68	158	93	222
Pierce.....	389	449	230	339	227
Skamania.....	23	61	17	47	4
San Juan.....	96	113	167	20	71
Snohomish.....	237	170	308	20	224
Stevens.....	171	164	75	5	117
Thurston.....	433	353	259	118	365
Wahkiakum.....	32	96	62	28	25
Walla Walla.....	686	540	89	847	393
Whatcom.....	402	309	432	89	299
Whitman.....	529	395	716	116	174
Yakima.....	212	208	210	90	169
Total.....	6,974	5,673	6,537	3,236	5,073
Majority.....	1,301		3,301		243
Per cent.....	53.14	44.25			51.22
Total vote.....	12,647				9

NOTE.—The second vote, recorded in 1878, was upon the question of adopting Constitution as preliminary to seeking admission to the Union.

## STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA.

## CONGRESS—1878. PRESIDENT—1876.

COUNTIES.	Wil- son. D.	Hab- bard. R.	Bas- sell. G.	Til- den. D.	Hayes. R.	Coop- er. G.
1st District.						
Brooke.	450	345	216	641	495	2
Albion.	675	248	12	525	258	..
Jodd'rg	728	388	451	734	678	56
Hilmer.	850	243	41	563	276	..
Laneock.	417	423	2	428	518	..
Larrison.	1,677	1,090	1,003	1,958	1,711	99
ewis.	1,019	673	290	1,196	833	..
Farshall.	1,017	1,400	44	1,499	1,971	..
Ohio.	2,878	3,323	239	3,831	3,240	..
leas'nts	550	238	121	510	339	3
itchie.	868	770	244	977	1,099	21
Yler.	767	753	187	810	983	9
Vetzel.	1,419	528	35	1,373	593	104
Virt.	750	490	38	599	433	11
Wood.	1,771	1,546	1,177	2,283	2,096	271

Total..15,857 12,448 4,067 17,911 16,076 576  
Majority..3,409 Majority..1,259

Total vote, 32,393 24,563  
Per cent..48.93 68.42 12.61 51.89 46.51 1.66

D. D. Johnson (dem.) received one vote in Tyler.

COUNTIES.	Mar- tin. D.	Berr. R.	Thomp- son. G.	Til- den. D.	Hayes. R.	Coop- er. G.
2d District.						
Barbour.	1,202	399	359	1,228	893	..
Berkely.	1,284	667	685	1,897	1,563	..
Grant.	227	248	124	816	606	..
Lamph.	1,113	17	155	1,657	278	2
Lardy.	913	5	114	877	147	..
Jefferson.	1,279	118	237	2,022	975	2
Larion.	1,418	1,036	634	1,735	1,560	46
Linnal.	798	133	478	971	697	..
Long'lia	1,182	1,227	43	1,136	1,573	8
Morgan.	540	199	112	422	519	..
Endlet'n	636	88	333	808	346	..
Occ'tas.	500	..	..	627	239	..
Reston.	1,183	1,434	164	1,224	2,183	..
Land'lph	922	184	148	944	800	..
Taylor.	1,088	992	949	1,023	1,227	..
Tucker.	279	71	71	316	130	..
Upshur.	454	764	307	562	1,029	..
Webster.	484	5	3	324	43	..

Total..15,421 7,587 4,231 18,108 14,457 58  
Majority..3,603 3,583

Total vote, 27,210 32,623  
Per cent..56.61 27.85 15.53 55.50 44.31

## CONGRESS—1878. PRESIDENT—1876.

COUNTIES.	Kenna. D.	Walker. R.	Tilden. D.	Hayes. R.	Coop- er. G.
3d District.					
Boone.	656	424	536	176	3
Braxton.	1,005	428	941	371	..
Cabell.	1,082	1,104	1,355	742	4
Clay.	147	356	142	129	18
Fayette.	1,188	631	963	683	..
Greenbrier.	1,059	699	1,669	619	..
Jackson.	1,067	984	1,298	1,289	..
Kanawha.	2,153	2,907	2,833	2,121	434
Lincoln.	739	532	617	291	..
Logan.	1,058	114	633	61	..
Mason.	1,617	2,125	1,900	1,890	50
McDowell.	298	6	139	18	..
Mercer.	698	466	738	161	..
Monroe.	766	1,122	1,239	606	..
Nicholas.	726	846	528	277	..
Putnam.	568	1,160	977	604	150
Raleigh.	522	398	525	314	..
Roane.	997	851	924	648	35
Summers.	749	504	869	496	..
Wayne.	1,456	869	1,362	531	..
Wyoming.	473	180	188	239	..

Total.... 19,040 16,213 20,436 12,165 739

Majority.... 2,827 7,531

Total vote.... 35,274 33,340

Per cent.... 54.00 46.00 61.29 36.48

NOTE.—The republican vote in this district was mainly cast for Henry S. Walker, there being no republican nominee.

Total vote in State, 1878, 94,907

Total vote, 1876..... 100,526

Total State, 1876..... 56,455 42,698 1,373

Per cent, democratic vote, 1878, 53.01

Per cent, 1876..... 56.16 42.43 1.36

The Legislature of 1879-80, stands: Democrats, 61; Republicans, 10; National Green-back Party, 18—total, 89.

## WYOMING TERRITORY.—Delegate in Congress, 1878.

COUNTIES—5.	Downey. R.	Pease. D.
Archie.	1,101	1,042
Albany.	1,118	443
Carbon.	651	313
Sweetwater.	518	526
Lincoln.	460	445
Total.	3,848	2,769
Majority.	1,079	41.74
Per cent.	58.25	6,617
Total votes.		

## WISCONSIN.—Representatives in Congress.

## COUNTIES.—GO.

1st DIST.	1878.		1876.	
	Williams. R.	Parker. D.	Williams. R.	Winslow. D.
Kenosha....	1,292	1,244	1,606	1,441
Racine.....	3,206	2,177	3,538	2,896
Rock.....	4,216	2,470	5,735	2,832
Walworth....	3,221	1,489	4,202	1,967
Waukesha....	2,694	2,569	3,125	3,342
Total.....	14,629	9,949	18,206	12,478
Plurality....	4,680		5,728	
Scattering....	21		42	
Per cent....	59.53	40.07	59.33	40.66
Total vote.	24,599		30,684	

2d DIST.	1878.		1876.	
	Caswell. R.	Davis. D.	Tenney. R.	Orton. D.
Columbia....	2,500	1,834	192	3,463
Dane.....	4,554	4,207	940	5,274
Jefferson....	2,959	2,481	296	2,936
Sauk.....	2,594	980	948	3,440
Total.....	12,607	9,502	2,376	15,073
Majority....	3,105		328	
Scatter'g....	8		6	
Per cent....	51.06	38.66	9.66	51.01
Total vote.	24,518		29,548	

3d DIST.	1878.		1876.	
	Hazelon. R.	King. D.	Hazelon. R.	Orton. D.
Crawford....	1,023	1,301	1,400	1,540
Grant.....	3,245	2,660	4,596	3,250
Green.....	2,027	1,890	2,587	1,963
Iowa.....	1,961	2,272	2,607	2,359
Lafayette....	1,885	2,080	2,369	2,359
Richland....	1,654	1,400	2,028	1,634
Total.....	11,695	11,608	15,582	13,084
Majority....	92		2,548	
Scattering....	7		8	
Per cent....	50.19	49.80	54.48	45.54
Total vote.	23,298		28,616	

4th DIST.	1878.		1876.	
	Frisbie. R.	Deuster. D.	Judd. R.	Lynde. D.
Milwaukee....	3,577	7,252	970	10,046
Ozaukee....	778	1,681	584	2,492
Wash'in....	1,667	2,224	226	1,322
Total.....	11,022	11,157	1,805	17,653
Majority....	154		1	
Scatter'g....	154		1	
Per cent....	50.19	47.88	5.17	40.37
Total vote.	23,538		29,605	

5th DIST.	1878.		1876.	
	Smith. R.	Bragg. D.	Giddings. R.	Carter. D.
Dodge....	2,622	4,109	1,216	3,287
F. Du Lac....	3,188	3,395	1,687	4,829
M'nitoc....	1,787	2,852	20	2,692
Sheboyg....	2,688	2,036	1,225	3,223
Total.....	10,285	13,392	4,157	14,031
Majority....		2,107		5,513
Scatter'g....	79		54	
Per cent....	38.36	46.18	15.49	41.79
Total vote.	26,913		83,875	

6th DIST.	1878.		1876.	
	Jones. R.	Bouck. D.	Steele. R.	Kimball. D.
Brown.....	2,003	2,422	674	2,765
Calumet....	665	1,390	511	994
Door.....	676	252	513	1,037
Green Lake..	1,069	1,108	252	1,669
Kewaunee....	434	1,713	41	424
Outagamie....	931	2,756	1,033	1,789
Waupaca....	1,523	1,106	660	2,545
Wausshara..	1,641	479	263	1,984
Winnebago....	2,776	3,123	1,193	4,640

Total.....	11,748	14,349	5,144	17,847
Majority....		2,601		2,776
Scattering....	15		8	
Per cent....	37.58	45.90	10.05	46.30
Total vote.	31,250		38,470	

7th DIST.	1878.		1876.	
	Humphrey. R.	Parker. D.	Humphrey. R.	Gage. D.
Buffalo.....	1,152	544	1,160	1,060
Clark.....	882	827	1,196	656
Eau Claire....	1,594	1,303	2,266	1,771
Jackson.....	804	839	1,500	716
La Crosse....	1,787	1,489	2,078	2,448
Monroe.....	1,462	2,222	2,142	2,008
Pepin.....	658	823	856	373
Pierce.....	1,544	1,066	2,277	791
St. Croix....	1,705	1,556	1,896	1,667
Trempealeau..	1,947	903	2,375	779
Vernon.....	1,718	1,718	2,416	932

Total.....	15,256	12,880	20,703	13,220
Majority....	2,376		7,432	
Scattering....	117		85	
Per cent....	53.96	45.58	61.09	38.97
Total vote.	28,253		33,932	

8th DIST.	1878.		1876.	
	Pound. R.	Barrows. D.	Pound. R.	Cate. D.
Adams.....	546	880	959	465
Ashland.....	245	53	152	145
Barron.....	532	161	578	812
Bayfield....	145	7	111	51
Burnett.....	158	2	285	28
Chippewa....	1,205	1,458	1,765	1,581
Douglas.....	52	49	46	65
Dunn.....	1,369	825	1,777	1,152
Juneau.....	1,345	1,541	1,074	1,530
Lincoln.....	271	110	79	237
Marathon....	930	1,552	619	1,967
Marquette....	726	1,020	682	1,120
Oconto.....	1,331	966	1,908	1,175
Polk.....	725	265	963	438
Portage.....	1,311	1,410	1,890	1,787
Shawano.....	811	622	579	864
Taylor.....	274	77	235	249
Wood.....	719	906	666	814

Total.....	12,795	11,421	14,838	13,800
Majority....	1,374		798	
Scattering....	14			
Per cent....	52.86	47.13	51.70	48.29
Total vote.	24,220		28,636	
Total vote in State, 1878.....	206,665			
Total vote, 1876.....	253,372			

The Legislature of 1879-80, stands; Republicans, 90; Democrats, 36; National Green-back Party, 3—total, 133.

## NUMBER OF PRINCIPAL OFFICERS FROM EACH STATE,

From the Beginning of the Government in 1789 to 1879.

STATES.	PRESIDENTS.	VICE-PRESIDENTS.	SECRETARIES OF STATE.	SECRETARIES OF TREASURY.	SECRETARIES OF WAR.	SECRETARIES OF NAVY.	SECRETARIES OF INTERIOR.	POSTMASTERS-GENERAL.	ATTORNEYS-GENERAL.	SUPREME COURT JUSTICES.	PREST. <i>pro tem.</i> OF SENATE.	SPEAKERS OF HOUSE.	TOTAL.
1 Alabama.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	5
2 Arkansas.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 California.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
4 Colorado.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 Connecticut.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	4	1	1	3	1	14
6 Delaware.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	4
7 Florida.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8 Georgia.....	.....	.....	1	2	2	.....	1	2	1	3	1	.....	13
9 Illinois.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	1	1	3	6
10 Indiana.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
11 Iowa.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	4
12 Kansas.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13 Kentucky.....	.....	2	1	8	1	.....	.....	4	3	3	2	3	21
14 Louisiana.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
15 Maine.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	7
16 Maryland.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	3	.....	2	5	5	2	.....	21
17 Massachusetts.....	2	3	3	3	4	5	.....	1	4	3	2	4	34
18 Michigan.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	6
19 Minnesota.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4
20 Mississippi.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
21 Missouri.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	3
22 Nebraska.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23 Nevada.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24 New Hampshire.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	7
25 New Jersey.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	2	8
26 New York.....	2	6	5	3	5	2	.....	2	3	5	1	1	85
27 North Carolina.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	1	10
28 Ohio.....	2	.....	.....	4	3	.....	3	3	3	4	1	.....	23
29 Oregon.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
30 Pennsylvania.....	1	1	3	7	6	2	.....	2	4	4	3	3	36
31 Rhode Island.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
32 South Carolina.....	.....	1	2	.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	2	3	2	14
33 Tennessee.....	3	1	.....	1	2	.....	.....	3	1	1	2	2	16
34 Texas.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
35 Vermont.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	3
36 Virginia.....	5	2	6	.....	3	4	1	.....	4	6	6	4	40
37 West Virginia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
38 Wisconsin.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2
Total.....	19	19	27	32	36	28	12	26	35	45	48	23	354

## OFFICERS OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

Secretary—Spencer F. Baird.

Chief Clerk—William J. Rhees.

Executive Committee. { Peter Parker,  
John Maclean,  
Wm. T. Sherman.

## REGENTS OF THE INSTITUTION.

Morrison R. Waite, Chief-Justice of the U. S.  
 T. W. Ferry, President of the Senate, *pro tem.*  
 H. Hamlin, member of the Senate.  
 R. E. Withers, member of the Senate.  
 A. A. Sargent, member of the Senate.  
 Hester Clymer, member of the House.  
 Alex. H. Stephens, member of the House.

James A. Garfield, member of the House.  
 John Maclean, Princeton, N. J.  
 Peter Parker, Washington, D. C.  
 Wm. T. Sherman, Washington, D. C.  
 Asa Gray, Cambridge, Mass.  
 Noah Porter, New Haven, Conn.  
 Henry Coppée, Bethlehem, Pa.

## Agricultural Crops of 1878 in the United States.

[Estimate by the Department of Agriculture.]

Wheat.....	425,000,000 bushels.	Potatoes.....	139,000,000 bushels.
Barley.....	42,000,000 "	Corn.....	1,746,325,000 "
Rye.....	26,000,000 "	Oats.....	410,000,000 "
Hay.....	37,955,300 tons.	Cotton.....	5,300,000 bales.

### Statistics of Schools for the Unfortunate Classes in the United States.

The number of institutions for the instruction of the Deaf and Dumb in the United States for 1876 was 42, with 312 instructors, 5,000 pupils, and \$1,232,858 expenditure for the year.

The number of schools for the Blind in 1876 was 29, with 580 instructors and other employés, 2083 pupils; \$736,550 expenditures.

The number of schools for Feeble-Minded Youth (idiots and imbeciles) was 11, having 318 instructors and other employés, 1560 inmates, at an expenditure of \$302,686.

The number of Reform Schools in the United States was 51, all located in 19 Northern and Western States, and having 800 teachers, officers, and assistants, with 12,087 inmates, at an annual cost for instruction of \$1,404,483, and annual earnings by the inmates of \$174,119.

The number of Orphan Asylums in the United States, in 1876, was 188, in 29 States and 2 Territories, having 1530 officers and assistants, 18,759 inmates, maintained at an expenditure of \$1,541,444. Of Soldiers' Orphan Homes, there were 20, with 366 officers, etc.; 4146 inmates, and an expenditure of \$433,678 in 1876.

Of Industrial Schools there were 36, located in 17 States, employing 435 teachers and assistants, with 13,662 pupils, and an expenditure last year of \$342,590.

**Railroad Building in 1878.**—The railroad construction of the year 1878, in the United States, is given by the *Railroad Gazette* (N. Y.) at 2,688 miles, distributed among thirty-five States and Territories. This is a larger number of miles of new railroad than have been constructed in any year since 1873.

**Failures in 1878.**—The records of failures in the United States during the whole year 1878, as tabulated by Dun, Barlow & Co., aggregate 10,478 failures, involving liabilities to the amount of \$234,383,132; being an increase over the failures of 1877 of 1,606 in number of failures, and \$43,713,196 in liabilities.

### United States Bonds held by the Treasury to secure National Bank Circulation, and Interest received by the Banks thereon—1870-1879.

[Compiled from the Reports of the Comptroller of the Currency.]

DATE.	6 per cent. Bonds.	5 per cent. Bonds.	4½ per cent. Bonds.	4 per cent. Bonds.	Total Bonds.	Total Interest.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Nov. 1, 1870.	247,460,950	97,284,600			344,745,550	19,711,887
Nov. 1, 1871.	181,158,600	185,955,850			367,114,450	20,167,308
Nov. 1, 1872.	173,303,100	211,665,800			384,968,900	20,981,476
Nov. 1, 1873.	157,834,950	235,017,150			392,852,100	21,220,954
Nov. 1, 1874.	145,981,650	239,440,100			385,421,750	20,730,904
Nov. 1, 1875.	128,503,212	239,046,200			367,549,412	19,662,502
Nov. 1, 1876.	103,819,300	223,602,700	10,305,800		337,727,800	17,873,054
Nov. 1, 1877.	81,934,550	200,090,500	45,089,700	15,884,150	343,048,900	17,588,000
Nov. 1, 1878.	72,829,750	196,615,600	49,397,250	30,566,300	349,408,900	17,646,093
Feb. 1, 1879.	67,961,650	184,856,300	43,578,550	52,542,700	349,939,200	17,383,256

NOTE.—The Comptroller's Report states the average rate of State taxation on the capital of the National Banks at 2 per cent.; the U. S. tax on circulation at 1 per cent.; and the profit to the Banks on amount of circulation issuable on \$349,408,900 Bonds deposited (being at \$3,961,519, or about 2¼ per cent. basis of keeping their whole issues on the capital invested in the Bonds (on the basis of keeping their whole issues on the capital at 8 per cent., less 5 per cent. redemption fund), \$344,468,010, more than would be derived from loaning the privilege of circulating notes.

## ATE CAPITALS AND GOVERNORS IN 1879.

CAPITAL.	GOVERNOR.	Years of Term.	Term Began.	Term Ends.	Salary.
Montgomery...	Rufus W. Cobb, D...	2	Nov. 28, '78	Nov. 27, '80	\$1,000
Little Rock...	William R. Miller, D...	2	Jan. 7, '79	Jan. 4, '81	3,500
Sacramento...	William Irwin, D...	4	Dec. 4, '75	Dec. 1, '79	7,000
Denver...	Fred. W. Pitkin, R...	2	Jan. 14, '79	Jan. 10, '81	3,000
Hartford...	Charles B. Andrews, R...	2	Jan. 9, '79	Jan. 13, '81	2,000
Over...	John W. Hall, D...	4	Jan. 21, '79	Jan. 21, '83	2,000
allahassee...	George F. Drew, D...	4	Jan. 1, '77	Jan. 1, '81	3,500
Atlanta...	Alfred H. Colquitt, D...	4	Jan. 1, '77	Jan. 1, '81	4,000
Springfield...	Shelby M. Cullom, R...	4	Jan. 8, '77	Jan. 10, '81	6,000
Indianapolis...	Jas. D. Williams, D...	4	Jan. 8, '77	Jan. 3, '81	6,000
Des Moines...	John H. Gear, R...	2	Jan. 14, '78	Jan. 11, '80	3,000
Opeka...	John P. St. John, R...	2	Jan. 13, '79	Jan. 10, '81	3,000
Rankfort...	Jas. B. McCreary, D...	4	Aug. 31, '75	Sept. 3, '79	5,000
New Orleans...	Francis T. Nicholls, D...	4	Jan. 8, '77	Jan. 10, '81	8,000
Augusta...	Alonzo Garcelon, D...	1	Jan. 4, '79	Jan. 1, '80	2,500
Indianapolis...	John Lee Carroll, D...	4	Jan. 1, '76	Jan. 1, '80	4,500
Ostons...	Thomas Talbot, R...	1	Jan. 1, '79	Jan. 7, '80	5,000
Ansing...	Chas. M. Crosswell, R...	2	Jan. 1, '79	Jan. 1, '81	1,000
St. Paul...	John S. Pillsbury, R...	2	Jan. 8, '78	Jan. 13, '80	3,000
Jackson...	John M. Stone, D...	4	Jan. 8, '78	Jan. 3, '82	4,000
Jefferson City...	John S. Phelps, D...	4	Jan. 8, '77	Jan. 10, '81	5,000
Indoln...	Albinus Nance, R...	2	Jan. 7, '79	Jan. 4, '81	2,500
Arson City...	John H. Kinkhead, R...	4	Jan. 6, '79	Jan. 1, '81	6,000
Concord...	Benj. F. Prescott, R...	1	June 5, '78	June 4, '79	1,000
renton...	Geo. B. McClellan, D...	3	Jan. 15, '78	Jan. 18, '81	5,000
Ibany...	Lucius Robinson, D...	3	Jan. 1, '77	Jan. 1, '80	10,000
aleigh...	Thomas J. Jarvis, D...	4	Feb. 5, '79	Jan. 1, '81	4,000
olumbus...	Richard M. Bishop, D...	2	Jan. 14, '78	Jan. 12, '80	4,000
alem...	W. W. Thayer, D...	4	Sept. 11, '78	Sept. 13, '82	1,500
arrieburg...	Henry M. Hoyt, R...	3	Jan. 21, '79	Jan. 17, '82	10,000
ewp't & Prov...	Chas. C. Van Zandt, R...	1	May 28, '78	May 27, '79	4,000
olumbia...	W.D. Simpson, Actg. D...	2	Dec. ... '78	Dec. ... '80	4,500
ashville...	Albert S. Marks, D...	2	Jan. 15, '79	Jan. 15, '81	4,000
ustin...	Oran M. Roberts, D...	2	Jan. 15, '79	Jan. 15, '81	4,000
ontpelier...	Redfield Proctor, R...	2	Oct. 4, '78	Oct. 5, '80	1,000
ichmond...	F. W. M. Holliday, D...	4	Jan. 1, '78	Jan. 1, '82	5,000
heeling...	Hy. M. Mathews, D...	4	Mar. 4, '77	Mar. 4, '81	2,700
adison...	William E. Smith, R...	2	Jan. 7, '78	Jan. 5, '80	5,000

was elected Governor Nov. 5, 1873, for the first biennial term under the new constitution, 1879.

ocratic Governors, 23.

Republican Governors, 15.

## Governors of the Territories in 1879.

CAPITAL.	GOVERNOR.	Years of Term.	Term Began.	Term Ends.	Salary.
ucson...	John C. Fremont, R...	4	June 12, '78	June 12, '82	\$2,600
ankton...	Wm. A. Howard, R...	4	Mar. 12, '78	Mar. 12, '82	2,600
oise City...	Mason Brayman, R...	4	July 24, '76	July 24, '80	2,600
elena...	Benjamin F. Potts, R...	4	July 13, '78	July 13, '82	2,600
anta Fé...	Lewis Wallace, R...	4	Sept. 3, '78	Sept. 3, '82	2,600
alt Lake City...	George W. Emery, R...	4	July 1, '75	July 1, '79	2,600
lympia...	Elisha P. Ferry, R...	4	Apr. 26, '76	Apr. 26, '80	2,600
heyenne...	John W. Hoyt, R...	4	Apr. 10, '78	Apr. 10, '82	2,600



## LEGISLATURES AND ELECTIONS OF STATES.

STATES.	Sessions.	Next Legislature meets.	Limit of Session.	Term of Sen.	Term of Rep.	Salary.	Next Election.
Alabama.....	Bien.	Nov. 9, '80	50 days.	4	2	{ \$4 per day & 10 c. mileage.	Bien. Aug. 2, '80
Arkansas.....	Bien.	Jan. 13, '79	60 days.	4	2	{ \$6 per day.	Bien. Sept. 6, '80
California.....	Bien.	Dec. 1, '79	120 days.	4	2	{ \$10 per day & \$3 for 20 m. travel.	Bien. Sept. 3, '79
Colorado.....	Bien.	Jan. 1, '79	40 days.	4	2	{ \$4 per day.	Bien. Oct. 5, '80
Connecticut.....	Bien.	Jan. 8, '79	None.	2	1	{ \$300 and mileage.	Bien. Nov. 2, '80
Delaware.....	Bien.	Jan. 7, '79	None.	4	2	{ \$3 per day & mil'ge.	Bien. Nov. 2, '80
Florida.....	Bien.	Jan. 1, '79	60 days.	4	2	{ \$6 per day.	Bien. Nov. 2, '80
Georgia.....	Bien.	Nov. 4, '80	40 days.	4	2	{ \$4 per day & mil'ge.	Bien. Oct. 6, '80
Illinois.....	Bien.	Jan. 8, '79	None.	4	2	{ \$5 per day & 10 c. mileage & \$50.	Bien. Nov. 2, '80
Indiana.....	Bien.	Jan. 9, '79	60 days.	4	2	{ \$5 per day.	Bien. Oct. 12, '80
Iowa.....	Bien.	Jan. 12, '80	None.	4	2	{ \$550.	Bien. Oct. 12, '80
Kansas.....	Bien.	Jan. 14, '79	50 days.	4	2	{ \$3 per day for 50 d.	Bien. Nov. 2, '80
Kentucky.....	Bien.	Dec. 31, '79	60 days.	4	2	{ \$5 day & mil'ge 15 c.	Bien. Aug. 4, '79
Louisiana.....	Ann.	Jan. 6, '79	60 days.	4	2	{ \$8 per day and mileage.	Bien. Nov. 2, '80
Maine.....	Ann.	Jan. 1, '79	None.	1	1	{ \$150.	Ann. Sept. 8, '79
Maryland.....	Bien.	Jan. 5, '80	90 days.	4	2	{ \$5 per day and mileage.	Bien. Nov. 4, '79
Massachusetts.....	Ann.	Jan. 1, '79	None.	1	1	{ \$650.	Ann. Nov. 4, '79
Michigan.....	Bien.	Jan. 1, '79	None.	2	3	{ \$3 day & 10 c. mlie.	Bien. Nov. 2, '80
Minnesota.....	Bien.	Jan. 7, '79	60 days.	2	1	{ \$5 per day and 15 c.	Bien. Nov. 2, '80
Mississippi.....	Bien.	Jan. 6, '80	None.	4	3	{ \$500.	Bien. Nov. 4, '79
Missouri.....	Bien.	Jan. 8, '79	70 days.	4	2	{ \$5 day & mile. & \$30.	Bien. Nov. 2, '80
Nebraska.....	Bien.	Jan. 7, '79	40 days.	2	2	{ \$3 per day.	Bien. Nov. 2, '80
Nevada.....	Bien.	Jan. 6, '79	60 days.	4	2	{ \$8 per day and 40 c. mileage.	Bien. Nov. 2, '80
N. Hampshire.....	Bien.	June 4, '79	None.	2	2	{ \$3 per day and mileage.	Bien. Nov. 2, '80
New Jersey.....	Ann.	Jan. 14, '79	None.	3	1	{ \$500.	Ann. Nov. 4, '79
New York.....	Ann.	Jan. 7, '79	None.	2	1	{ \$1,500.	Ann. Nov. 4, '79
N. Carolina.....	Bien.	Jan. 8, '79	60 days.	2	2	{ \$4 per day and 10 c. mileage.	Bien. Nov. 2, '80
Ohio.....	Bien.	Jan. 7, '79	None.	2	2	{ \$5 per day and \$3 for 25 m.	Ann. Oct. 7, '79
Oregon.....	Bien.	Sept. 13, '80	40 days.	4	2	{ \$3 per day and \$3 for 20 m.	Bien. June 7, '80
Pennsylvania.....	Bien.	Jan. 7, '79	None.	4	2	{ \$1,000.	Ann. Nov. 4, '79
Rhode Island *.....	Ann.	Jan. 14, '79	None.	1	1	{ \$1 per day and 8 c. mileage.	Ann. Apr. 2, '79
S. Carolina.....	Ann.	Nov. 5, '79	None.	4	2	{ \$5 per day and 10 c. mileage.	Bien. Nov. 2, '80
Tennessee.....	Bien.	Jan. 6, '79	75 days.	2	2	{ \$4 per day and 16 c. mileage.	Bien. Nov. 2, '80
Texas.....	Bien.	Jan. 14, '79	60 days.	4	3	{ \$5 per day.	Bien. Nov. 2, '80
Vermont.....	Bien.	Oct. 6, '80	None.	2	3	{ \$3 per day.	Bien. Sept. 7, '80
Virginia.....	Bien.	Dec. 3, '79	90 days.	4	2	{ \$540.	Bien. Nov. 4, '79
West Virginia.....	Bien.	Jan. 8, '79	45 days.	4	2	{ \$4 day & mileage.	Bien. Oct. 12, '80
Wisconsin.....	Ann.	Jan. 8, '79	None.	2	1	{ \$350 & 10 c. mlie.	Ann. Nov. 4, '79
<b>TERRITORIES.</b>							
Arizona.....	Bien.	Jan. 6, '79	40 days.	2	2	{ \$6 per day and mileage.	Bien. Nov. 2, '80
Dakota.....	Bien.	Jan. 14, '79	40 days.	2	2		Bien. Nov. 2, '80
Idaho.....	Bien.	Jan. 12, '80	40 days.	2	2		Bien. Nov. 4, '79
Montana.....	Bien.	Jan. 14, '79	40 days.	2	2		Bien. Nov. 2, '80
New Mexico.....	Bien.	Jan. 5, '80	40 days.	2	2		Bien. Nov. 2, '80
Utah.....	Bien.	Jan. 12, '80	40 days.	2	2		Ann. Aug. 4, '79
Washington.....	Bien.	Oct. 6, '79	40 days.	2	2		Bien. Nov. 2, '80
Wyoming.....	Bien.	Nov. 4, '79	40 days.	2	2		Ann. Sept. 7, '80

\* The Rhode Island Legislature is required to meet annually, and an adjourned session to be held annually at Providence the last Tuesday in May, at Newport.  
 Note.—In Ohio, and a few other States where the legislature holds "adjourned sessions," practically amounting to annual meetings.

## STATE DEBTS, VALUATION, AND TAXES.

THE following statistics of the finances of the thirty-eight States in the Union have been derived in most cases from the officers of the States themselves :

STATES.	Date of Statement.	AMOUNT OF STATE DEBT.		Amount Raised by Taxation Last Year.	AMOUNT OF TAXABLE PROPERTY AS ASSESSED.		State Tax on \$100.
		Funded.	Unfunded.		Real.	Personal.	
			\$	\$	\$	\$	Cts.
Alabama...	Sept. 30, 1878.	9,452,069		827,399	117,486,581		70
Arkansas...	Sept. 30, 1877.	4,153,085	13,967,012	457,450	61,960,452		60
California...	Oct. 31, 1878.	3,403,000	None.	4,105,864	454,641,311		55
Colorado...	Nov. 30, 1878.	None.	123,808	155,506	25,804,345		36
Connect't...	Dec. 1, 1877.	4,967,600		2,246,490	238,037,032		15
Delaware...	Jan. 1, 1877.	1,201,000		134,400			50
Florida...	Jan. 1, 1878.	1,284,700	63,572	225,000	19,713,462		90
Georgia...	Jan. 1, 1878.	10,644,500		1,129,990	140,153,350		50
Illino...	Oct. 1, 1878.	502,742	None.	3,330,000	994,214,374		36
Indiana...	Nov. 1, 1878.	4,998,178		1,211,600	639,963,057		14
Iowa...	Oct. 30, 1877.	545,435		965,062	302,279,661		20
Kansas...	July 1, 1878.	1,181,975		705,060	96,635,457		53
Kentucky...	Oct. 10, 1878.	1,832,941		1,430,937	357,326,013		40
Louisiana...	Jan. 1, 1878.	11,624,500	1,035,943	2,478,629	139,220,457		1.45
Maine...	Jan. 1, 1878.	5,873,900		673,173	224,579,569		40
Maryland...	Oct. 1, 1877.	10,758,678*		1,063,958	547,044,271		17
Massac'ts...	Jan. 1, 1879.	33,290,464†		1,000,000	1,118,557,164		66.37
Michigan...	Oct. 1, 1878.	959,150		608,348	308,753,036		17
Minnesota...	Dec. 22, 1877.	2,675,000	122,002	672,647	175,788,979		20
Mississippi...	January, 1878.	2,954,458		634,701	94,940,254		50
Missouri...	Jan. 1, 1879.	16,758,000	250,000	2,343,953	438,663,930		40
Nebraska...	Nov. 30, 1878.	590,267		918,413	39,363,823		63.1
Nevada...	Jan. 1, 1878.	557,017	88,025	601,760	16,830,384		90
N. Hamps...	June 1, 1878.	3,420,100	124,408	400,000	199,080,353		20
N. Jersey...	Oct. 31, 1878.	2,196,300		830,000	445,918,221		10
New York...	Sept. 30, 1878.	9,154,035	926,005	5,323,149	2,376,252,178		29
N. Carolina...	Sept. 30, 1878.	13,980,045	10,160,139	533,635	91,679,918		33
Ohio...	Nov. 15, 1878.	6,476,905		4,580,379	1,084,455,378		29
Oregon...	Sept. 9, 1878.			286,914	41,436,065		50
Pennsylv'a...	Dec. 1, 1878.	21,875,621	113,863	6,092,001	159,382,942		30
Rhode I'd...	Oct. 1, 1878.	2,534,500	None.	492,360	182,655,569		12
S. Carolina...	Oct. 31, 1878.	5,130,966	1,608,730	715,052	85,633,873		45
Tennessee...	Dec. 21, 1878.	20,231,300	4,301,502	636,529	102,840,815		30
Texas...	Sept. 1, 1878.	5,073,861		1,396,170	83,174,600		50
Vermont...	Aug. 1, 1878.	88,000		335,424	70,849,896		50
Virginia...	Dec. 1, 1878.	29,350,826		2,500,000	246,391,198		50
West Va...	Creation of State Debt by Constitution.	prohibited		322,462	107,352,719		30
Wisconsin...	Sept. 30, 1878.	2,252,037		554,911	423,596,290		13.16

\* The State of Maryland held \$1,235,713 in interest-paying securities of corporations, besides \$23,360,623 in unproductive securities.

† Massachusetts held \$10,585,600 in sinking fund, January 1, 1878.

**Historical and Statistical Table of the United States and Territories, showing the Area of each in Square Miles and in Acres; the Date of Organization of Territories; Date of Admission of New States into the Union, with the Statutory References for each.**

Corrected from Report of Commissioner of the General Land Office.

THE THIRTEEN ORIGINAL STATES.	Ratified the Constitution.	Area of the Original States.	
		In Square Miles.	In Acres.
New Hampshire.....	June 21, 1788	9,280	5,939,200
Massachusetts.....	Feb. 6, 1788	7,800	4,992,000
Rhode Island.....	May 29, 1790	1,308	835,840
Connecticut.....	Jan. 9, 1788	4,750	3,040,000
New York.....	July 26, 1788	47,000	30,080,000
New Jersey.....	Dec. 18, 1787	8,320	5,294,800
Pennsylvania.....	Dec. 12, 1787	46,000	29,440,000
Delaware.....	Dec. 7, 1787	2,120	1,366,800
Maryland.....	April 28, 1788	11,124	7,119,360
Virginia—East and West.....	June 25, 1788	61,353	39,565,280
North Carolina.....	Nov. 21, 1789	50,704	32,450,560
South Carolina.....	May 23, 1788	34,000	21,760,000
Georgia.....	Jan. 2, 1788	58,000	37,120,000

STATES ADMITTED.	Act Organiz- ing Territory.	U. S. Statutes.		Act Admit- ting State.	U. S. Statutes.		Admission Took Effect.	Area of Admitted States and Territories.	
		Vol.	P.		Vol.	P.		In Sq. Miles.	In Acres.
Kentucky.....	(Out of Va.)	.....	.....	Feb. 4, 1791	1	189	June 1, 1792	37,680	24,115,200
Vermont.....	(Out of N. H. & N. Y.)	.....	.....	Feb. 18, 1791	1	191	Mar. 4, 1791	9,612	6,151,680
Tennessee.....	(Out of N. C.)	.....	.....	June 1, 1796	1	491	June 1, 1796	45,600	29,184,000
Ohio.....	Ordin <sup>e</sup> of 1787	1	5	Apr. 30, 1802	2	173	Nov. 29, 1802	39,964	25,576,960
Louisiana.....	March 3, 1805	2	391	Apr. 8, 1812	2	701	Apr. 30, 1812	41,346	26,461,440
Indiana.....	May 7, 1800	2	58	Dec. 11, 1816	3	399	Dec. 11, 1816	33,809	21,637,760
Mississippi.....	April 7, 1798	1	549	Dec. 10, 1817	3	472	Dec. 10, 1817	47,156	30,179,840
Illinois.....	Feb. 3, 1809	2	514	Dec. 3, 1818	3	536	Dec. 3, 1818	55,410	35,402,400
Alabama.....	March 3, 1817	3	371	Dec. 14, 1819	3	608	Dec. 14, 1819	50,722	32,462,080
Maine.....	(Out of Mass.)	.....	.....	Mar. 3, 1820	3	544	Mar. 15, 1820	35,000	22,400,000
Missouri.....	June 4, 1812	2	743	Mar. 2, 1821	3	645	Aug. 10, 1821	65,350	41,824,000
Arkansas.....	March 2, 1819	3	498	June 15, 1836	5	50	June 15, 1836	52,198	33,406,720
Michigan.....	Jan. 11, 1805	2	309	Jan. 26, 1837	5	144	Jan. 26, 1837	56,451	36,128,640
Florida.....	Mar. 30, 1822	3	654	Mar. 3, 1845	5	742	Mar. 3, 1845	59,268	37,931,520
Iowa.....	June 12, 1838	5	235	Mar. 3, 1845	5	742	Dec. 28, 1846	55,045	35,228,800
Texas.....	(Annexed.)	5	797	Mar. 1, 1845	9	108	Dec. 29, 1845	274,356	175,587,840
Wisconsin.....	April 20, 1836	5	10	Mar. 3, 1847	9	178	May 29, 1848	53,924	34,511,360
California.....	(Fr'm Mexico)	.....	.....	Sept. 9, 1850	9	452	Sept. 9, 1850	157,801	100,992,640
Minnesota.....	March 3, 1849	9	408	May 4, 1858	11	285	May 11, 1858	83,531	53,459,840
Oregon.....	Aug. 14, 1848	9	323	Feb. 14, 1859	11	383	Feb. 14, 1859	95,274	60,975,360
Kansas.....	May 30, 1854	10	277	Jan. 29, 1861	12	126	Jan. 29, 1861	80,891	51,770,240
West Virginia.....	(Out of Va.)	.....	.....	Dec. 31, 1862	12	632	June 19, 1863	23,000	14,720,000
Nevada.....	March 2, 1861	12	309	Mar. 21, 1864	13	30	Oct. 31, 1864	112,090	71,737,600
Nebraska.....	May 30, 1854	10	277	Feb. 9, 1867	14	331	Mar. 1, 1867	73,395	48,636,800
Colorado.....	Feb. 28, 1861	12	172	Mar. 3, 1875	18	474	Aug. 1, 1876	104,500	66,880,000

POPULATION, CAPITALS, AND AREA OF PRINCIPAL NATIONS.

COUNTRIES.	CAPITAL.	Last Cen- sus.	Population.	Area Square Miles.	Inhab- itants to the Square Mile.
Argentine Republic	Buenos Ayres	1875	1,715,681	871,000	1.96
Austria-Hungary	Vienna	1869	55,904,435	236,406	158.53
Belgium	Brussels	1876	5,336,185	11,373	469.23
Bolivia	La Paz	1861	1,742,352	473,300	3.70
Brazil	Rio de Janeiro	1872	10,108,391	3,275,326	3.08
Canada, Dominion of	Ottawa	1871	3,602,321	3,483,952	1.03
Chili	Santiago	1875	2,075,971	190,977	15.79
Chinese Empire	Pekin	Est.	439,500,000	3,924,627	110.45
Colombia	Bogota	1870	2,351,311	432,400	6.82
Egypt	Cairo	Est.	5,252,000	212,600	24.70
Denmark	Copenhagen	1870	1,912,142	14,553	131.33
Ecuador	Quito	1875	866,137	218,984	3.49
France	Paris	1876	36,905,788	301,900	182.79
Germany	Berlin	1875	42,737,360	212,091	201.45
Great Britain and Ireland	London	1871	31,628,388	121,230	268.08
Greece	Athens	1870	1,457,894	19,941	72.96
India, British	Calcutta	1871	190,663,623	950,919	200.50
Italy	Rome	1871	26,801,154	112,677	243.91
Japan	Yeddo	1874	33,623,319	156,604	214.71
Mexico	Mexico	1871	9,276,079	761,640	12.18
Morocco	Morocco	Est.	6,000,000	219,000	27.29
Netherlands	Amsterdam	1869	3,579,529	12,680	282.30
Norway	Christiania	1875	1,806,900	123,280	14.78
Paraguay	Asuncion	1873	221,079	57,308	3.85
Persia	Teheran	Est.	6,500,000	648,000	10.03
Peru	Lima	1876	2,699,945	502,760	5.31
Portugal	Lisbon	1875	4,441,037	36,510	121.81
Russian Empire	St. Petersburg	1876	38,952,347	8,404,767	10.34
Roumania	Bucharest	Est.	5,376,000	51,033	105.34
Servia	Belgrade	1874	1,730,270	19,721	87.33
Siam	Bangkok	Est.	6,300,000	250,000	25.20
Spain	Madrid	1870	16,222,814	182,758	92.11
Sweden	Stockholm	1876	4,429,713	170,990	25.90
Switzerland	Berne	1870	2,759,854	15,233	181.17
Turkey	Constantinople	Est.	31,669,147	1,812,048	17.62
Uruguay	Montevideo	1876	445,000	70,000	6.35
United States	Washington	1870	38,925,598	3,603,884	10.80
Venezuela	Caracas	1873	1,784,197	368,235	4.92

ORGANIZATION AND AREA OF TERRITORIES.

TERRITORIES.	Act organizing Territory.	U. S. Statutes.		Area of the Ter- ritories.	
		Vol.	Page.	In Sq. Miles.	In Acres.
New Mexico	Sept. 9, 1850	9	446	121,201	77,568,640
Utah	Sept. 9, 1850	9	453	84,476	54,064,640
Washington	Mar. 2, 1853	10	172	69,994	44,796,160
Dakota	Mar. 2, 1861	12	239	150,932	96,596,480
Arizona	Feb. 24, 1863	12	664	113,916	72,906,304
Idaho	Mar. 3, 1863	12	808	86,294	53,228,160
Montana	May 26, 1864	13	85	143,776	92,016,640
Wyoming	July 25, 1866	15	178	97,833	62,645,120
Indian*	June 30, 1834	4	729	68,991	44,154,240
District of Columbia*	July 16, 1790	1	130	164	41,060
	Mar. 3, 1791	1	214		
Alaska*	July 27, 1868	15	240	577,390	365,539,600

\* No Territorial government.

† Reduced from 100 to 64 square miles by recession of part to Virginia in 1846.

The whole area of the States and Territories, including water surface of lakes and rivers, is nearly equal to four million square miles.

HEADS OF THE PRINCIPAL NATIONS OF THE WORLD  
IN 1879.

Governments.	Rulers.	Title.	Year of Birth.	Date of Accession.
Argentine Republic.	Nicolás Avellaneda	President.	1838	Oct. 12, 1874
Austria-Hungary.	Franz Joseph I.	Emperor.	1830	Dec. 2, 1848
Belgium.	Leopold II.	King.	1835	Dec. 10, 1865
Bolivia.	Hilarion Daza.	President.	1831	May 4, 1876
Brazil.	Pedro II. Alcântara.	Emperor.	1825	April 7, 1881
Chili.	Anibal Pinto.	President.	1831	Sept. 18, 1876
China.	Kwong Shu.	Emperor.	1871	Jan. 12, 1875
Colombia.	General Trujillo.	President.	1831	April 1, 1873
Costa Rica.	Tomas Guardia.	President.	1831	Provisional.
Denmark.	Christian IX.	King.	1818	Nov. 15, 1863
Ecuador.	José de Vintimilla.	President.	1831	Sept. 8, 1876
France.	François P. Jules Grévy.	President.	1813	Jan. 30, 1879
Germany.	Wilhelm I.	Emperor.	1797	Jan. 18, 1871
Alsace-Lorraine.	Eduard von Möller.	Oberpräsident.	1814	Nov. 1871
Anhalt.	Friedrich.	Duke.	1881	May 22, 1871
Baden.	Friedrich II.	Grand Duke.	1826	Apr. 24, 1852
Bavaria.	Ludwig II.	King.	1845	Mar. 10, 1864
Bremen.	Wilhelm I.	Burgomasters.	1806	Apr. 20, 1831
Bruneck.	Wilhelm I.	Duke.	1806	Apr. 20, 1831
Hamburg.	Wilhelm I.	Burgomasters.	1806	Apr. 20, 1831
Hesse.	Ludwig IV.	Grand Duke.	1831	June 13, 1877
Lippe.	G. F. Waldemar.	Prince.	1824	Dec. 8, 1875
Lubeck.	Wilhelm I.	Burgomasters.	1806	Apr. 20, 1831
Mecklenb'rg-Schwerin.	Friedrich Franz II.	Grand Duke.	1823	Mar. 7, 1842
Mecklenburg-Strelitz.	Friedrich Wilhelm.	Grand Duke.	1819	Sept. 6, 1860
Oldenburg.	Peter.	Grand Duke.	1827	Feb. 27, 1853
Prussia.	Wilhelm I.	King.	1797	Jan. 2, 1861
Reuss-Grreiz.	Henrich XXII.	Prince.	1846	Nov. 8, 1859
Reuss-Schleiz.	Heinrich XIV.	Prince.	1832	July 10, 1867
Saxe-Altenburg.	Ernst.	Duke.	1826	Aug. 3, 1853
Saxe-Coburg & Gotha.	Ernst II.	Duke.	1818	Jan. 29, 1844
Saxe-Meiningen.	Georg II.	Duke.	1826	Sept. 20, 1866
Saxe-Weimar.	Karl Alexander.	Grand Duke.	1818	July 8, 1863
Saxony.	Albert.	King.	1828	Oct. 29, 1873
Schaumburg-Lippe.	Adolf.	Prince.	1817	Nov. 21, 1860
Schwarzburg-Rudolph.	Georg.	Prince.	1838	Nov. 26, 1869
Schwarzburg-Sonders.	Günther II.	Prince.	1801	Aug. 19, 1835
Waldeck.	Georg Victor.	Prince.	1831	May 14, 1845
Württemberg.	Karl I.	King.	1823	June 25, 1864
Gt. Britain & Ireland.	Victoria I.	Queen & E. of I.	1819	June 20, 1837
Greece.	Georgios I.	King.	1845	June 6, 1863
Guatemala.	J. Rufino Barrios.	President.	1845	May 7, 1873
Haiti.	Wilhelm I.	President.	1836	Feb. 12, 1874
Hawaiian Islands.	Kalakaua I.	King.	1836	Feb. 12, 1874
Honduras.	M. A. Soto.	President.	1836	May 29, 1877
Italy.	Humbert I.	King.	1844	Jan. 9, 1878
Japan.	Mutsu Ito.	Mikado.	1852	Feb. 13, 1867
Mexico.	Porfirio Diaz.	President.	1830	May 5, 1877
Morocco.	Muley-Hassan.	Sultan.	1831	Sept. 25, 1873
Netherlands.	Willem III.	King.	1817	Mar. 17, 1849
Nicaragua.	Pedro Chamorro.	President.	1831	Nov. 10, 1875
Paraguay.	Higinio Uriarte.	President.	1831	Apr. 12, 1877
Persia.	Nasr-ed-Deen.	Shah.	1829	Sept. 10, 1848
Peru.	Mariano Ignacio Prado.	President.	1829	Aug. 2, 1876
Portugal.	Luis I.	King.	1838	Nov. 11, 1861
Russia.	Alexander II.	Emperor.	1818	Mar. 2, 1855
Santo Domingo.	Bonaventura Baez.	President.	1831	Dec. 10, 1876
San Salvador.	Rafael Zaldivar.	President.	1831	Apr. 20, 1876
Spain.	Alfonso XII.	King.	1857	Dec. 20, 1874
Sweden and Norway.	Oscar II.	King.	1829	Sept. 18, 1873
Switzerland.	B. Hammar.	President.	1829	Jan. 1, 1879
Turkey.	Abdul-Hamid-Khan.	Sultan.	1842	Aug. 31, 1876
Egypt.	Ismail I.	Khedive.	1830	Jan. 18, 1863
Roumania.	Karl I. Domnu.	Prince.	1839	May 10, 1866
Servia.	Milan IV. Obrenovic.	Prince.	1835	July 2, 1868
United States.	Rutherford B. Hayes.	President.	1822	Mar. 5, 1877
Uruguay.	L. Latorre.	President.	1831	Mar. 11, 1876
Venezuela.	F. L. Alcántara.	President.	1831	Feb. 27, 1877

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From the United States Official Postal Guide, October, 1878.

The standard single rate is ½ ounce avoirdupois.

\* Prepayment optional in case of country marked with a star, embraced in the Postal Union Treaty of 1874. When not prepaid, double rates are collected.

DESTINATION.	Let- ters.	News- papers	DESTINATION.	Let- ters.	News- papers
	Cts.	Cts.		Cts.	Cts.
Africa, British Possessions on W. Coast, by British Mail	10	4	Jamaica	*10	4
Africa, Spanish Possessions on Northern Coast	*5	2	Japan, dir., <i>via</i> S. Francisco	*10	4
Argentine Confederation	10	4	Java, British Mail, <i>via</i> Southampton	*10	4
Australia, except New South Wales and Queensland, U. S. Mail	5	2	Liberia, British Mail, <i>via</i> Southampton	15	4
Austria	*5	2	Luxembourg	*5	2
Azores	*5	2	Madeira	*5	2
Balearic Isles	*5	2	Malta	*5	2
Belgium	*5	2	Martinique, British Mail, <i>via</i> St. Thomas	*10	4
Bermuda	10	4	Mexico, by sea	10	2
Bolivia, British Mail, <i>via</i> Aspinwall	17	4	" overland	3	1
Brazil, British Mail	*10	4	Morocco, British Mail, " Western Coast—	*15	4
British Columbia	3	1	Spanish Postal Stations	*5	2
Buenos Ayres	10	4	Nassau, N. P.	3	2
Burma, German Mail, " British Mail, <i>via</i> Brindisi	17	3	Netherlands	*15	2
Canada	*10	4	New Brunswick	3	1
Canary Islands	3	1	New Foundland	5	2
Cape of Good Hope	*5	2	New Grenada, direct Mail	5	2
Carthage, New Grenada	15	4	New South Wales, direct M.	12	2
Ceylon, British Mail, <i>via</i> Southampton	13	4	New Zealand, direct Mail	12	2
Chili, British Mail	*10	4	Nicaragua, direct	5	2
China, <i>via</i> San Francisco	17	4	Norway	*5	2
Costa Rica, direct Mail, <i>via</i> Aspinwall	5	2	Nova Scotia	3	1
Cuba, direct Mail	5	2	Panama, direct Mail	5	2
Curaçoa, British Mail, <i>via</i> St. Thomas	10	4	Paraguay, U. S. Packet	27	4
Denmark	*5	2	Peru, British Mail	10	4
E. Indies, <i>via</i> Southampton	27	4	Poland	5	2
Ecuador	20	2	Porto Rico, British Mail, <i>via</i> St. Thomas	*10	4
Egypt	*5	2	Portugal	*5	2
England	*5	2	Prince Edward Island	3	1
Faroe Islands	*5	2	Queensland	12	2
Fiji Islands, direct, <i>via</i> San Francisco	5	2	Roumania	*5	2
Finland	5	2	Russia	*5	2
France	*5	2	Salvador, direct Mail	10	2
French Colonies	*10	4	Sandwich Islands, direct Mail, <i>via</i> San Francisco	6	1
Gambia, British Mail	*10	4	Scotland	*5	2
Germany	*5	2	Servia	5	2
Gibraltar, British Mail	*5	2	Shanghai	5	2
Gold Coast, British Mail	10	4	Siam, dir. from S. Francisco	10	2
Grand Duchy of Finland	*5	2	Sierra Leone, British Mail, <i>via</i> Southampton	15	4
Great Britain	*5	2	Spain	*5	2
Greece	*5	2	St. Domingo	13	2
Greenland	10	4	St. Helena, British Mail	15	4
Greytown, British Mail	13	4	Sweden	*5	2
Guadaloupe	*10	4	Switzerland	*5	2
Guatemala, direct Mail	10	2	Tangiers, <i>via</i> Spain	*5	2
Guiana, British, French and Dutch	10	4	Tripoli, Italian Mail	5	2
Havana	5	2	Tunis, Italian Mail	5	2
Hawaiian Kingdom, dir. Mail	6	1	Turkey	*5	2
Hayti, by direct steamer	5	2	Turk's Island, British Mail	13	4
HongKong, Canton, Swatow, Amoy, and Foo Chow, <i>via</i> San Francisco	*10	4	Uruguay	23	4
Iceland	13	4	Van Diemen's Land	5	2
India, British Mail	*10	4	Venezuela, British Mail, <i>via</i> St. Thomas	13	4
Ireland	*5	2	Victoria	5	2
Italy	*5	2	West Indies, British Mail, <i>via</i> St. Thomas	13	4
			West Indies, direct Mail	5	2
			" " French Colonies, <i>via</i> France	10	4
			Zanzibar, British Mail, <i>via</i> Southampton	10	4

## UNITED STATES POSTAL REGULATIONS.

## First Class Mail Matter.

**LETTERS.**—This class includes letters and any thing of which the Postmaster cannot ascertain the contents without destroying the wrapper, or any thing unsealed which may be wholly or partly in writing—except book-manuscript, corrected proofs passing between authors and publishers, and postal cards. Postage, 3 cents each half ounce, or for each fraction above half an ounce. On local or drop letters, at free-delivery offices, 2 cents. At offices where no free-delivery by carrier, 1 cent.

Postal cards, 1 cent.

Registered letters, 10 cents in addition to the proper postage.

The Post-Office Department or its revenue is not by law liable for the loss of any registered mail matter.

## Second Class.

**REGULAR PUBLICATIONS.**—This class includes all newspapers, periodicals, or matter exclusively in print and regularly issued at stated periods from a known office of publication or news agency. Postage, on daily or weekly issues, 2 cents a pound or fraction thereof. On periodicals issued less frequently than once a week, 3 cents a pound or fraction thereof.

## Third Class.

Mail matter of the third class is divided as follows :

*One cent for two ounces.*—Almanacs, books (printed), calendars, catalogues, corrected proofs, hand-bills, magazines, when not sent to regular subscribers, maps (lithographed or engraved), music (printed sheet), newspapers, when not sent to regular subscribers, occasional publications, pamphlets, posters, proof-sheets, prospectuses, and regular publications designed primarily for advertising purposes, or for free circulation, or for circulation at nominal rates.

*One cent for each ounce.*—Blank books, blank cards, book manuscript, card-boards, and other flexible material, chromo-lithographs, circulars, engravings, envelopes, flexible patterns, letter envelopes, letter paper, lithographs, merchandise, models, ornamented paper, postal cards, when sent in bulk and not addressed, photographic views, photographic paper, printed blanks, printed cards, sample cards, samples of ores, metals, minerals, and merchandise, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, and scions, stereoscopic views.

All packages of matter of the third class must be so wrapped or enveloped, with open sides or ends, that their contents may be readily examined by postmasters without destroying the wrappers.

Matter of the second and third classes containing any writing whatever, will be charged with letter postage, except as follows :

The sender may write his name or address therein, or on the outside, with the word "from" preceding the same, or may write briefly on any package the number and names of the articles inclosed.

## Postal Money Orders.

An order may be issued for any amount, from *one cent to fifty dollars* inclusive, but fractional parts of a cent cannot be included.

The Fees for orders are : On orders not exceeding \$15 ..... 10 cents.  
 " " over \$15 and not exceeding \$30 ..... 15 "  
 " " over 30 " " 40 ..... 20 "  
 " " over 40 " " 50 ..... 25 "

When a larger sum than fifty dollars is required, additional orders must be obtained ; but no more than *three* orders will be issued in one day from the same post-office to the same remitter in favor of the same payee.

## Free Delivery.

The free delivery of mail matter at the residences of the people desiring it is required by law in every city of 50,000 or more population, and may be established at every place containing not less than 20,000 inhabitants. The present number of free-delivery offices is 87.

The franking privilege was abolished July 1, 1873, but the following mail-matter may be sent free by legislative saving-clauses, viz. :

1. All public documents, printed by order of Congress.
2. Seeds transmitted by the Commissioner of Agriculture, or by any member of Congress, procured from that department.
3. All newspapers sent to subscribers within the county where printed.
4. Letters and packages relating exclusively to the business of the Government of the United States, mailed only from an Executive Department, or a bureau or office of the same, in specially printed envelopes.

All communications to Government officers, and to or from members of Congress, are required to be prepaid by stamps.

